

C 511,476

KHAKI AND RED ANNIVERSARY NUMBER AUGUST 1931

DS

682

A3

A54a

v 11

no 7





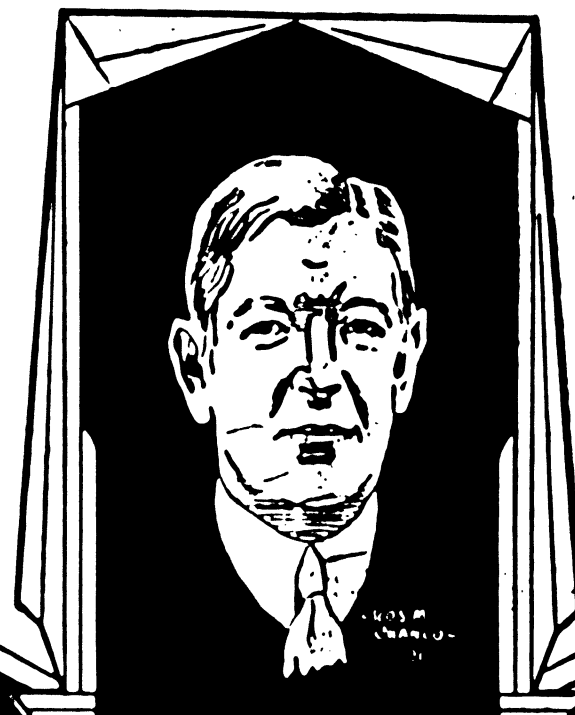




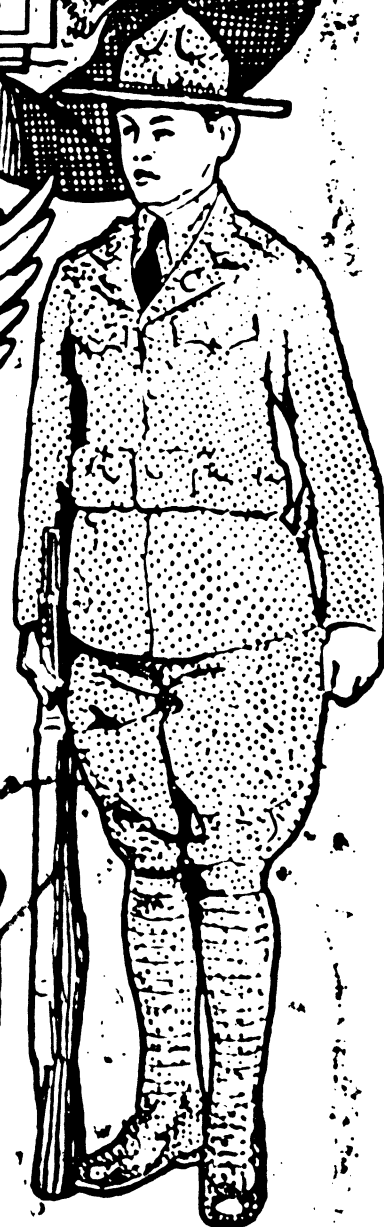
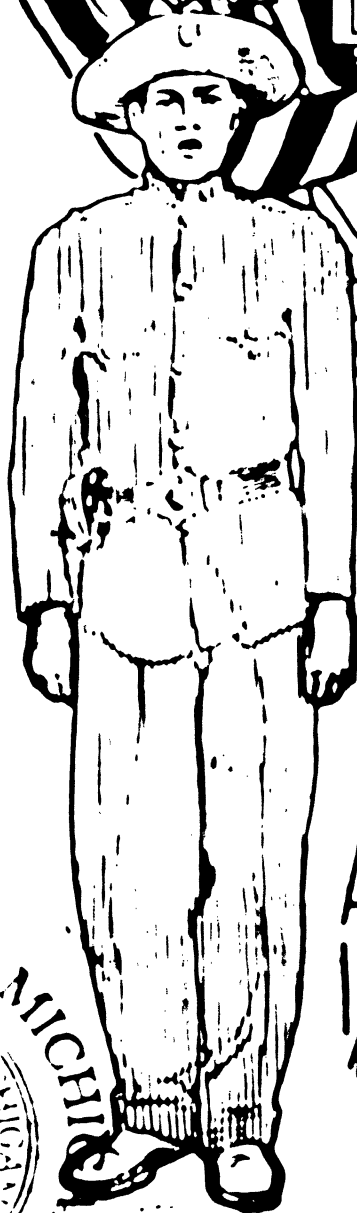
**KHAKI  
AND  
RED**

**ANNIVERSARY  
NUMBER  
AUGUST 1931**

*Jul 11 no.*



His Excellency, GOVERNOR GENERAL D.F. DAVIS



**AUG. 8  
1901**

**AUG. 8  
1931**





For Your Entertainment  
**"CALI-BAMA CO-EDS"**

Every Saturday Night from 7:30 to 7:45  
 over KZRM....Radio Manila

Sponsored by the  
**HIKE SHOE FACTORY**  
 for its thousands of friends

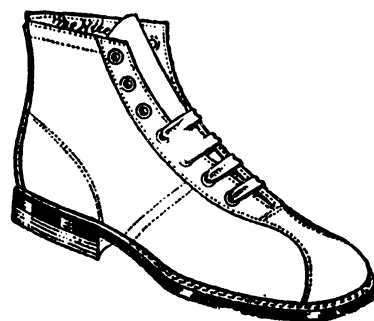
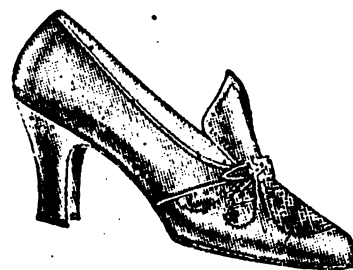
## Good Shoes for the Constabulary Family

The same skilled Filipino craftsmen who make those comfortable, sturdy shoes for the Constabulary personnel also make handsome, stylish shoes for every member of the Constabulary family. For Mrs. of Miss, for Junior, and for Baby, every pair the ultimate in comfort and real shoe values.

Our shoes for Ladies are the finest in the Philippines as to style, fit and finish, graceful in lines and exceptionally comfortable. Careful designing and making insures a perfect shoe to the very last day of wear.

Our Boy models are made on lasts "just like dad's" and make every boy proud of them. For the Boy Scout we have approved models which are handsome and sturdy.

HIKE dealers throughout the provinces can quickly supply your shoe needs from their stocks of HIKE shoes.

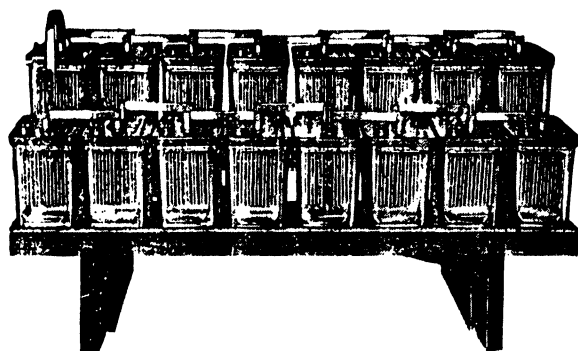
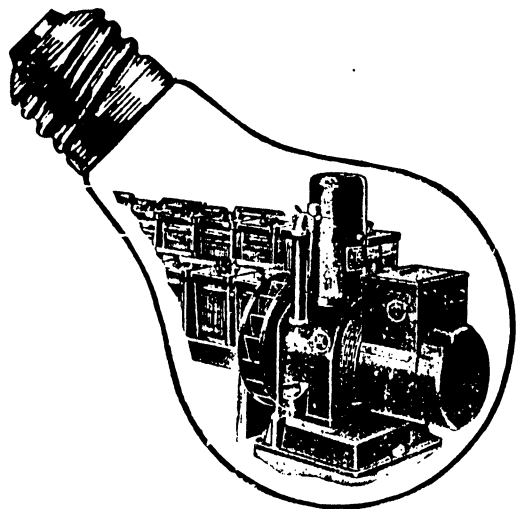


## HIKE SHOE FACTORY

Contractors to the Philippine Constabulary

286 San Marcelino

Manila



Note the extra large battery of Westinghouse Light Plants. It consists of 16 Cells with a capacity of 180 Ampere hours or 5760 watt hours. This enables the plant to give a better and longer service.

*You, Too,  
Can Have Electricity*

**Y**OU need not envy the people whom you know have electricity. A Westinghouse Light and Power Plant will bring to your own home all the advantages of this modern day wonder, Electricity. It will flood your land with brilliant, *safe* light.

Economical to own—even more economical to operate—a Westinghouse Light and Power Plant supplies you with dependable electricity for every practical purpose.

# A Westinghouse

Will Brighten Your Home

*Easy to operate and  
its upkeep costs no more than oil lamps*

Send for Our General Catalog

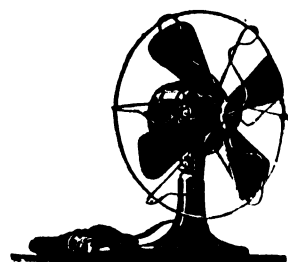
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
OF PHILIPPINES

Formerly MACLEOD & CO.

154 M. de Comillas, Manila

Branches at Cebu—Iloilo—Vigan—Davao—Tabaco—Tacloban—Legaspi

1831—The M'CORMICK REAPER CENTENNIAL—1931



# "FILIPINAS COMPAÑIA DE SEGUROS"

## "FILIPINAS BUILDING"

21 Plaza Moraga, Manila

WE INSURE {  
LIFE  
HOUSE  
FURNITURE  
MERCHANDISE  
STEAMSHIPS  
SHIPMENTS  
AUTOMOBILES

TRUST BONDS FOR  
FIDELITY & SURETY

—oOo—

MORTGAGE LOANS

—oOo—

ROOMS FOR RENT

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL AT:

Central Office, Room No. 205

Filipinas Building

Telephones 2-17-63 & 2-17-64

MANILA

Post Office Box No. 745

## *Protect it with* **TAR PAINT**

Metal or wood can be made to render appreciably longer service when coated with our GAS TAR PAINT. Resists rust and decay; repels attacks by destructive insects; lasting, resilient, economical.



CALL OR WRITE FOR PRICES

# MANILA GAS CORPORATION

CALLE OTIS, PACO

P. O. BOX 1483

MANILA

TEL. 5-69-34

# **Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company**

of Manila



***Engineers***

***Manufacturers***

***Contractors***



***71-77 Muelle de la Industria***

***MANILA***



## Talk it Over at Tom's!

WHEN you meet a special friend, and want a pleasant tete-a-tete over a delicious meal, amid delightful surroundings...your best bet is

## Tom's Oriental Grill!

*This well-appointed modern restaurant is the favorite rendezvous of Manila's business-men at the noon-day luncheon, and the gay crowd at night.*

Superior Cuisine and Service, an Ideal Dance Floor and a Thoroughly Capable Orchestra contribute to the popularity of

**TOM'S ORIENTAL GRILL**

*(Right in the heart of the City)*

# Attention!

# TANSAN

## Mineral Water

### helps

digestion and prevents  
intestine disorders

—)o(—



A wonderful pick-up from  
fatigue and over-exertion!



**Portable In Size ~ ~ ~**

**A Big**



**VICTROLA**

*in Tone and Volume*

Its volume is really startling... loud enough for a group of dancers... marvelous reproduction. You have to see and hear this Portable to appreciate its value. Visit your nearest Victor dealer—he will be very glad to give you a free demonstration.

*RCA Victor Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.*

*GENERAL DISTRIBUTORS:*

**ERLANGER & GALINGER, INC.**

**ILOILO**

**601-ESCOLTA-609  
MANILA**

**CEBU**

*Victor Dealers throughout the Islands*

Alagar Bros., Vigan, Ilocos Sur  
C. H. McClure, Dagupan  
Stillanopulos, Inc., Legaspi and Sorsogon

J. Aoyagi, c/o Session Bazaar, Baguio, Benguet  
"Aid the Philippine Anti-Leprosy Society"

San Pablo Auto Supply, San Pablo, Laguna  
Lucena Auto Supply, Lucena, Tayabas  
Lopez & Maldonado, Zamboanga

Portable  
VICTROLA  
Model 2-35  
Price P60.00

**P 5.00**  
Monthly



**Officially Correct  
In Every Detail.....  
*and Distinctive***

That briefly describe uniforms made by us. In material, in design, in fit and in finish every uniform is distinctive, preferred by those who take pride in their calling.

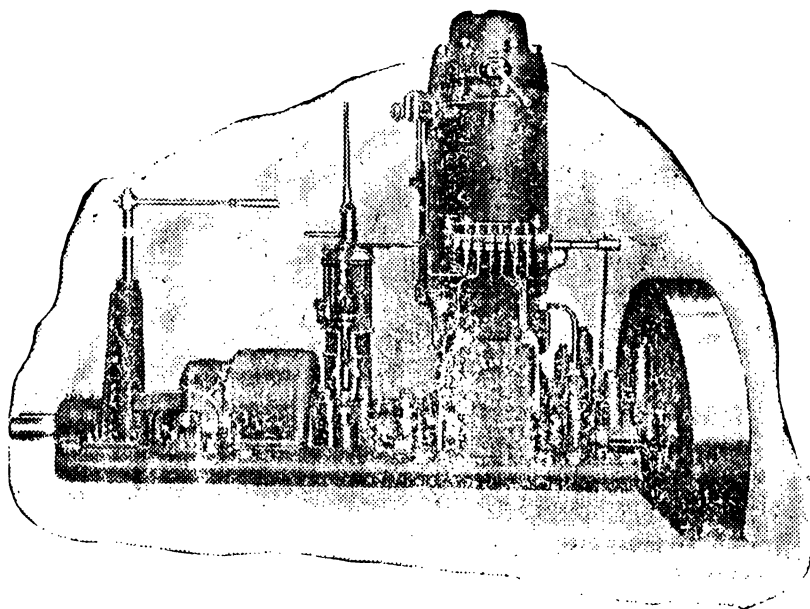
*Come in and let us have your  
measure for the next ones.*



**BRIAS ROXAS, INC.**

**121-123 Escolta**

**Manila**

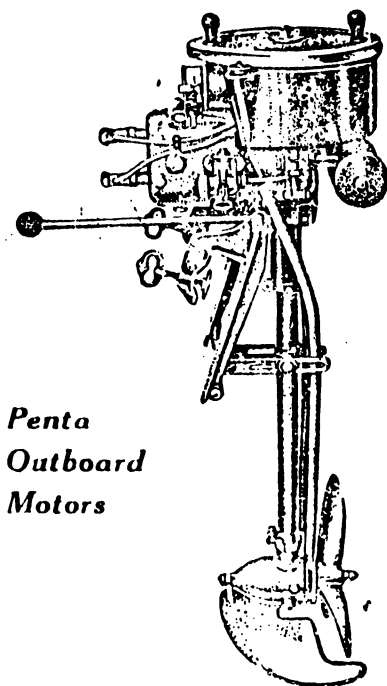


*Skandia Oil Engines*

*Descriptive catalogs on request.*

**KOPPEL PHILIPPINES, (INCORPORATED)**

Manila — Hoilo



*Penta  
Outboard  
Motors*

# Singalong Subdivision

Choice Homesites Selling Like

*“Hot Cakes”*

**EASY TO BUY! EASY TO OWN!**

Just the place for you to live in.

Come out today and see for yourself  
Singalong Subdivision.

**BUY NOW! RIGHT NOW!**

Branch Office 750 Vito Cruz

Tel. 5-44-49

**NAPOLEON** must have been a good

Subsistence officer  
as well. He said,

*"An Army travels  
on its stomach."*

He realized that a well-fed and  
contented Army could and  
would perform deeds of valor  
impossible for Armies less  
well cared for.



## 2 Delicious Food Products

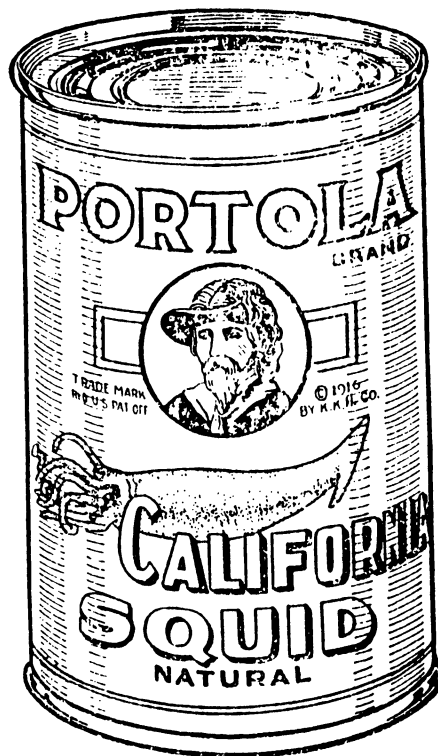
### "CABALLO" Brand MARGERINE

Millions of cans of this delicious table  
delicacy are sold in the Philippines  
every year, the most convincing testi-  
mony of its appeal.

### "PORTOLA" CALAMARES

This appetizing sea food is a real treat  
as it comes to you in its natural state  
"con su tinta."

ADD THESE TO YOUR SUBSISTENCE STORES



Distributed exclusively by

**MENZI & CO., INC.**

CEBU

MANILA

ILOILO

**R. G. Hawkins**

Editor and Manager

**Esteban D. Erispe**

Advertising Manager

# KHAKI and RED

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE CONSTABULARY  
AND POLICE

Published Monthly

Philippine Constabulary Headquarters.  
P. O. Box 618 Tels.: 2-84-31 4-98-52  
Entered As Second Class Mail At Post Office,  
Manila on Nov. 6, 1926

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

In the Philippines, United  
States, and Possessions:

One Year .....P5.00  
Six Months .....P3.00  
Three Months .....P1.50

In All Other Countries in the  
Postal Union:

One Year .....P7.00

Vol. XI

MANILA, JULY, 1931

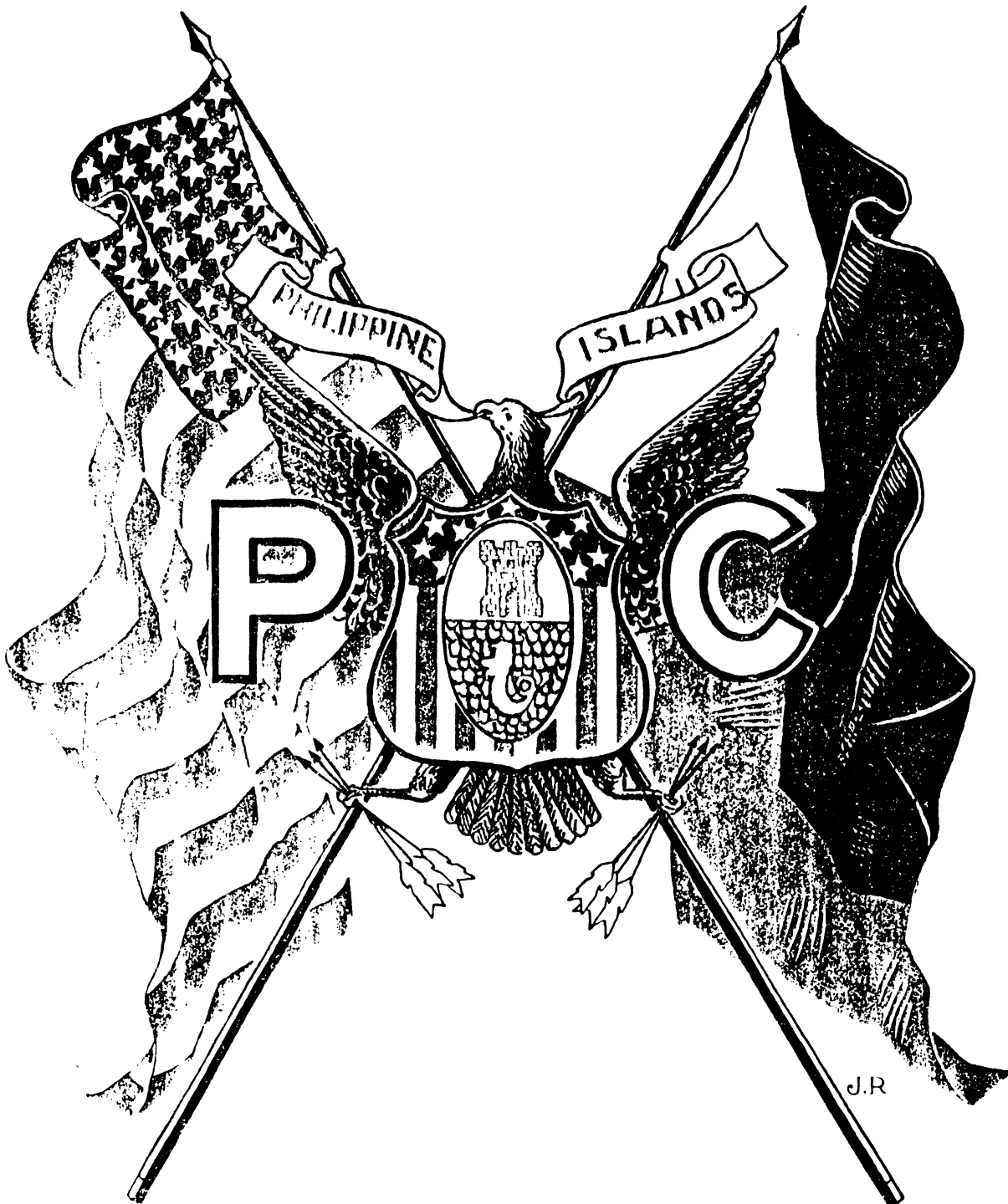
No. 7

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE		PAGE
Constabulary Shield .....	9	Thumb-nail Biographies of Officers of the Dis-	
Dedication .....	10	trict .....	106-112
Greetings From the Commander-in-Chief .....	11	12th Company Stationed at Tuguegarao, Cagayan .....	112
"Looking Back Thirty Years", By Robt. G. Woods .....	12	District of Southern Luzon .....	113
Former Governors-General and Commanders-in-		District Staff .....	113
Chief of P. C. ....	13-15	History of the District of Southern Luzon .....	113
Secretary Ventura Sends Felicitations .....	17	Thumb-nail Biographies of Officers of the	
A Word From Former Secretaries of the Interior		District .....	115, 117, 119, 121-131
Former Secretaries of the Interior .....	19	11th Company, Malolos, Bulacan .....	132
The Thirty Year Men .....	21	59th Company, Tayug, Pangasinan .....	132
"Taps" .....	22	District of Visayas:	
In Memorium .....	23	District Staff .....	133
Major-General William C. Rivers, Retired P. C.		History of Activities of the District .....	133
Chief .....	25	Thumb-nail Biographies of Officers of the	
Major-General J. G. Harbord, Retired Assistant		District .....	135-142
Chief, P. C. ....	27	20th Company, Bogo, Cebu .....	142
Major-General D. E. Nolan, U. S. Army, Retired		64th Company, Catarman, Samar .....	142
P. C. Colonel .....	29	District of Mindanao and Sulu:	
"A Tribute To The Constabulary", by General		District Staff .....	143
Charles Kilbourne .....	30	History and Activities of the District .....	143
Brigadier-General Charles E. Kilbourne .....	31	Thumb-nail Biographies of Officers of the	
"The Philippine Constabulary", by Col. Louis J.		District .....	145, 147, 149-162
Van Schaick .....	32	Clerical Force at Headquarters, District of Min-	
Colonel Louis J. Van Schaick .....	33	danao and Sulu .....	163
An "Old Timer" Dreams Of The Past With Con-		Constabulary Orchestra of Sulu at Jolo .....	163
stabulary .....	35	Company "G", Second General Service Battalion,	
Another "Old Timer" Carries On .....	37	Jolo, Sulu .....	163
Police Chief Sends Felicitations .....	39	Company "H", Second General Service Battalion	
Igorroto P. C. Soldier In Authorized Uniform...	43	Jolo, Sulu .....	164
P. C. Honor Roll .....	45-50	79th Company, Fort Pikit, Cotabato .....	164
A Message From The Chief .....	54	80th Company, Sarangani, District, Cotabato .....	165
Brigadier-General Charles E. Nathorst .....	55	82nd Company, Parang Detachment, Jolo .....	165
General Nathorst "Grew Up" With The Service..	56	100th Company, Jolo .....	166
The Chief And His Staff .....	57	106th & 113th Companies, .....	166
Alphabetical Roster of Officers .....	58	107th Company, Camp La Roche, Zamboanga...	167
General Staff Officers .....	59, 61	110th Company, .....	168
Clerks of the Constabulary .....	63	112th and 114th Companies .....	169
Intelligence Division Staff .....	65	116th and 120th Companies .....	170
Medical Division Staff .....	67, 69	A Bigger and Better P. C. Veterans Organization	
Famed Spots at Camp Henry T. Allen .....	70	Is Desire of General Nathorst .....	171
Pledge to Alma Mater By the Graduating Class..	71	Constabulary Veterans Organization Is Three	
The Constabulary Academy, by Colonel Duck-		Years Old This Month .....	172
worth-Ford .....	73	Members of Constabulary Veterans at Luncheon.	173
Members of P. C. Academy Faculty .....	75, 78	Bandholtz Post, V. P. C., by Captain Rafael Ra-	
Members of 1931 Graduating Class, P. C. Aca-		mos .....	174
demey .....	77	Officers of Bandholtz Post .....	175
The Chief Inspects the Academy .....	79	Founder of Women's Auxiliary Says—	
History and Activities of Constabulary As Written		By Mrs. Charles E. Nathorst .....	176
By A Former Governor-General, by Amba-		Mrs. Charles E. Nathorst .....	177
sador Cameron Forbes .....	80	Women's Auxiliary Still An Infant But Very	
General Parker Lauds Future P. C. Officers .....	81	Much Alive .....	178
Distinguished Visitors at Camp Henry T. Allen..	82	Constabulary Savings & Loan Association .....	179
Officers of Manila Garrison .....	83, 86	"Celebes Soliloquies" by Capt. H. C. Page .....	181-183
The Constabulary Band .....	84, 86	Non-Commissioned Staff and Medical Division	
Companies at Manila Garrison .....	87, 89	Officers at Headquarters .....	183
Biographical Supplement of General Staff, Aca-		Biographical Addenda .....	184-187-a
demey and Manila Garrison Officers and Dis-		P. C. Officers of Agusan Province .....	187-b
trict Commanders .....	101-103	"Looking Back Thirty Years" (Continuation)...	188
District Commanders .....	104	Moro P. C. Soldier In Authorized Uniform .....	189
District of Northern Luzon:		Pictorial Supplement: .....	Insert
Resumé of the Activities of the District .....	105	1. Companies of Manila Garrison on Parade	
Convention of Officers of the District .....	105	2. How They Trooped Thirty Years Ago	
		Alphabetical List Of Advertisers .....	232

COPYRIGHT, 1931, BY KHAKI AND RED

Registered In U. S. and P. I. All rights to contents of this publication reserved.



*To the Thirty-Year Men of the Service:*

*Brigadier-General Charles E. Mathorst*

*Colonel Lucien R. Sweet*

*Lieutenant-Colonel Gustavio Bactat*

*This Special Number is Dedicated*

# "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Notes from the diary of the By-stander)

By ROBERT G. WOODS

—oOo—

## THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY: ITS INCEPTION, ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The sudden transition from a state of war to comparatively peaceful conditions, the dismemberment of the insurrectionary forces throughout the Archipelago, and the installation of civil government to replace the military, placed before the Philippine Commission the grave and deep problem of the maintenance of peace, law and order in a country of many distinct and separate Malay tribes, differing in customs, modes of thought and language, and whose primitive social structure had been shaken to its very roots by years of unsuccessful insurrection. The devastating war and rebellion which had endured for so long in the Philippine Islands had left the usual aftermath of lawless characters and banditry, whose blood had become tainted with the virile germ of criminal unrest.

At the time of the passing of the Military regime and the installation of civil rule, there can be no question but that the great majority of the people earnestly wanted peace. They had experienced a sufficiency of poverty and privation, the loss of kindred and friends and the attendant sorrows and disappointments of fighting for a cause they did not and could not understand. However, at this time there existed a small but turbulent minority of irreconcilables, who, joining together in small bands, harrassed unprotected barrios and pueblos, forcing the peaceably inclined inhabitants to furnish them with money, food and clothing. In localities where there yet lingered an undercurrent of sympathy for the past Insurrection these bands would operate in the guise of insurgents, and the gaudy uniforms, the clank of a heavy sword or war bolo, and the military swagger as it can only be represented by a Malay, impressed to a great extent the ignorant country classes. In other communities religious fanaticism was found to be the best pretext for lawless depredations and many self-styled "Popes" headed fanatical marauding bands throughout the islands—at the best, organized thieves, at the worst, cold blooded murderers.

The region mostly affected by the lawless unrest in the vicinity of Manila was centered about Cavite, a Tagalog province across the bay from Manila. Records show that this province was the mother of insurrection and had since time imme-

morial been the cradle that rocked the discontentment of the Archipelago, the home of the cattle litters and the haven of rest for the *ladrone*. The region was a rolling country, free of dense forests or considerable mountains, and the uncultivated lands overgrown with jungle or with cogonal grasses. There were gradual slopes west to the China Sea and east to the Laguna de Bay, and more marked slopes both north and south from the Talisay Ridge in Batangas. The population was Tagalog. In most of the pueblos there was a mestizo element, the foreign blood being Spanish or more often Chinese. The social structure was oligarchic. Members of the "Principal" class held their position, either through birth or, as in most cases, through wealth, education and influence. Practically all, including those who followed trades or professions, owned land. Dependent upon and subservient to them were the common people—*taos* and peasants—*aparceros*. Opportunity, propinquity, and especially debt established the relation. Some principals handled their dependents direct, but most of them did it through overseers and other confidential agents or *encargados*. Chinese and other foreigners were found in most towns, and especially in the commercial centers of Santa Cruz, Calamba, Batangas, Cavite, Imus and Pasig. They little affected the life of the people, which was agricultural.

Throughout the four provinces *ladrones* in varying numbers and with varying success had always plied their trade of robbery. The favorite spoils, because easily lifted, transported and marketed, were carabaos and horses. *Ladron* bands were mostly local, though they sometimes made distant raids. Each, however, claimed and usually lurked about its own group of pueblos.

The origin of these marauding bands were varied. Sometimes a fugitive from justice, or a lover of the life, gathered a band and established his own base and connection; sometimes a ring of *principales* organized a band for their own self-protection, profit or for both. The band which guarded one pueblo did not hesitate to prey on another which had no protectors or which was guarded over by a rival or unfriendly group. Pueblos, barrios, and individuals often purchased a precarious immunity by contributions in money or kind. The bulk of the contributions and loot found its way to the fences, who, in Batangas, were called "*ina-*"

(Continued on page 14)

## *Congratulations From The Commander-In-Chief*



**Governor-General DWIGHT F. DAVIS**

*On the occasion of the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Philippine Constabulary, I take pleasure in offering hearty congratulations to that body upon its record of accomplishments and efficiency. This record has been maintained throughout the various changes and developments which have taken place in the Islands, in a manner highly creditable both to its officers and its enlisted men. I take pride in being Commander-in-Chief of the Constabulary, and wish for it continued success.*

**DWIGHT F. DAVIS,**  
*Governor-General.*

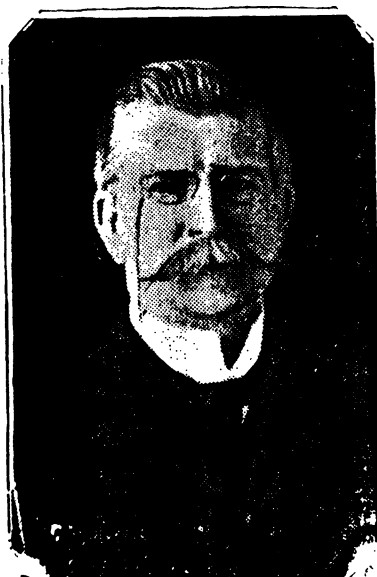


# Former Governors-General And Commanders-In-Chief Of The Constabulary

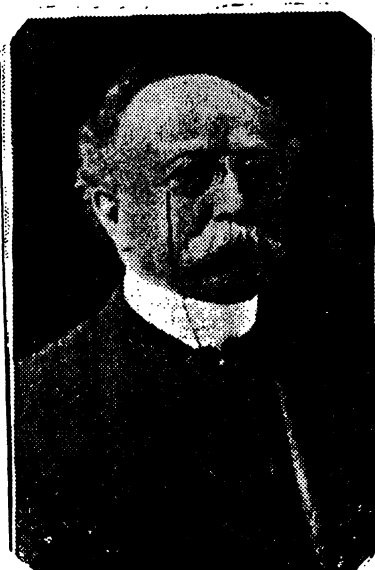
—)o(—



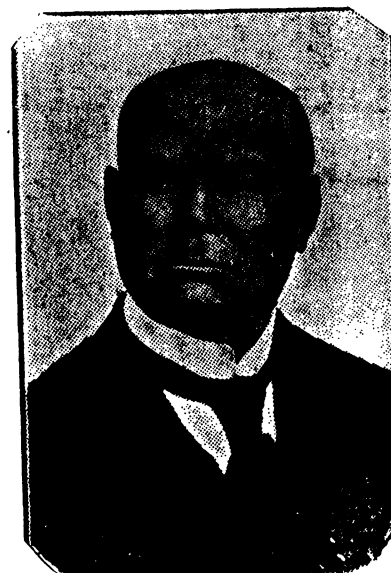
Governor-General WILLIAM H. TAFT  
1901-1903



Governor-General LUKE E. WRIGHT  
1903-1905



Governor-General CLAY IDE  
1905-1906



Governor-General JAMES F. SMITH  
1906-1909

## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 12)

hins" and in Cavite "pillos". They in turn divided with the backers of the band who were not infrequently rich and prominent and sometimes municipal officials.

In such a devious and secretive manner was a band organized, recruited, supplied, led and directed that even the *inahin* who acted as go-between did not know the leader of the band or its real backers. Many of the leaders took part in the insurrection, and a few of them, including Julian Montalban and Felizardo, had not surrendered nor taken the oath of allegiance. All of them assumed titles, and the organization and interrelations of the bands were theoretically military. However, the members wore no uniforms and when pressed, they hid their arms and mingled with the general population. While they did not hesitate to maim and kill peasants and laborers who incurred their enmity they contented themselves with maltreatment or abduction of the more prominent natives, and rarely molested foreigners. The bands were usually recruited from the ne'er-do-wells of town or country, from misguided youths and ignorant dupes. The bands in this section simulated a political purpose. They pretended allegiance to an ex-barber, Macario Sakay, who, as self-appointed President of a Philippine Republic, hid around Bosoboso in Rizal.

### THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

On the first of September, 1900, the United States Philippine Commission under the Taft Administration, assumed the reins of government in such provinces as had been declared pacified, and the problem of maintaining peace, law and order was met by an enactment of that body, dated July 18, 1901, which created the Philippine Constabulary.

With no example or precedent to work from, to step aside, as it were, from the beaten path of established custom, to organize and equip for immediate field service an organization of this character was a feat worthy of the abilities of the two men designated by Governor Taft, and confirmed by the Commission, to organize this body: Captain Henry T. Allen, 6th U. S. Cavalry, as Chief and Captain David J. Baker, Jr., 26th U. S. Infantry, as Assistant Chief.

Under the able direction of Captains Allen and Baker the work of organization was rapidly begun. At the close of hostilities with Spain the strength of the Army was rapidly reduced, volunteers out of the service and deserving non-commissioned officers of the regular establishment could procure their discharges subject to slight limitations. This placed at the disposal of the

Constabulary a large number of young men trained in the military service, whose experience as officers and non-commissioned officers in an efficient army had made them desire further service of a military character and who turned naturally to the Constabulary as a continuation of the life and activity of military service.

Officers of all grades were rapidly mustered into Constabulary service. Captain W. S. Goldsborough, Major Wallace C. Taylor, Captains Howard Atkinson and Jesse S. Garwood were commissioned as 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th Assistant Chiefs, respectively, and took hold of the duties assigned them with that virile Americanism which compels success.

Almost before the general public in the Islands was aware that such a corps was contemplated the officers had been commissioned, uniformed and sent to stations throughout the Archipelago—a Constabulary captain and three or four lieutenants to each province where civil government had been inaugurated, and the recruiting of the enlisted force began in almost every locality simultaneously.

But a few months from the first conception of the idea the corps of constabulary was an accomplished fact and an efficient body of officers and men on whom the governmental authorities found themselves relying for the preservation of peace after the ravages of a war only just concluded.

One of the greatest disadvantages under which the Constabulary labored at the outset was the immediate need for its service in the field. Before the men had become uniformed and had mastered the rudiments of drill, and when the only command they knew was "forward march" they were required to enter, in various parts of the Archipelago, into vigorous campaigning against as elusive foes as have ever puzzled the wits of soldiers. While such operations did not tend toward making the new recruit a spick and span garrison soldier, it gave him confidence in the effect of his rifle and in the courage and ability of his officers.

On entering Moroland, in accordance with the organic Act, many members of the corps in this district were recruited from Moros. This was a new venture, for while Filipinos had been used by both the Spanish and American governments in the maintenance of peace, this was the first time that the Mohammedan Moro of Mindanao-Sulu was drafted as an instrument of law and order.

An item of interest in this connection is the fact that before recruiting in Mindanao-Sulu was possible, an agreement was necessary with the chiefs or datus to the effect that Moro soldiers would be permitted to continue the use of the red fez which is an emblem of their religion and that they would not be required to eat pork.

(Continued on page 16)

# Former Governors-General And Commanders- In-Chief Of The Constabulary

—000—



Governor-General LEONARD WOOD  
1921-1928



Governor-General CAMERON FORBES  
1909-1912



Governor-General FRANCIS B. HARRISON  
1913-1920



Governor-General HENRY L. STIMSON  
1928-1929

## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 14)

By Congressional legislation authority was granted for the detail of additional Army officers to serve as Assistant Chiefs and Inspectors. The officers so detailed were Majors Peter E. Traub and Marcus D. Cronin, Captains W. S. Scott, II, H. Bandholtz, J. G. Harbord, W. C. Rivers, M. L. Hersey, Herman Hall, J. B. Bennet, D. E. Nolan, J. W. Craig and Lieutenants L. J. Van Schaick, James C. Rhea and C. E. Kilbourne. Lieut. Kilbourne is now Brigadier-General and commanding Fort Mills, Corregidor, while Lieutenant Van Schaick is now colonel and member of the Governor-General's Advisory Staff.

In view of the responsibility and importance of positions as well as in recognition of the value of the services rendered, Congress commissioned Captain Henry T. Allen Brigadier-General, Majors Peter E. Traub, Marcus D. Cronin, Captains W. S. Scott, D. J. Baker, H. H. Bandholtz, J. G. Harbord, W. C. Rivers, M. L. Hersey, Herman Hall, J. B. Bennet, D. E. Nolan, and J. W. Craig, as colonels, and after the resignation of Captain Goldsborough to accept another position of responsibility under the Civil Government, the Philippine Commission in consideration of services rendered, granted to the other assistants to the Chief, who were not regular Army officers, commissions as follows: to Major Taylor, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and to Captains Atkinson and Garwood, the rank of major. These promotions and recognition, together with a change directed by the Commission in the title of the provincial officers as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, class Inspectors to Captain, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd lieutenants, respectively, gave the Constabulary a military status.

### THE LADRON HIERARCHY

In Batangas, the band of "Colonel" Villanueva was recruited from and lurked around Bauan. That of "Lieut.-Colonel" Vito based itself on Taal. "Major" Flores infested the neighborhood of San Pablo, Laguna. All of these were nominally directed by "Brigadier-General" Martin Oruga, whose own band terrorized the jurisdictions of Tanauan and Lipa. The bands of "Lieut.-Colonel" Caro around Das Mariñas and of "Major" Giron about Silang, acknowledged the authority of "Major-General" Felizardo, who frequented the triangle between Pasay, Muntinlupa and Bacoor. Both Oruga and Felizardo owned the leadership of "Lieut.-Colonel" De Vega who afflicted San Francisco de Malabon. "Colonel" Ramos whose band gave protection to Magallanes, Maragondon and Nasugbu and "Colonel" Masigla who lorded it over Indang. The band of Montalan itself picked its members widely from Batangas but especially from Cavite. His headquar-

ters, usually moving, preferred the deep wooded ravines about Buenavista in Cavite and the rugged hills between Talisay and Bayuyungan in Batangas.

Rarely did these outlaws attack armed detachments, whether camped or moving, unless they were very small or careless. They preferred to rush a police station, a Constabulary cuartel, or a Scout post when it was weakly guarded. Such attacks were invariably made between dusk and bedtime when the officers and men, having supped, were prone to scatter for recreation. The attempts were always preceded by a thorough spying out of the surroundings, checking up of the strength and habits of the intended victims, a careful weighing of chances, a deliberate planning. Consequently, an enterprise once undertaken seldom failed. Frequently, they tried to minimize the risk of jumping a police station or looting a municipal treasury by establishing relations with and winning confederates on the inside. The chiefs seldom led in attack but usually directed from a safe distance; so too they never stood in retreat, but made safe their flight first. Generally the bands moved at night and slept by day. They avoided roads and even ordinary trails, but followed little defined paths that curved, doubled and twisted. Their service of security and information was practicable and efficient.

### THE INSULAR POLICE BEGINS ACTIVITIES

No sooner had the new Constabulary organization began to function as a law-enforcing entity than it was faced by a number of varied problems and incidents which demanded that it immediately undertake the huge task for which it was organized: to preserve peace, maintain order and prevent lawless depredations.

The records of the outstanding achievements of the Constabulary are a tribute to the courage and efficiency of those men who composed the infant organization. The different detachments all met a varied assortment of problems and cases in the provinces where they were stationed. The activities of the Constabulary organization during the past 30 years are filled with tales written in blood. In a more or less chronological order the outstanding activities of the Constabulary will herein be narrated.

### GEN. LUCIANO SAN MIGUEL

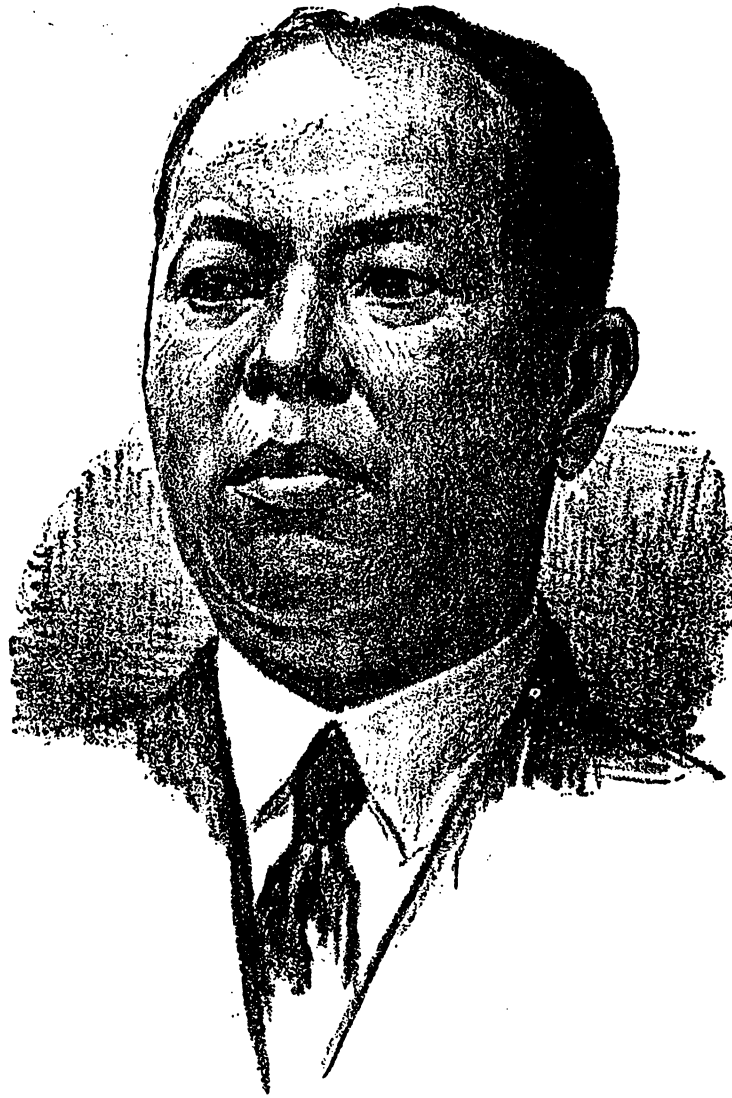
There are many things which cannot be told; there are some things which should not be told and there are many things which must not be told—so the things narrated hereinafter relate only of the things which the Bystander took note.

Early in January 1902, "General" San Miguel, insurgent leader, took command of all troops in the field in the vicinity of Manila which numbered around 150 armed men. A great many of the arms

(Continued on page 20)

# Secretary Ventura Extends Felicitations

*In addressing this message to the officers and soldiers of the Philippine Constabulary, I desire to congratulate them for their splendid achievements in the maintenance of peace and order. One of the outstanding achievements of the Constabulary during its thirty years service has been the establishment and maintenance of peace and order throughout the archipelago. This would not have been possible were it not for the great activities displayed by the Constabulary forces. Notwithstanding the handicaps they have had to overcome they have acquitted themselves creditably in the performance of their difficult task. I honestly believe that the Philippine Constabulary can be favorably compared with similar organizations in other countries both in efficiency and in devotion to duty. It is my earnest wish that they continue their noble work so that this almost perfect condition of peace and order prevailing throughout the Islands may always be maintained.*



**HONORIO VENTURA**

*In the enforcement of law and in the maintenance of order it is indispensable that the public should have absolute confidence in our peace officers. To this end it is necessary that officers and soldiers of the Constabulary should themselves be law-abiding and in all other respects should so conduct themselves so as to inspire the confidence of the people, specially that of the poor.*

*I wish to extend to each and every officer and soldier of the Constabulary hearty congratulations on the occasion of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the establishment of their great organization.*

**HONORIO VENTURA,**  
*Secretary of the Interior.*

# A Word From Former Department Heads

—o0o—

## From President Rafael Palma

"It is certainly a matter of satisfaction for me to know that the "Khaki and Red" the Constabulary and Police Journal, will commemorate the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Philippine Constabulary, with a special number. Such an event will afford the general public an opportunity to review the record and accomplishments of the organization up to the present time, as well as its future plans and policies.

"As former Secretary of the Interior, I had opportunity to come into intimate contact with the workings of the organization and with the personnel that direct its policies, and I can say without hesitation that the record so far at-

tained by the Philippine Constabulary has been eminently satisfactory. It has sufficiently shown its efficiency as an insular police, especially in the maintenance of peace and order and in the help given to the administration of justice.

"There is noticeable a commendable spirit of service and loyalty among the officers and men, and a fine morale in the whole organization.

"I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the personnel of the Philippine Constabulary on the auspicious completion of thirty years work of the organization, and to express the hope that such excellent record will be continued in the coming years."

## From Don Teodoro Kalaw

"My connection with the Philippine Constabulary has passed through three different phases: first, as a newspaperman on the staff of *El Renacimiento*; second, as a member of the Philippine Legislature, and third, as Secretary of the interior. The early years of the Philippine Constabulary were extremely full of hardships and difficulties by reason of the long sustained campaigns which had to be carried on against banditry and for the consolidation of peace in the provinces. It was a period of stress and trial for the institution because, constrained as it was by the circumstances obtaining at the time to resort to the application of severe and harsh measures, it naturally had to encounter criticism and opposition from the public. From this laborious experience, the institution as well as the people came out greatly benefitted, as is clearly indicated by the complete successes of the last years. No one, not even among its bitterest critics of old, now doubts the utility and usefulness of the Philippine Constabulary. The influence it effectively exercises in the preservation of peace and order

in the provinces cannot be overestimated. Its mere presence in the community signifies security and confidence for the law abiding citizen, freedom from engrossing preoccupation for the government in particular and for the whole people in general. The widespread state of peace and order which we have been enjoying continually during these many years, and which has become one of the most excellent qualities of the Filipino people, is, to a great extent, the result of conscientious efforts on the part of the Constabulary.

"I count many in the institution among my very good friends and I have known many big men who have risen from its rank and file—men who would do honor to any other armed institution here and in other lands. To them all is rightly due the unprecedented success hereinabove mentioned. I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to make special mention of its honored dead, the late General Rafael Crame, to whose personal tact, devotion to duty and sense of responsibility, the Philippine Constabulary owes many of its achievements."

## From Senator Jose P. Laurel

"One of the institutions of the country which is deserving of the highest commendation because of its efficient services in the interest of peace and order is the Constabulary. It is with pride that I look back to the time when, as Secretary of the Interior, I counted with the cooperation and loyalty of the members of the organization, and it is with feeling of satisfaction that during my incumbency as Senator of the Fifth District, I endeavored to do my bit

in behalf of that organization. Thirty years of public service in the life of an organization is something of which its members may be justly proud. And I join this feeling of satisfaction.

"In this thirtieth anniversary of the Philippine Constabulary, I extend to all the members of the organization my sincere wishes for a brighter future and greater achievements and glory."



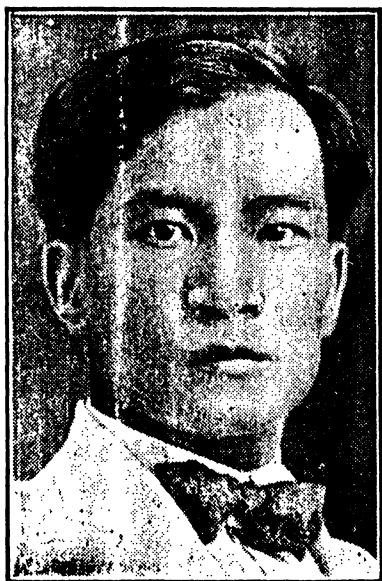
# Former Secretaries Of The Interior



**RAFAEL PALMA**  
*Secretary of the Interior*  
*January 15, 1917-July 7, 1920*



**TEODORO M. KALAW**  
*Secretary of the Interior*  
*July 7, 1920-December 31, 1922*



**JOSE P. LAUREL**  
*Secretary of the Interior*  
*February 8, 1923-July 17, 1923*



**FELIPE AGONCILLO**  
*Secretary of the Interior*  
*February 11, 1924-September 30, 1925*



## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 16)

had been taken from municipal police forces of the surrounding country.

Two Constabulary detachments of about 40 men each, the first under the command of Capt. W. W. Warren and the other under the command of Lieut. Twilley, while scouting near the boundary of Bulacan and Rizal were attacked by about 150 armed ladrones and in both instances, the Constabulary was decidedly a bad second. On the first occasion, the government troops expended all their ammunition which had been issued to them by a short-sighted, inefficient official with which the government was loaded at that time and on the second occasion on or near the same spot they were attacked again, whipped and chased into Polo where Governor Pablo Tecson consoled and comforted them with a promise that he would get even with the ladrones with his volunteers, twenty-five of whom, unfortunately, deserted with their rifles within two weeks after this statement, and joined the ladrones. Notwithstanding this unfortunate experience, the Governor organized another force of volunteers and with them did excellent work toward cleaning up the Province of Bulacan. Owing to the defeat of the Constabulary at the hands of San Miguel's ladrones, the Governor-General, the Hon. W. H. Taft, sounded the S. O. S. call or, rather, called on the Department Commander for assistance. As in all cases this official responded by detailing with the Civil Government several companies of the Philippine Scout organization among which were the First and Fourth Companies.

In Rizal conditions were encouraging as the band of ladrones in the Morong District under Timoteo Pasay and the Felix brothers had been broken up. However, few carabao thieves and free booters infested the district along the northern border. Among them were Julian Santos, Faustino Guillermo, Apolonio Samson and occasionally Ciriaco Contreras would drop in from Bulacan and terrorize the outlying barrios. These bands were, at the outset, small, their leaders having been appointed officers by the new "Katipunan" in the regular Army of the Philippines which was nothing more or less than an organization of ladrones operating on a large scale, preying on the ignorant people and infesting various districts under the guise of patriots.

The Katipunan Government headed by Domingo Moriones, Agado del Rosario and four others was captured by Inspector Licerio Geronimo on July 7, 1902, near Mariquina together with all paraphernalia, regalia and records. This same officer with seven men of his company, just missed being captured in the Diliman Country, Bulacan by

Guillermo and Samson a few days later. He lost one man who was killed, had one wounded, and lost his blouse. A few days afterwards Guillermo wore Geronimo's blouse to San Juan, Bulacan. The Sergeant in charge believing him to be a real Constabulary officer formed the detachment for inspection. Guillermo taking advantage of this opportunity took possession of all the arms and ammunition and released all the prisoners. This happened in broad daylight.

The different small bands in Bulacan then consolidated under General Santos with Samson and Guillermo as colonels, and joined the larger group in Rizal. Antero Dancel, then Governor of Rizal, obtained authority of Governor W. H. Taft to negotiate the surrender of these bands. He also obtained an order from the Chief of Constabulary to confer with Provincial Commander to arrange non-interference with his efforts. He demanded that the ladrones be allowed to concentrate at a point near the jurisdiction of Mariquina to get together their arms that they might surrender them to him.

The ladrones were promised immunity for past offences in case they made a complete surrender by November 1, 1902. This they promised to do. They gathered their motely mob together, Julian Santos posed as "Lieutenant-Colonel" in command, raised the insurgent flag over their camp at Coral-na-Bato and rested there for about three weeks while being well-fed on food purchased with secret service funds intrusted to Mr. Dancel. This most extraordinary condition continued until the last day of grace of October 31, 1902, when Santos felt that his force was strong enough to whip the Constabulary. He then attacked a detachment under command of Lieut. C. J. Bates and put them to flight, killing one man and seriously wounding two others. The outlaws at this time numbered in the neighborhood of three hundred men with possibly two hundred arms.

A few days later on the evening of December 24th, during the hours of the Christmas eve festivities, Santos sent 80 men to attack Pasig. In this attack two members of the Constabulary were killed and two were wounded. A woman who was wounded in the church procesion which was in progress at that time lost a leg from the effects of wounds received in the attack. The attack was so sudden that the Constabulary was astounded, confused and frightened. They, however, immediately rallied and drove the outlaws out of the town, causing them considerable losses.

When "General" Luciano San Miguel was elected "Generalissimo" in command of troops in the field on January 15, 1903, he immediately started to further strengthen the organization which was

(Continued on page 24)



# The Thirty-Year Men



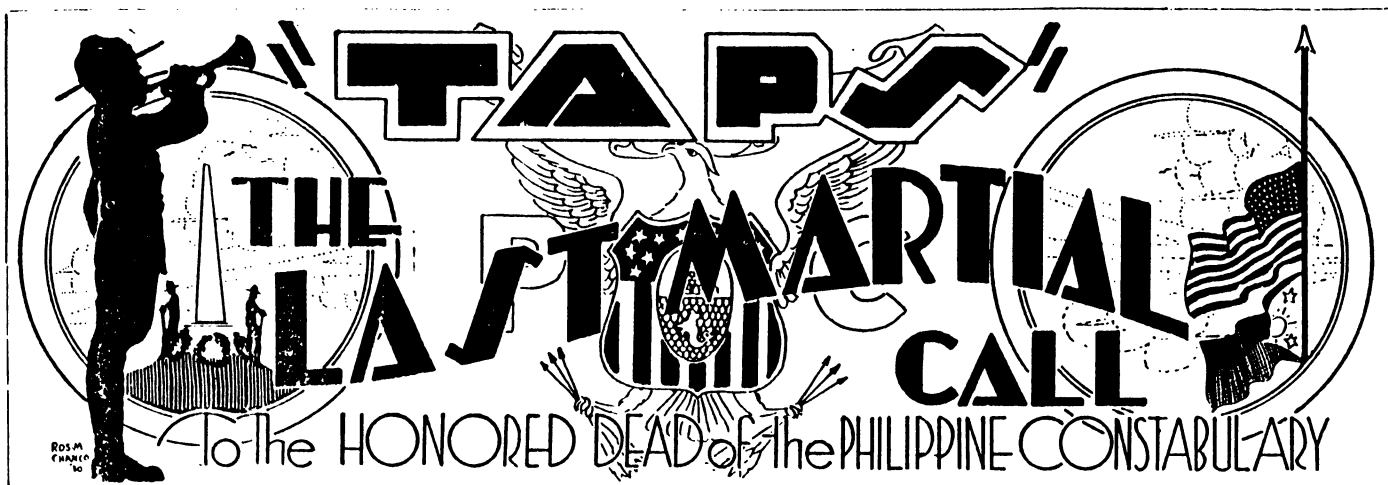
Brigadier-General **CHARLES E. NATHORST**  
1901-1931



Colonel **LUCIEN R. SWEET**  
1901-1931



Lieutenant-Colonel **EUSTAQUIO BACTAT**  
1901-1931



By Captain EMANUEL A. BAJA

I

"Comrade, hearest thou the trumpet blowing,  
The measure slow, the notes distinct and clear?  
Hearest thou the hour of rest calling,  
Approaching slow but stead'ly coming near?"

II

"Comrade, listen, 'twill blow again for you,  
Hear the last martial call, hear TAPS once more—  
The farewell song to life, Flag and country,  
Sounding tonight more solemn than before".

III

"Yes, I hear TAPS blowing. It brings mem'ries  
Of olden days gone by: of battles fought  
On Mindanao's *cota*-covered ranges,  
And cruel death which treach'rous blades have wrought:

IV

"Of daring trips on rough and stormy seas,  
Along the rugged coasts of rocky isles,  
In *vintas*, *praos* or *bancas* sailing fast,  
As death and war-songs hover all the while;

V

"Of marches on the coasts of Palawan,  
Bivouacking the pathless hills of Leyte,  
Of skirmishes in the wilds of Samar,  
Countless expeditious in Cavite;

VI

"Of day and night patrols maintaining peace,  
Braving the dangers met around Mayon,  
Breaking the hostile camps among the hills,  
Battles fighting north and south of Luzon.

VII

"In rapid flight it takes me farther north,  
Crossing valleys, hiking the long *Sierras*,

Sailing rivers, guarding the *Caraballos*  
Patrolling the cloud-capped *Cordilleras*.

VIII

"In swift flashing thoughts, it reviews the past,  
The tasks performed and the duties done best,  
All listed with the honored dead; and as  
I scan their service-rolls before I rest,

IX

"I see valor displayed without reward,  
Honor unsoiled for lust of pow'r or gold  
Heroic deeds well marked with deep red scars,  
Loyalty to the Flag and Corps untold.

X

"The martial song of rest, once calling  
The glories of the Corps, is fading fast;  
Thus strength, valor, courage, and honor too  
Must also end for Death is here at last.

XI

"When soldier's TAPS for me has blown as yore,  
Fire the ancient call o'er my grave;  
I go where warriors bold have gone before,  
To lands unknown to sleep there with the brave".

XII

"Comrades, half-mast the Flags he dearly served,  
Blow TAPS, and fire three volleys for the brave;  
In silence deep these parting words recite,  
While true, loyal friends stand around his grave;

Soldier, rest,  
TAPS sounded.  
Well you served,  
Gave life's best:  
Duty's done—  
Sleep the sleep  
Of AGES—  
Battle's won.

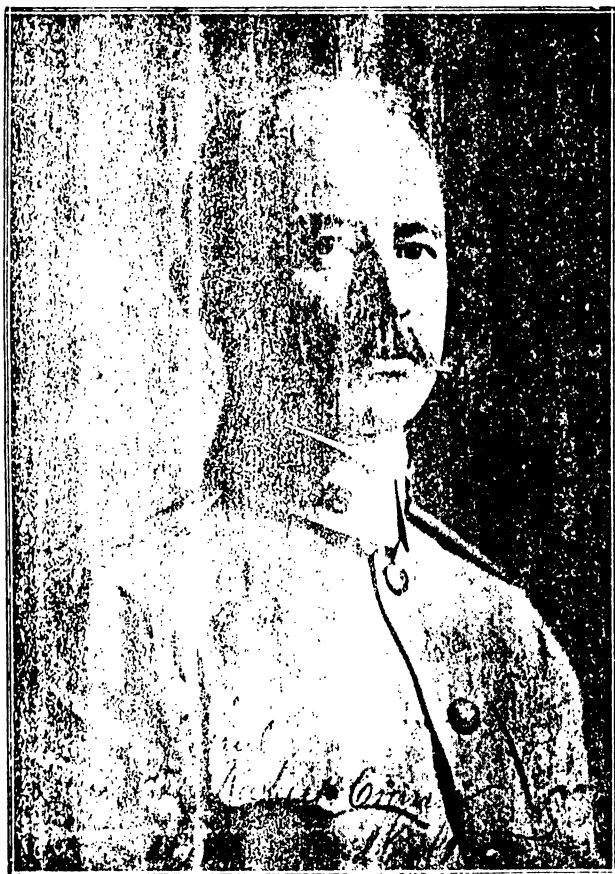
# IN MEMORIAM



BRIGADIER GENERAL HENRY T. ALLEN  
1901-1907



BRIGADIER-GENERAL RAFAEL CRAME  
1917-1927



BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. H. BANDHOLTZ  
1907-1913



BRIGADIER-GENERAL HERMAN HALL  
1914-1917

## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 20)

already on foot and which was looked upon by the ignorant classes as an insurrection against the government. "General" San Miguel had the distinction of having never taken oath of allegiance to the United States. His first engagement as "Supreme Commander" was at Coral-na-Bato, on February 28, 1903, against a Constabulary detachment of five officers: Lieuts. Schemmerhorn, McIlvaine, Geronimo and Harris with 107 men, commanded by Capt. Ira Keithley. The engagement lasted nearly two hours. The Constabulary suffered the loss of Lieut. Harris and one private, killed, and one private, wounded. The ladrones left fifteen dead, including one lieutenant and two soldiers, wounded, and lost ten guns. The number of wounded carried away by the ladrones were placed at various estimates ranging from 20 to 50. As it was understood that the outlaws had caused information to be spread that any municipal police or Constabulary who gave up his arms without resistance would be released, it was felt necessary to place American officers in command of all stations in the infested districts.

Early in March, 1903, the first company of scouts gave the ladrones a good drubbing near Coral-na-Bato in which nineteen outlaws were killed. About the middle of March, four hundred scouts and two hundred Constabulary soldiers killed and captured a large number of ladrones encountered along the Pasig River between San Felipe Neri and Pasig. It was learned later that bands of ladrones were again concentrated in Coral-na-Bato district. On the 27th of March, the first and fourth companies of Philippine Scouts stationed at Calocan were sent out to beat the brush there. Unexpectedly, a squad of scouts ran upon a bunch of outlaws who were occupying a strong fortification, which up to that time had not been discovered. It appeared that this stronghold had existed for years. Other detachments of the command heard the firing and closed in and surrounded the place. The outlaws stood their ground which led to a hand-to-hand fight. After severe fighting which lasted some two hours, the place was finally captured by an assault led by Lieut. Boss Reese. In this engagement, three scout soldiers were killed and Lieut. Reese and eleven soldiers were severely, but not fatally, wounded. Thirty-five ladrones were left dead in the Coral among whom were the leader, General San Miguel, and his Adjutant. Many ladrones were wounded and later died as evidenced by the numerous burials in the neighboring towns and barrios. A conservative estimate placed the dead as a result of this engagement at sixty-one.

## THE "DOS HERMANOS" AFFAIR

In Virac, a small sea coast town on the Island of Catanduanes near the Albay coast, a small detachment of Constabulary was stationed under 1st Lieut. Harrison O. Fletcher.

On August 13, 1902, the steamer "Dos Hermanos" was anchored about 200 yards from shore near the quarters of Lieut. Fletcher. Fletcher, hearing a disturbance on the steamer and under the impression that a drunken brawl was in progress, took two of his guard and started out in a small boat, to reprimand the ship's officers for not keeping better order on their vessel. Noting the excitement which his departure from shore produced on board the ship and that the crew had hurriedly started to lift anchor, and believing that something was decidedly irregular, he stood up in the boat and called to them in Spanish to drop anchor or he would fire. For an answer a storm of missiles were hurled at the boat and a shot fired. Mutiny was in progress.

Lieut. Fletcher and his detachment opened fire on the mutineers and managed to gain the side of the ship. With his men firing over his head to prevent the piratical crew from cutting him down. Lieut. Fletcher clambered up the side of the vessel and a hand to hand encounter began between the desperate crew and the small Constabulary detachment. The cries, shrieks and groans of the ship's officers and passengers who had managed to barricade themselves in a state room, added to the excitement. The ship's captain, covered with blood from the wounds inflicted by the mutineers, clambered out of a state room window. The mutineers, meanwhile, fled to the bow of the ship, leaving several of their number dead on the deck, some jumping overboard only to be picked up and made prisoners by the Constabulary detachment. The number of mutineers killed is not known as many wounded jumped overboard only to drown. The Chief Engineer was killed by the mutineers at the very beginning. Fletcher was duly compensated by the owners of the steamer, Dos Hermanos.

## THE SAN JOSE AFFAIR

About midnight on the 16th of September, 1903, a detachment of thirty men commanded by 1st Lieut. James W. Wakeley, at San Jose, province of Nueva Ecija, was attacked under cover of darkness by over one hundred fanatical outlaws under the leadership of Capt. Berong.

In the sudden and unexpected charge of the outlaws the sentinel was killed and the fanatics succeed in reaching the breastworks in front of the cuartel before the startled garrison could form for defense. The troops, awakened by the shooting and yelling of the attacking force, hastily seized their

(Continued on page 26)



**Major-General WILLIAM C. RIVERS, U. S. Army**

*Colonel and Assistant Chief of Constabulary, 1905-1913  
Chief of Constabulary, 1913-1914*

## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 24)

arms, jumped out of windows and doors, formed outside of the quarters and entered into a fierce hand-to-hand fight with the enemy who were eventually driven back. Again and again the outlaws charged and were repulsed at each mad rush by the little garrison, many of whom had already been disabled.

The frenzied bolomen of the attacking party meanwhile gained the rear of the Constabulary so that the latter had to protect themselves from both front and rear. After about two hours of desperate resistance against a foe who numbered more than three times the strength of the Constabulary detachment which consisted of no more than eleven men who were able to bear arms, a flank movement was attempted which completely routed the enemy who left eighteen of their members among the dead, wounded and captured.

Lieut. Wakeley was severely wounded in this engagement, while eight Constabulary soldiers were killed and three wounded.

### DEATH OF LIEUTENANT KIELY

On the 28th of October, 1902, Lieut. Kiely of the Constabulary of Capiz, while out with a detachment of four men in search of some outlaws, entered a house where he was told there was a sick man. As the Constabulary officer approached the sick bed the supposed sick man sprang up and attacked Kiely with a bolo, cutting his wrist and severing the artery. An enlisted man who accompanied the Lieutenant endeavored to defend his officer but was also severely wounded. The attacker then jumped out of the house and was shot down by the Constabulary soldiers posted outside. Lieut. Kiely, with the assistance of the enlisted men tried to stop the flow of blood by binding his wound. He was able to reach the town of Calivo, but died the following day from loss of blood. The death of this officer was most regretted and he was a sad loss to the Constabulary.

### THE OAS AFFAIR

The Constabulary barracks or cuartel at Oas, province of Albay, is located on the same side of the public square where the town market is situated. Hundreds of people congregate nightly in and around the market place to sell and purchase wares, food stuffs, etc.

On the night of February 28, 1902, during the temporary absence of the officer in command, outlaws numbering around one hundred and fifty, under the command of Magno Real, slipped quietly into the town, and mingled with the crowd on the plaza. A large party of them worked their way across the plaza just in front of the cuartel, and

at a given signal dashed up the steps, into the cuartel. There were not more than fifteen soldiers in the quarters at the time. The move was made so quickly and so quietly that the Constabulary never realized that their cuartel had been captured until they saw a strange party of men at the arm racks in possession of their arms. About ten of the soldiers present immediately grappled with the ladrones and tried to regain their guns, but before they could succeed their arms were pinned behind them and their guns taken.

At about the time the ladrones had secured all the arms and were preparing to leave the cuartel, Lieut. Buenaventura rode into the town alone, and seeing a great horde of people around the cuartel and hearing loud talking, he supposed some trouble had occurred among the Constabulary. Without knowing the risk he was incurring, he rode directly through the horde of outlaws up to the steps of the Cuartel and called for the Corporal of the guard. Not until he had been slashed at by a bolo or so, did he discover what he was up against. Springing from his horse, he cleared a ring around himself with his revolver. Shooting to right and left he fought his way through the circle. He was not yet aware that the outlaws had possession of the cuartel itself, so he ran around to the end of the building where he attempted to climb into a window but there he was again met by a mob of bolomen. Unable to accomplish anything there, he took refuge behind the convent wall, some 75 yards distant, and repeatedly emptied his revolver at the mob of outlaws, until they completed their purpose and withdrew.

### A CAVITE ENGAGEMENT

In February, 1902, Lieut. Henry Knauber and two enlisted men, enroute from the town of Indang to Magallanes in the province of Cavite, were attacked by eight armed men under the leadership of Captain Julian Ramos, a noted outlaw.

This encounter, which lasted less than an hour resulted in eight casualties to the outlaws, the capture of two Mauser rifles, one Remington rifle, one revolver, three bolos and one trumpet and in the death of one Constabulary horse.

The officer and the two men engaged in this remarkable exploit were congratulated by the Government authorities and were awarded medals of honor for gallantry in action.

### AN ENGAGEMENT IN ALBAY PROVINCE

In January, 1903, a detachment consisting of Corporal Napay and ten men of the Constabulary of Albay province encountered near the town of Cabrarian in that province, a band of fifty or more outlaws under the leadership of "Colonel" Lazaro Toledo.

(Continued on page 28)



**Major-General J. G. HARBORD (Retired)**

*Colonel and Assistant Chief, Philippine Constabulary, 1903-1913*

June 11, 1931

Khaki and Red,  
P. O. Box 618,  
Manila,  
P. I.

Dear Sirs:

I am sending, under separate cover, a rather recent photograph of myself, as you request in your letter of April 29th.

I congratulate the Constabulary on the Thirtieth Anniversary of its organization. I know of no part of the Philippine Government that has played a more important and patriotic part in the history of the last thirty years than the Philippine Constabulary. I am proud to have belonged to it.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd.) J. G. HARBORD.



## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 18)

A short, sharp fight followed in which ten outlaws were killed and four wounded, while the remainder fled. Considerable arms and ammunition were captured by the Constabulary in this skirmish.

### AN INCIDENT IN THE SORSOGON CAMPAIGN

In April, 1902, a detail consisting of five second class privates were returning to their station at Bulusan from the barrio of San Vicente, in Sorsogon province, a distance of about five miles. About forty minutes after they left San Vicente they were attacked by a fanatical band under the leadership of Antonio Colache. The place of attack was admirably located for an ambush. The road at this point led down a hill and crossed a low swampy ravine which was overgrown with low underbrush through which ran a good-sized creek. Colache selected the creek for his place of attack and distributed his men to the right and left of the road on each side of the creek.

The detachment was commanded by Second Class private Ambrosio Fruto. The details of the fight were as follows:

Ambrosio Fruto, Gabino Dio and Sergio Dellosa were marching abreast; about 30 paces behind them came Eugenio Faraque and Fernando Filonia. The men in advance had crossed the creek when the bandits showed themselves and the detachment found itself completely surrounded. Fruto immediately ordered his men to open fire, and to cut their way to the sea, which was about 50 paces to the left. The attempt to do this proved futile, as they found bolomen massed on that side. The detachment then turned and succeeded in cutting their way through the bolomen in the direction of San Vicente, and it seems as if they might escape. They had gotten back some 300 yards, when a new and more ferocious horde of bolomen came up from the direction of San Vicente and attacked them in the rear. In this rush from the front and rear Ambrosio Fruto and Gavino Dio were cut down. Sergio Dellosa, Eugenio Faraque and Fernando Filonia survived the rush and again got through the circle, and made their way some 300 yards farther back which put them well up the hill. The bolomen seeing their prey about to escape, became frenzied and made another mad rush at the soldiers, and succeeded in cutting down Dellosa, who had fought them with the desperate resistance of a trapped tiger. At this point the road ran along a cliff overhanging the sea. When Dellosa was killed the two remaining soldiers jumped from this

cliff into the sea, one of them dropping his gun as he leaped and the other throwing his into the sea, recovering it the following morning. The two soldiers swam out to sea and were picked up by a friendly fisherman.

The first news that inspector J. W. Swann received of the engagement was through a note from the "Teniente" of San Vicente, stating that the Constables had been attacked and had fallen back to the barrio of San Vicente. Swann started a detachment of ten men to their relief, who on arriving in San Vicente, found the two Constables who had escaped, but owing to the darkness of the night they were unable to recover the bodies of their dead comrades. The next morning the detachment Commander, Inspector Swann, found the bodies of the men, the condition of which would chill one's blood. Beginning from the toes to the top of the head, there was not an inch of the body that had not been cut or hacked with bolos. The legs and arms had been disjointed and the stomach laid open, leaving the frame hanging together by mere strips of flesh. The bodies were picked up in sheets and buried at Bulusan.

As to the conduct of these Filipino soldiers, no one had any criticisms to make. It was known that they made a gallant fight, without even the soldier's heritage of a fighting chance. Suspicion was on the conduct of Faraque and Felonia, the two survivors, but after the campaign which followed, officers questioned prisoners closely relative to the conduct of these two Constables during the Colache fight in April and learned that, while they were probably not as steady as the other men they did not desert their comrades nor did they attempt to run until they found themselves all that remained of their detachment. Taking into consideration that they were new men in the service, and the overwhelming odds against them, it was not thought that their conduct could be justly criticised.

This engagement is considered one of the most remarkable in the history of the organization owing to the fact that the outlaws repeatedly called to the Constabulary soldiers to the effect that if they surrendered, their lives would not be taken and that it was only the guns they wanted. The loyalty of this detachment in the face of such odds is deserving of the highest commendation.

### ANOTHER FLETCHER AFFAIR

Captain Harrison O. Fletcher, while riding on a bicycle at 8 o'clock one evening, was ambushed between the towns of Camalig and Guinobatan, province of Albay by a band of twenty-three bolomen. Fletcher carried a Krag Jorgensen carbine slung on his back and a .38 Cal. revolver at his belt. When he was suddenly attacked by

(Continued on page 34)





Major-General D. F. NOLAN, U. S. Army  
Colonel, P. C., 1907-1911.

12 June, 1931.

KHAKI and RED  
P. O. Box 618  
Manila, P. I.  
My dear Sir:

I am delighted to comply with your request contained in your letter of April 29 to provide the "Khaki and Red" a late picture of myself.

I am very interested to learn that the Philippine Constabulary is celebrating the 20th Anniversary of its organization with very keen pleasure. The Philippine Constabulary has always been a splendid military organization and I only hope that in the future it will continue to enjoy its splendid success.

Will you please extend my very sincere greetings and best wishes to the officers and men of the Philippine Constabulary and assure them that I offer my congratulations to them all for their membership in the Constabulary.

Very cordially yours,

(Sgd.) D. F. NOLAN,  
Major-General, U. S. Army.

# A Tribute To The Constabulary

*By General C. E. KILBOURNE*

Inspector, P. C., 1909-1911

It may safely be stated that those officers of the Army who have held positions with the Philippine Constabulary look back on that service as surpassed in interest by no other portion of their careers.

The Constabulary when formed was officered almost entirely by former enlisted men of the United States Army. The director, assistant directors, and inspectors were either detailed officers of the Army or discharged Volunteer Officers. All knew their business and all understood the objectives of the Corps. Some failed to measure up to standards and fell out. They were replaced by young college graduates from the States and by capable young Filipinos. As time passed the percentage of the latter gradually increased.

Race was given no consideration in the Constabulary. An officer advanced, stood still or was dropped in accordance with his ability and character. For complete success four basic qualities were essential:

Fearlessness  
Judgement  
Unselfishness  
Industry

At the time I joined the Constabulary I found a spirit of devotion to duty I have rarely seen equalled and never excelled. Officers were trained to forget themselves and remember only their tasks. And they worked for the future rather than for the present. The ideal of our government here was to set an example of honest service by the official to the people. This spirit had penetrated to the smallest barrio, where the teniente gave his meager pittance. The municipal officials served time and effort free of charge, and the police force with the same unselfishness. Most held honorary positions; those who had salaries spent them and more in the entertainment of visitors. Among some of the provincial and central government officials political rivalry and manipulation had begun but can safely be stated as being less than in any other democracy. We had here, in truth, a gov-

ernment "of the people, by the people and for the people."

The position of the Constabulary officer was a peculiar one. In the majority of cases he was the best educated and most capable individual of the area his force covered. His duty called upon him to plan and devise in order to ensure the success of the elected officials. He made reports and gave advice to the local governor, presidente or teniente. Between them the course to be followed was decided. The decision, however, was given out by the civil official; its execution was aided by the Constabulary. The credit for success went to the governor, presidente or teniente; the Constabulary officer kept his part to himself, his satisfaction being a knowledge of service well done and a quiet letter of appreciation from headquarters. Such perfection of co-operation was, of course, not universal, but it was a marked characteristic of the Constabulary at that period.

The foregoing applied to the settled provinces. Beyond these the Constabulary was the spear head of civilization, meeting hardships and dangers without hesitation or complaint. Firm, patient and just they devoted themselves to the duties required and made the penetration of the country possible to business men, educators and engineers. Again there were exceptions but these were so few as merely to accentuate the high devotion of the majority.

A most noteworthy feature was the fact that the Governor General almost invariably called upon the Constabulary officer to act as arbiter between officials of other branches in case of controversy, and almost invariably the opposing elements accepted his mediation with confidence.

Such was the Constabulary as I knew it and my pride in having been part of it is easily understood. If I have any message to the present force it is to ask them to look backward occasionally and strengthen their determination that the ideals of their service shall suffer no deterioration. Those ideals will win and hold the confidence and respect of the people they serve—no man can have a greater reward than this.





**Brigadier-General C. E. KILBOURNE, U. S. A.**  
*Inspector, Philippine Constabulary, 1909-1911*

# The Philippine Constabulary

By Colonel LOUIS J. VAN SCHAIK

The Khaki and Red clad force known as the Philippine Constabulary, has existed for thirty years. It has been the rock foundation upon which all departments of this government have rested. It has rendered intelligent and faithful service.

Extending in its ramification from the headquarters in Manila out to the most remote places in this far flung archipelago, it has performed patient, thorough, brave, often thankless tasks. It has stood for the strength and dignity and power of the Insular Government. It has helped preserve the public health. It has helped to fight cattle disease. It has helped in the control of devastating agricultural pests. It has preserved law and order with an endless procession of brave men, who have gone to their death unflinchingly in the performance of their duty. It has searched patiently vast areas for lost fliers. It has become the one dependable agency of government, to do what no other agency is equipped in material, or in spirit, to do.

Its uniform has become a badge of honor to its officers and its enlisted men alike. If I were to sound a note of warning to its directing heads, it would be that the demands upon the organization must not be allowed to become so universal and so diversified as to imperil its primary mission of maintaining law and order.

The record shows that whatever the constabulary is ordered to do will be done joyfully, willingly and thoroughly, because it is the duty assigned, but this spirit in which the manifold duties are performed does not justify submerging the organization in work that will make it impossible for it to live up to its established efficiency in the maintenance of peace, law, and order.



**Colonel LOUIS J. VAN SCHAICK**

*Colonel Louis J. Van Schaick, U. S. Army, Advisor to the Governor-General, wears the Luzon Campaign Badge of the Philippine Constabulary. He was detailed to the Constabulary as Inspector, December 10, 1906, upon terminating a successful two years tour as Governor of Cavite, and while with the Constabulary, commanded the old first district. His detail was terminated April 16, 1908, by his appointment as Governor of Mindoro.*

*This distinguished Army Officer who wears both the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Congressional Gold Life Saving Medal, is a graduate of the Army School of the Line, the General Staff School, and the Army War College. He has occupied many important army details including Inspector General of the American Army of Occupation in Germany, Secretary of the Army General Service Schools at Ft. Leavenworth, and member of the War Department General Staff. He points with pride to his Philippine Constabulary service*

## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 28)

the insurrectos he quickly dismounted and threw his bicycle from him in such a manner as to temporarily stop the bolo rush, not, however, before he had been wounded several times. Fletcher drew his revolver and emptied it into the rushing horde who quickly gave ground until it heard the click of the revolver's hammer which struck an empty shell and indicated that his revolver was empty. They again charged. This time Fletcher brought his carbine into play and once more the outlaws withdrew, leaving five of their number dead on the road and four seriously wounded. At this critical moment the voice of an American, a 9th Cavalry Trooper, whose headquarters were at Dagara, Albay, was heard shouting, some distance up the road in an effort to ascertain what troops were attacking or had been attacked. Captain Fletcher called to him in Spanish to come up with his detachment and attack the outlaws in the rear. This American soldier who, like Fletcher, was alone gave the command: "load magazines, right by squads, double time march" and to Capt. Fletcher's rescue with his imaginary platoon, he went with only his trust in the Supreme Architect of the Universe. The outlaws heard all of this and believing re-enforcement was at hand, fled in all directions. The trooper assisted Captain Fletcher, who was wounded in the right shoulder, left jaw and left arm, to his station where he had his wounds quickly dressed and returned at once with a detachment in pursuit of the outlaws. But he was unable to find any trace of them, other than the dead and wounded who were found on the road. This exploit is considered a remarkable incident in the annals of the service.

### "POPE" RIOS ORGANIZES EXTERIOR MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The province of Tayabas, has had its full share of religious fanaticism. One of the most peculiar fanatical leaders was Ruperto Rios who designated himself "Pope" and who operated in that province as a bandit, trading on the superstitions and fanaticism of the people.

The outlaws under Ruperto Rios were indeed troublesome and criminal. They were an off-shoot of the Colorum Sect which had established a "New Jerusalem" on Mount San Cristobal near the dividing line of the province of Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas.

Rios represented himself as an inspired prophet and found little difficulty in working on the superstitions of the extremely ignorant and credulous inhabitants of barrios distant from centers of population. So well did he succeed that he had organized what he designated as an Exterior Mu-

nicipal Government (for revenue only) with an elaborate retinue of officials. He promoted himself and his followers in rapid succession until he finally had with him one "captain-general", one "lieutenant-general", twenty-five "majors-general" and fifty "brigadiers-general" and a host of officers of lower grade. In appreciation of his own abilities he appointed himself "Generalissimo" and viceroy, and stated that he intended finally to have himself crowned "King of the Philippines". Titles earthly having proved not sufficient, he announced himself the "Son of God," and dispensed "Anting-antings" (charms or amulets) which were guaranteed to make the wearer invulnerable to bullets. Of the ladrones killed during this period, few were discovered who were not equipped with one of these anting-antings.

The dense ignorance and credulity of the followers of Rios was clearly shown by the fanatical paraphernalia captured by Captain Murphy of the Philippine Constabulary on March 8, 1903, near Infanta. Among these was a box, on the cover of which was painted the word "Independencia". The followers of Rios sincerely believed that when they had proved themselves worthy the box would be opened and the mysterious something called "independence" for which they had fought so long could be secured, and that when attained there would be no more labor, no taxes, no jails, and no Constabulary to disturb their ladrone proclivities.

When this miraculous chest was opened it was found to contain only some old Spanish Gazettes and a few hieroglyphics, among which appeared the names and rank of the distinguished officials of the organization.

The following item also gives an idea of the methods used by these fanatics:

When the campaign against the pulajans ceased around Ormoc, Leyte, there still remained in the mountains the leader "Papa" (Pope) Faustino Ablena, who, in his correspondence, signed himself "Señor Jesus y Maria". He worked on the ignorance of the people of the foothills. The Constabulary located him on July 28th in the center of the mountainous region between Dagami and Ormoc, where he had built a fort defended by two small brass cannon and about 100 men. On the information received, two parties of police and volunteers were sent to capture him. The pulajans however remained in their fort and resisted the attack for over an hour. The fort was taken, "Papa" Faustino was wounded in the chest, his two sisters captured, and thirty-two of his followers killed. Two cannon, one army bayonet, one shotgun, one large box of important correspondence, a lot of powder and iron slugs for cannon, and all their paraphernalia were seized. Lieut. O'Connor of the Constabulary, Lieut. Poloive of the Muni-

(Continued on page 36)

# An "Old Timer" Dreams Of Past With Constabulary

June 15, 1931.

*Khaki and Red*  
*Philippine Constabulary,*  
*Manila, P. I.*

*Dear Sirs:*

I received your bulletin No. 19 of April 27th and of course I am tremendously interested in the anniversary number of the Philippine Constabulary, and the Khaki and Red. Please put me down for a copy and I shall be glad to defray any expenses. I think you have a cut of my photograph. I wish that there were time for me to get to you some review of the early days in the Constabulary. In my more mature years and as I look back through the perspective of time and distance, I more than realize what a splendid body of men we had and how comparatively little politics, bickering, and back-biting there was in the early days of the organization. I hope that the same may be said today. But in the early days we were so busy doing things that there was not time for the little things.

My Constabulary associations will always be dear to me, and perhaps the most poignant regret that I have in my early fifties is that the work of building up a national park of 604 square miles, containing the highest mountain in the United States and the greatest forests and biggest trees in the world, leaves me very little time to renew old friendships or keep in contact with those who are very dear to me. Nevertheless, from time to time "they" drop in to see me. I have had John J. Gal-



Colonel JOHN R. WHITE, P. C., (Retired)

lant, J. M. Van Hook, G. A. Helfert, and a good many more into the park in the past year or two...

With all good wishes to you and General Na-thorst and other friends, I am

Faithfully yours,

JOHN R. WHITE,  
Superintendent,  
Sequoia National Park.



## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 34)

cipal Police of Jaro led the attack against the fatalities.

### THE RAID ON SURIGAO AND THE KILLING OF CAPTAIN CLARK.

The apparent tranquillity which had settled over Surigao was suddenly changed into a condition which threatened serious consequences, when, on March 23, 1902, a band of escaped provincial prisoners entered Surigao at the noon hour and while Captain Clark and most of the Constabulary soldiers were at lunch, attacked and captured the Constabulary barracks, with all the arms, ammunition and supplies.

The outlaws who made the attack were headed by one Mariano Concepcion and eight or nine recently escaped provincial prisoners, together with about fifteen others of the same ilk. Their presence in the hills in that vicinity was made known to the Provincial Commander, Captain Clark, that morning and without the least suspicion that they dared to enter the town he had arranged to go out that night and endeavor to surprise and retake the escaped convicts. At the time of the attack there were but two men on guard at the quarters and all the arms were locked in the store-room. Captain Clark was at his dinner in a house about two hundred yards from the quarters. Upon hearing the shot of the sentry he ran towards the Company quarters armed with but a double barrel derringer pistol. Yet with only this weapon he fearlessly attacked the band, seriously wounding two of the aggressors before he was himself shot down and killed. The provincial officials and other Americans, learning of the affair, started for the quarters, armed only with their revolvers and were met with several volleys from twenty five or thirty guns. They returned to the provincial building and under the leadership of Captain Kelly, the Provincial Treasurer, prepared to make their defence, armed only with Remington shotguns which they had secured from the municipal police. The outlaws secured ten carbines, (Springfield) twenty-two Remington rifles, fifty-three shotguns and sixty-two revolvers. They then surrounded the provincial building and demanded the arms held by the Americans. The demand being refused, they called upon them to release the provincial prisoners on pain of death to all Americans. They also threatened to burn the town. The Americans replied that they were at liberty to make the attempt at any time. No attempt was made, however, and late in the night after having obtained some uniforms and a supply of commissaries they made their escape to the hills. Some of the people of the town were busy in the meantime looting the quarters,

and some carried away the safe of the Supply Officer containing P5,500.00.

### INCIDENTS IN ISABELA PROVINCE

The province of Isabela was rapidly assuming its normal state of affairs, after having been in a chaotic condition due to a general insurrection brought about by an ex-officer of the Insurgent Army, named Manuel Tomines.

The insurrecto leader had as his second in command, an American deserter from the 16th infantry, named Maurice Sibley. It was reported that they had between thirty and forty guns, mostly Krag-Jorgensens and Mausers. This report was followed by a request for officers and men to be sent to aid Lieut. Green, as he deemed his force inadequate and too inexperienced to cope with this bandit force which was growing daily.

Major J. S. Garwood, District Chief, immediately took steps to comply with this request, and taking the field in person, he arrived in Isabela on January 10, 1904, with seven officers and 173 enlisted men from the provinces of Abra, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur and Cagayan. Prior to the arrival of this force, however, on the night of January 2nd, Tomines himself began the campaign by attacking the town of Naguilian. His prime object, apparently was to kill the Justice of the Peace, Señor Vicente Caulan, who had fearlessly prosecuted captured members of his band and who had been instrumental in the capture, from the band, of two rifles. Tomines' two brothers and quite a number of other relatives and close connections who for years had secretly aided him resided in Naguilian. One of his brothers, Silvestre Tomines, was the Municipal Secretary of the town. It is of record that they all aided Tomines' force in getting into the town on the night of the attack. The barrio, called Tomines, and composed mostly of the Tomines' family, joined the bandit forces in a body and entered Naguilian. The force numbered around two hundred men among whom were distributed between thirty and forty guns. The rest of the band were armed with bolos.

There was a small detachment of Constabulary of ten men in the town under command of an acting corporal and the attack was directed simultaneously against this Detachment and the house of the Justice of the Peace, who happened to be absent. The small Constabulary force, taken by surprise and having lost one soldier, retreated to the municipality of Gamu across the river to the west of the town. The bandits, meanwhile, not finding the Justice of the Peace at home, ruthlessly murdered his wife, riddled his house with bullets, beat one of his brothers nearly to death, and carried away two women servants.

(Continued on page 38)



# Another "Old Timer" Still Carries On

Word was recently received from Captain William G. Muller, former Constabulary officer who is now in the regular U. S. Army on recruiting duty.

Captain Muller is a native of California. He served as an enlisted man in the 8th. U. S. Infantry from July 27, 1901 to August 27th 1907.

Entered the Philippine Constabulary as a Third Lieutenant September 2nd. 1907.

Graduated from the Constabulary School and assigned to the 3rd District Iloilo, November 22th 1907.

Assigned to Command of the 3rd G. S. Co. 3rd District with station at Burauen, Leyte, December 4, 1907.

Transferred to Sara, Iloilo and to command of the 4th. Iloilo Co. February 4, 1908.

Promoted 2nd. Lieutenant, July 1, 1908.

Transferred to command of the 3rd Co. Iloilo at Camp Larena, Iloilo, Sept. 27, 1909.

Qualified in the Visayan Dialect October 16, 1909.

Promoted to 1st Lieutenant July 1, 1910.

Relieved to command of the 3rd Iloilo Co. August 19, 1910.

Assigned to command of the 1st Capiz Co. Banga, Capiz, April 11, 1911.

Transferred to command of the Second General Service Company, District of Visayas, with station at Calinog, Iloilo, April 30, 1912.

Transferred to Cebu, Cebu as Assistant Senior Inspector and Supply Officer, October 2, 1912.

Transferred to Dumanjug, Cebu as Commanding Officer, 2nd Cebu Co., Oct. 4, 1913.

Transferred to Iloilo, Iloilo, as Assistant Senior Inspector and Supply Officer, May 9, 1914.

Relieved from above duties December 10, 1914.

Adjutant District of Visayas, Iloilo, Iloilo, July 24th 1915.

Promoted Captain, February 1st 1915.

Appointed Acting Adjutant, Philippine Constabulary, with station in Manila, October 11, 1917.

Promoted to the grade of Major, December 6, 1917.

Retired as a Major, December 16, 1917.

DECORATIONS: P. C. World War; Visayan Campaign—U. S. Army Victory Medal; Mexican Campaign; Philippine Insurrection.



Captain WILLIAM G. MULLER  
United States Army

— — —oOo— — —

Commissioned Major Adjutant General, National Army Jan. 18, 1918. Served during world war as Brigade Adjutant, 2nd Cavalry Brigade, 15th Cavalry Division and Division Adjutant, 13th Division.

Commissioned Captain of Infantry, Regular Army, July 1, 1920.

Infantry School, 1920-21.

Regimental Adjutant, 24th Infantry, 1921 to 1922.

Assistant PM. S & T. La. State University, Baton Rouge, La., 1922 to 1927.

Regimental Adjutant 30th Infantry 1928 to 1930.

Captain Muller is now on Recruiting duty at Wichita, Kansas.



## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 36)

The Constabulary detachment found the Justice of the Peace in Gamu and on the following morning they returned to Naguilian. Upon arriving there, the Justice of the peace went direct to his house to ascertain what the bandits had done, and the soldiers, went to the tribunal with the acting corporal to disarm the municipal police, whom they had reason to believe aided in the fight against them the night before. The brothers of Tomines, with other persons, were in the tribunal evidently having a ratification meeting and taking stock of their accomplishments of the previous night when the corporal arrived and stated that he had come to disarm the police. Silvestre Tomines became immediately abusive and threatened the corporal, who started to go up a flight of steps into the tribunal. Silvestre grabbed a police riot shotgun from the gun rack and fired pointblank at the corporal, but missed his mark. Pandemonium then broke loose. The Constabulary soldiers who were with the corporal and who had previously loaded their rifles fired at Silvestre and several others who had secured arms and had run to his assistance, and a general fusilade began between the soldiers on one hand, and Silvestre Tomines, Alejandro Tomines, a cousin of Manuel, the bandit, Francisco Acosta, brother to wife of Tomines, Benito Acosta, also a cousin, and Esperidion Landay, Lieutenant of the barrio of Tomines, who had come into the town en masse with the bandits the night before, on the other. The vice-presidente, Romualdo Romana, was in the tribunal, but stated that when he saw Silvestre Tomines fire through the door at the corporal and the general shooting began, he jumped out of the window. He was implicated in the fracas but turned states evidence and stated that Tomines' brothers and other relatives in the town had aided him in every way possible. Several eye witnesses of the affair of the night before, also testified that they had seen Silvestre Tomines, his cousin, and also Francisco Acosta, in company with the bandits on that night with guns in their hands and described the kinds of guns they carried. One municipal policeman also made the same statement.

It was undoubtedly a good thing for the province of Isabela and the whole Cagayan Valley that these men brought about their own death as they did, for they were all notoriously bad, working against the government and doing everything in their power to aid the Tomines insurrection both openly and in an underhanded way. No constabulary soldiers were killed or wounded in this engagement.

On the night of March 27th, Manuel Tomines, was captured while making a visit to his brother's house in Naguilian to get food and clothes. The

capture was effected by Lieutenants McLean and Collins with Sub-Inspector Fernandez and two enlisted men. Notice of Tomines' presence in Naguilian was received late at night and the detachment went immediately to the house and surrounded it. Lieutenant McLean entered the house by the back door and Collins by the front, while Fernandez and the two men stood on guard outside. Tomines was found sitting on the edge of a bed with his revolver in his hand, but he was apparently dozing. McLean leaped some 20 feet across the room and wrench the revolver from Tomines' hand before the bandit could fire. They fell to the floor together. McLean admitted later that he did not know whose throat was being held: the bandit's or his own until Collins pried his fingers loose from Tomines' throat, McLean held a tighter grip on the bandit's throat than he knew. The first words the bandit uttered, after McLean's hand had been removed from his throat was to mention the name of the Savior in English. This was about all they could get out of him that night and he continued repeating it. He afterwards stated that he had been taught that expression by the American deserter Sibley.

Tomines' entire band was captured or killed except five men who remained with Sibley. Tomines was sentenced to death and most of his followers and supporters were given long terms of imprisonment.

Sibley with five men went to the mountains back of Dumabato and took with him all the people from the Ilongots rancherias or towns of Dumabato, Mangrad, Tamsi, Panipagan, and Cagadangan. These people sheltered and protected him.

### THE RAID ON TAAL, BATANGAS

About sunset of January 5, 1905, Montalan, with his own band and the bands of Vito, Masigla and De Vega, marched up the main street of Taal; disarmed the municipal police who made but a semblance of resistance; murdered one policeman; and looted the municipal treasury. Most of the townspeople remained quietly in their houses, but a few openly fraternized with the bandits, who finally departed with twenty rifles, fifteen shotguns and about seven thousand pesos.

When news of this raid reached Manila the provinces of Cavite, Batangas, Rizal and Laguna were organized into a provisional district, and the Chief Supply Officer, the only Assistant Chief available who could command both the Scouts and Constabulary, took charge of it. His headquarters were established at Batangas, but moved successively to Tanauan, Lipa and Bacoor.

### THE SEIZURE OF MRS. TRIAS AND TWO CHILDREN IN CAVITE

In the twilight of January 24, 1905, the bands of  
(Continued on page 40)

## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 38)

Montalan, Felizardo, De Vega, Masigla, and Vito raided San Francisco de Malabon. Of the considerable Constabulary stationed there some were preparing for a night's hike, others, including the officers, were scattered through the town, eating or lounging. The discipline was low and little precaution was taken against surprise. A small detachment of Scout soldiers who were there engaged in shipping Army property formed no part of the garrison but took part in the fighting that followed.

The ladrones who had disguised themselves in Constabulary and Scout uniforms, rushed the cuartel and then withdrew to the far side of the plaza where they kept up a fire on the Constabulary and Scouts, who defended the cuartel and officers' quarters, while others looted the house and seized the wife and two little children of Mariano Trias. Trias himself escaped by flight. The outlaws withdrew in good order, divided their plunder and then scattered. The loot consisted of Trias' money and jewelry, two thousand pesos of municipal funds, over one thousand rounds of ammunition and twenty-five carbines. In the skirmishing, Contract Surgeon O'Neill and one constable were killed and three constables wounded. The loss of the outlaws was considerable, but no reliable information as to their strength and casualties could be obtained.

### ACTIVITIES IN SAMAR

At the time of the surrender of the insurgents in Samar to Brigadier-General Frederick Grant in 1901, there still remained uncaptured and at large certain ladrones—"Pope" Pablo alias Pablo Bular, Antonio Anugar, Pedro de la Cruz—all distinguished even during the Spanish regime. They were outlaws and leaders of the Dios-Dios fanatical sect. Later their forces were materially strengthened by a very shrewd individual who called himself Enrique Dagohob.

This man, assuming the customs and methods of the Pulajans, was given considerable latitude by the veteran chiefs. In point of education, he was superior to all. Crossing from the Gandara to the headwaters of the Oras and Dolores, he soon made himself master of that region by reason of his cruelties, superiority of his arms, and his power of organization. His success in getting upwards of sixty carbines from the 38th Company of Scouts in the two engagements at Oras and Dolores, at the mouths of the rivers of the same names, gave him and the pulajan cause great prestige. This outbreak was attributed to several causes, one of which was the alleged unjust treatment by merchants and the barrio officials. It was plainly evident that there was no movement aimed at the Government of the Islands and that there were people in

the mountains who did not sympathize with the leaders and agitators of the pulajans. A force of Constabulary went up the river to quell the disturbance, but a grievous mistake was made by the officer in command by detaching a small force of twenty enlisted men under a non-commissioned officer, who placed his detachment in the disturbed zone. The detachment was set upon by several hundred pulajans, armed with bolos, and was driven to the river, with the loss of two men and eight guns. The guns were lost in the river by the Constabulary trying to escape in canoes. This was the beginning of real trouble in Samar. Later a detachment of thirteen Constabulary soldiers escorting refugees down the river in barotos, was fired upon from the river bank. A severe fight followed in which eight Constabulary soldiers were killed and eleven guns lost. Captain Cary I. Crockett heard the firing and with his detachment of fifteen Constabulary, was soon engaged in what proved to be a most sanguinary combat. Although he and six of his men were seriously wounded, he defeated the pulajans, killing forty-one of the fanatics and capturing four guns.

About this time the pulujan emisaries began their work in the vicinity of Catubig in the northeast corner of the province. The uprising received further impetus by the burning of the town of Oras and the killing of thirteen scouts, from whom eight guns were captured. The situation was further made truly alarming and serious by the massacre of Lieutenant Hayatt and his entire detachment of forty-seven scouts and the seizure of all their arms. This one fight increased the number of arms in the hands of the pulajans by one hundred percent. American soldiers, Scouts, and Constabulary were then ordered to the island in large numbers, but the armed pulajans received no severe blow until Captain Stacy and his company of the 21st Infantry and Captain Taylor and his company of Scouts with Lieut. Sulse of the Constabulary acting as guide, worked their way through the woods and fell suddenly on the camp of the most famous of the pulajan leaders, Enrique de Dagohob, and administered severe punishment, killing Dagohob and nearly one hundred of his men and capturing eight carbines. The death of Dagohob, virtually put an end to aggressive movements of the pulajans of the great district of the northeast portion of the province of Samar.

### THE TREACHERY OF THE PULAJANS AT MAGTAON, SAMAR

On January 1, 1906, a small detachment of Constabulary was stationed at Magtaon at the request of the Provincial Governor, Hon. George W. Curry, to relieve a company of Scouts. On learning that a band of pulajans had mobilized near by he made offers of terms if they would surrender.

# Police Chief Sends Felicitations



**COLUMBUS E. PIATT**

*Chief of Police, Manila*

*General C. E. Nathorst,  
Chief of Constabulary,  
Manila.*

*July 3, 1931.*

*My dear General:*

*This Department congratulates you upon the completion of 30 years of honorable service of the Philippine Constabulary and joins with the rest of the community in wishing a continuance of that success which it has achieved since its organization on August 8, 1901. Thanks to the tact and ability of the officers and men of the Philippine Constabulary, peace and order have prevailed in the Islands.*

*Assuring you of the hearty cooperation of this Department in the furtherance of the aim and mission of your organization in maintaining peace and order and protecting the lives and property of the people of the archipelago, I remain*

*Yours very sincerely,*

**C. E. PIATT**

*Chief of Police*

After several weeks of negotiation, during which time the camp of the pulajans was visited by Governor Curry and the Pulajan officers made return visits to Magtaon, an understanding was arrived at by which the Pulajans were to surrender on March 24, 1906. In accordance with the agreement at ten a. m. on March 24, the band of pulajans led by Nasario Aguilar, numbering some one hundred and thirty men with fifteen rifles and carbines, marched into the station at Magtaon supposedly to surrender, and halted in line facing the Constabulary cuartel and about forty yards therefrom.

Governor Curry, Judge Lobinger, Superintendent of Schools Hoover, Mr. Scott of the Bureau of Education, Mr. Campbell and Captain Ralph W. Jones, Provincial Commander, were directly in the rear of the pulajan line as were also the pulajan chiefs.

The Constabulary, numbering fifty men with Lieutenant Bowers and Sub-Inspector Puño, were in the cuartel. As the pulajans marched up, Captain Jones, watching them closely, observed something in their manner which caused him to suspect treachery and he leisurely made his way to the cuartel. As he reached it he heard the signal to attack, given by Aguilar.

The pulajans fired a volley point blank into the cuartel and with drawn bolos and spears charged, closing in on the center. The charge was so unexpected and made with such impetuosity that the Constabulary soldiers in the cuartel had scarcely time to fire one volley. A hand to hand engagement followed and the Constabulary soldiers were swept aside by the overwhelming force against them. Fourteen of the fifty soldiers in the cuartel became separated from the command. Captain Jones, Lieutenant Bowers and Sub-Inspector Puño stood their ground and by their superb courage and example held their force together and beat off the pulajans.

After the first charge the fighting was fierce, turbulent, fast and when the last of the pulajans retreated, there remained but seven enlisted men of this Company able to raise a rifle. Seven more were lying about seriously wounded and twenty-two were dead. Captain Jones received a severe spear thrust in the chest early in the conflict but continued to fight regardless of it. Lieut. Bowers received a gunshot wound through the left arm. Of those who became separated from the command four were found to have been wounded. Thirty five dead pulajans were found on the ground and eight others were later found some distance from the scene of battle. The number of wounded who escaped could not be determined.

Many rifles and carbines were captured by the Constabulary but the net loss to the organization was fifteen carbines. This loss could not have been

avoided, as the number of pulajans was so overwhelming that a pulajan was always present to make off with the gun of a constabulary when he fell. The unarmed Americans who were with Governor Curry escaped to the river. After the battle, they rejoined Capt. Jones, who armed them with the rifles of his fallen soldiers.

This little band determined to make good its victory immediately intrenched itself and began the work of burying the dead and caring for the wounded.

The only living known survivor of that engagement is ex corporal Dionisio Castro, now a messenger in the Adjutant's office, who wears a Medal for Valor for the part taken by him in that engagement.

#### THE ATTACK ON MALOLOS

The attack of Salvador's band on Malolos on April 16, 1906, was made for the purpose of getting arms. The objective was completely successful, the band making off with twenty-two Springfield carbines and eighteen hundred rounds of ammunition after killing three and wounding ten of the sixteen Constabulary soldiers who were surprised in the cuartel.

The attack was conducted under the leadership of Manuel Garcia (later killed) who had about eighty bolo men with him. Garcia and his band were vigorously pursued by the Constabulary of Bulacan and Pampanga. Finally, the bandit with fifty-three men and thirty-one guns, on the 17th of June, 1906, crossed Manila Bay in bancas and landed in Bataan Province. He failed to receive much support from the people of Bataan and by the vigorous action of Captain Herman Hall, Inspector of Constabulary, who was sent to temporarily take charge of the Bataan Constabulary and the 2nd Company, Philippine Scouts, the band was chased from place to place until it left Bataan about July 7th. Lieutenant Jose de los Reyes, of the Bulacan Constabulary, then began operating against the band with station at Hagonoy. He soon had information of its movements when it tried to re enter the jurisdiction of that town. Lieutenant Reyes located the band and attacked it early in the morning of July 9th at the sitio of Balic-Balic, jurisdiction of Hagonoy, with nineteen Constabulary and four Hagonoy police, in a swampy rice field filled with deep mud. The Santa Iglesias had fully fifty men and thirty rifles and evidently considered that they would have no trouble in capturing Reyes with his smaller detachment and really called upon him once or twice to surrender. Reyes attacked gallantly and stood off the larger force until he was assisted at about ten o'clock a. m. by nine policemen of Hagonoy and a little later by Lieutenants Walker and Bustos, of the Pampanga Constabulary, with twenty additional men. A com-

plete route of the ladrones followed, and in all twenty were killed, including the leader of the band, Manuel Garcia, alias Tui. Many members of the band later surrendered to the governor of Bulacan and to Major Orwig of the Constabulary stationed at Malolos.

#### THE TAKING OF HEADS BY NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES

The picturesque and primitive peoples that comprise the Non-Christian population of the Philippines and the conditions which they create reminds one very forcibly of the tales told by the old timers in the United States to their posterity regarding the frontier life in the West. The Non-Christian tribes of the Philippines are unadulterated wild warrior tribes, and their thirst for the blood of a native Christian or for that of their tribal enemies is as keen as was the thirst of the American Indian for the blood of the pale-face. They did not make war nor send out raiding parties for the purpose of robbery nor to make their tribe dominant. Their sole purpose was to take heads, and the head of the old or young, the sick or infirm, was to them just a head. The great feast which followed the return of the successful war party found its warriors bedecked in feathers and paint. Native drink was brought forth, hogs were killed, dancing with shield and spear was indulged in and the drinking lasted far into the night or until all the warriors fell exhausted from their wild and barbaric jubilee. As with the American Indians, the dances and songs of the Non-Christian warriors were a recital of their deeds; the old men participating and telling how they did it in the good old days-taunting the young men with tales of great valor. The women, too, joined in and danced and chided the young men with lacking in the spirit of the former days, and encouraged them to go and show their mettle.

Among those who lived contiguous to the Constabulary stations the same spirit of barbarism, although restrained, was still manifest, and hostile demonstrations frequently made the life of officers and men one of constant vigilance which demanded the greatest of self-control and courage.

To overcome the propensities to make raids on the Christian settlements and to take Christian heads it was quite essential that officers should endeavor to prevent war between tribes. Courage and good judgment were necessary and the work demanded the very best officers in the service. Peace pow-wows were frequently held with constabulary officers presiding. General C. E. Nathorst, then Captain, was recognized as the most successful of all Constabulary officers in making peace at these pow-wows.

At the conferences, each tribe presented its advocates who chided each other with being wo-

men, and cowards, and boasts were made of the number of heads taken. Threats were freely exchanged and in many instances it seemed as though the peace conference would end in an open fight. Peace pacts were not overly binding, but were seldom broken without due notice.

The tact and understanding of the psychology of the Igorottes and other head-hunting tribes on the part of General Nathorst did much to prevent this barbaric tribal pastime from becoming more widespread in the Non-Christian regions. General Nathorst, in the halcyon days when he was a captain, succeeded in keeping the number of beheadings down to minimum by enlisting into the service various warriors from the different tribes, thereby exerting an influence over all of them. A story is told of General Nathorst which illustrates just what a problem he faced in his work of keeping heads on their respective bodies. He haled an old Kalinga Chief before him one day to see if he could not induce him to bury the hatchet and dispense with the head-hunting proclivities of his people.

"Chief, this head-hunting must be stopped. I'm warning you now. I want you and your people to stop taking heads", General Nathorst began.

"But we can't stop now", the Chief answered with all the seriousness becoming a man of his position "You see we lost seven heads last year and we have not yet gotten back any".

"But can't you see that if you take back some heads the other side will try to get some more of your own. Besides, I know you won't stop at taking seven heads; you'll take as many as you can."

"No", the Chief answered. "If the other side will agree, we'll just get back the seven heads we lost last year and call things even." And General Nathorst sensed the futility of endeavoring to persuade the old chieftain to hang up his head-axe and to let the seven heads go as uncollectable debts. So it was one circle of head taking after another. Yet, General Nathorst's diplomacy, tact, patience and keen sense of humor practically put a stop to this barbaric custom.

The borders of Ilocos Norte and the great prairies of the Cagayan river Valley were the scenes of murderous deeds by the Kalingas, Gaddangs, and Apayaos. During the year 1908, Apayaos invaded Ilocos Norte on three different occasions taking one head. They took two heads from Claveria, Cagayan, four from Lapu and four from Mallabu. The Igorottes took five heads from Amayao, and Kalingas four from Addang, and three from Liang. Nine murders were reported from Isabela, most of them supposed to have been committed by Kalingas. Kalingas took the head of a bandmaster of Enrile while he was out hunting. Falangao took three heads from Mayayao and the latter one from Falangao. Lias and

Barlig exchanged a head and Mayayao lost a head to the Gaddangs. Several murders were committed in Abra, but they were not proven as properly charged to the wild tribes. Tuao, in Cagayan, was entered by Kalingas and an old woman and a child were killed. Two fresh heads were seen in Abfuao. Many cases were never reported and in many instances rancherias would not report the loss of a head, but waited an opportunity to get even. Here then were forty four heads that were known to have been lost during the year and as a tribe never forgets a loss they will serve as bones of contention for years to come. Some rancherias still refuse to make peace because they lost heads back in the Spanish times.

#### LEYTE PULAJANS

Shortly before daylight on June 19, 1906, a large force of pulajans, armed with five or six rifles and under the leadership of Felipe Ydos, attacked the municipal police station in the pueblo of Burauen, Leyte. The attack was a complete surprise, and resulted in the death of five policemen, the wounding of seven others, and the capture of fourteen of the fifteen rifles with which the police were armed.

The pulajans made no attempt to rob or molest the people of the town, their principal objects being to destroy the municipal records, secure the arms of the police and wreak vengeance upon that organization. After remaining in the town about two hours the band retired to the mountains.

Upon the receipt in Tacloban of information of this raid, Lieut. L. E. Jackson of the Constabulary proceeded with all haste to Burauen with a force of twelve men. Two companies of Cebu Constabulary under Major Nevill arrived in Burauen on June 23. Two companies of Constabulary were ordered from Samar to Leyte, one going to Tunga and the other to Ormoc.

An expedition from Burauen during the last week in June found no trace of the pulajans. On July 6 Major Neville with one Cebu Company attacked a strongly entrenched position at Mangatara, about one and a half days march west from Burauen, and lost seven men who were severely wounded as a result of falling into pitfalls filled with bamboo spears. The position was considered too strong to attempt further assault without a large force, and operations were suspended.



IGORROTTE P. C. SOLDIER  
IN AUTHORIZED UNIFORM



pending reinforcement.

On July 11 the pulajans abandoned their stronghold in Mangatara upon the approach of the reinforced column of Constabulary. Operations continued in the mountains until the 16th of July when the Constabulary returned to Burauen.

On the morning of July 17 a force of pulajans was reported in the barrio of Patock, between Dagami and Pastrana, presumed to be the main body under Felipe Ydos. This body was followed by Captain Beazley from Dagami but the trail was lost after two days. At the same time another force of pulajans was reported near and to the west of Burauen. Lieut. Williams pursued this latter band and came upon their rear west of Burauen and succeeded in killing one and capturing a considerable quantity of rice and other supplies.

On the morning of July 21 information was received at Burauen of a small party of pulajans a short distance to the northwest. Lieut. Williams, with Lieut. Worswick, American Scout McBride, and thirty-four men of the 2nd Co. of Cebu, went in pursuit of this band and attacked them about two miles west of the road between Burauen and Dagami. Instead of a small party of pulajans, this band proved to number several hundred, the larger portion of which swung around and rushed the Constabulary from the flank. At the same time a rush was made from the front. The Constabulary was overwhelmed but an effort was made by Lieut. Williams to effect a rally; in this he was partially successful. The pulajans forced the Constabulary back, killed Lieut. Worswick, American Scout McBride and twelve enlisted men and captured their arms. Lieut. Williams, with fourteen men whom he had rallied, were unable to get into Burauen as the pulajans blocked the way. He therefore headed for Dagami where he obtained reinforcements and returned at once to the field. Eight enlisted men who were unable to join Lieut. Williams' rally made their way into Burauen.

As conditions continued to grow worse, the military was called upon to aid the civil authorities, and on the morning of the day following the fight just described one platoon of Captain McMaster's company of the 24th Infantry, under his personal command, arrived in Burauen; another platoon, under command of Lieut. Silcox, arrived in Tabontabon on the same day.

The people of Burauen rendered Major Nevill every assistance, and on the morning of the 22nd information was received that the pulajans had spent the previous night in San Victor. At six o'clock in the evening Major Nevill, with 50 constabulary, and Captain McMaster, with his entire company, arrived in Tabontabon where information was obtained that the pulajans were reported to have left the barrio San Vicente, to the southeast of Tabontabon, with the intention of attacking Burauen. Major Nevill and Captain

McMaster returned immediately to Burauen in hope of heading them off, arriving there at three o'clock the following morning. This movement caused the pulajans to go in the direction of Dulag. A detachment of the 24th Infantry from Tacloban arrived in Dulag in time to deter the pulajans from attacking that place and they proceeded in the direction of Tolosa, and were reported about three miles from that town on the night of the 23rd. Captain Jones with a small detachment of Constabulary and a detachment of the 24th Infantry was sent out that night from Tacloban and arrived in Tolosa in time to prevent an attack there.

Information was received by Major Nevill and Captain McMaster in Burauen that the pulajans were near Tolosa, they left at 7:30 the morning of the 24th for Tabontabon.

This column consisted of Major Nevill, Lieut. Jeancon, Lieut. Williams and Sub-Inspector Yasay, with fifty Constabulary and Captain McMaster with twenty-six men of Co. "E" 24th Infantry. Felipe Tamayo, the outlaw who had but recently surrendered to the authorities, was in charge of a detachment of bolomen who acted as scouts and spies.

Upon arrival at the river near Tabontabon, Tamayo reported the presence of pulajans in that barrio, and Captain McMaster, who was in the advance, pushed ahead with six of his men and four Constabulary. Major Nevill and the main column closed up as rapidly as possible. After crossing the river Major Nevill observed that the pulajans were breaking from in front of Captain McMaster and doubling back on both flanks. He thereupon rallied the main body. The rally was scarcely completed when the two flanking columns of pulajans united in the rear and charged in a body. The action was severe, the pulajans making three distinct charges, nevertheless they were unable to withstand the fire of the soldiers although some fell dead within a few feet of the objective point and flung their bolos when they fell at the government troops.

All this time Captain McMaster with his small detachment was about twenty-five yards distant, fighting off the pulajans and endeavoring to fall back on the main body. His little party was more than once in a critical situation and it became necessary for them to use the butt of their guns.

The engagement lasted about one-half hour, and at its termination forty dead pulajans were found in the immediate vicinity while five or six wounded were found in the brush near by. Six dead pulajans were found after the action; and reports continually came in of many more wounded who had presented themselves in various towns.

Two Springfield carbines, one Winchester  
(Continued on page 188)



# Constabulary Honor Roll

— — — — —  
Officers Killed, Died of Wounds or Drowned in the  
Service of the Constabulary

Name	Rank	Cause	Date	Place
Jones, A. H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Drowned	Aug. 27, 1902	Masinloc, Zambales
Kiely, A. F.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	Oct. 19, 1902	Tangalan, Capiz
Neddo, Joseph R.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Apr. 14, 1902	Biliran, Leyte
Perry, C. J.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Drowned	Jan. 8, 1903	Calapan, Mindoro
Harris, W. W.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	Feb. 8, 1903	Rizal Province
Clark, L. H.	Captain	" " "	Mar. 23, 1903	Surigao, Surigao
Walker, W. V.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	May 13, 1903	Ahiguinsan, Cebu
Grossman, C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	" " "	May 13, 1903	Donsol, Sorsogon
Melton, Elmer B.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Dec. 31, 1903	S. Fdo., La Union
McCrea, Rufus	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Feb. 14, 1904	Borongan, Samar
Lasala, Melquiades	Sub. Insptr.	Accident	Feb. 28, 1904	Cebu
Thornell, Joseph	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Drowned	Aug. 23, 1904	Pangasinan
Barrett, Henry	Captain	Killed in action	Aug. 23, 1904	Ormoc, Leyte
Mansion, Charles E.	Captain	Drowned	Sept. 24, 1904	Batangas
Barry, Carrett E.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	Oct. 18, 1904	Cabotas, Mt. Antique
Hayson, Thomas R.	Captain	Murdered	May 1, 1905	Siasi, Sulu
Taylor, Vernon H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Drowned	Sept. 2, 1905	Tarlac, Tarlac
Sommer, Roy O.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	"	Sept. 26, 1905	N. Coast of Samar
Worswick, Joy D.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	July 21, 1906	Burauen, Leyte
Burr, Guy W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Died from wounds	July 18, 1908	C. Keithley, Lanao
Carl, Thomas	Captain	Accident	Feb. 13, 1910	Manila
Whitlock, W. W.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Drowned	Sept. 10, 1910	Agno, R., Pamp.
Kalaw, Eleuterio	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	"	Dec. 22, 1911	Misamis
Jenkin, Frank B.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	"	Aug. 22, 1913	Dagupan, Pang.
Johnson, Frederick	Major	Died from wounds	Sept. 13, 1913	Denmark
Johnson, Ernest H.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	Apr. 4, 1914	Zamboanga
Wood, Henry G.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	May 5, 1914	Catubig, Samar
Mair, Thomas I.	Colonel	Burned	July 30, 1915	Jaro, Iloilo
Suarez, Angel	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	Drowned	July 3, 1916	Capimpiran, Cot.
Laurel, Gregorio N.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	Poisoned	Dec. 15, 1916	San Marcelino
Ward, George H.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	Mar. 24, 1917	Salanga, Sulu
Ventura, Cenon P.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Jan. 24, 1918	Siasia, Sulu
LaRoche, C. C.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Sept. 25, 1918	Manila
Torres, Alfonso	1 <sup>st</sup> Lt. & D.S.	Burned	Mar. 16, 1919	Cagayan, Misamis
Alano, Magno S.	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	Accident	Aug. 11, 1919	Isabela, Neg. Occ.
Cadiz, M. A.	Captain	"	Mar. 15, 1920	S. Rafael, Bulacan
Velasquez, Domingo	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	Apr. 29, 1921	Taglibi, Sulu
Tigno, Alfonso M.	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Sept. 25, 1921	Parang, Sulu
Magno, Ignacio	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Oct. 14, 1923	Parang, Cotabato
Juan, Valentin S.	Captain	" " "	Jan. 8, 1924	Bucas Island, Surigao
Guillermo, Juan	2 <sup>nd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Jan. 8, 1924	Bucas Island, Surigao
Mendez, Eugenio	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Jan. 8, 1924	<b>Balete, Gibung, Agusan</b>
Rosado, Felix	Captain	Drowned	Oct. 22, 1925	Casiguan, Tayabas
Young, Robert A.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	Murdered	Jan. 30, 1927	On board S. S. "San Antonio" en route to Misamis.
Sanchez, Benito	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	"	July 4, 1927	Kiamba, Cotabato
Maynes, Andres S.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	Killed in action	May 8, 1930	<b>Camp Keithly, Lanao</b>
Bachini, Sulpicio	1 <sup>st</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Jan. 11, 1931	Tayug, Pangasinan
San Pedro, M. A.	3 <sup>rd</sup> Lieut.	" " "	Jan. 11, 1931	Tayug, Pangasinan

(Continued on page 46)

Labels, Posters, Calendars, Folding Boxes

Lithographers

**CARMELO & BAUERMANN, Inc.**

2057 Azcarraga

Tel. 2-33-31

Rotarian "Sam" Wilson

P. O. Box 665

**CONSTABULARY HONOR ROLL** (Continued from page 45)**List Of Enlisted Men Killed In Action  
From 1901 to May 20, 1931**

<b>N a m e</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>D a t e</b>	<b>C a u s e</b>
1. Abanes, Crisostomo	Pvt	Leyte	Jan. 24, 1904	Killed in action
2. Abrigo, Simon	"	Mindoro	Feb. 11, 1903	" " "
3. Adena, Alejandro	"	Samar	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
4. Adriatico, Mariano	"	3"Sulu	Mar. 24, 1908	" " "
5. Aduk (Moro)	"	12"Moro	Jan. 17, 1906	Stab wounds in action
6. Aga, Clemente	"	Samar	Mar. 24, 1906	Killed in action
7. Agosto, Fernando	"	School	March 24, 1906	" " "
8. Agustin, Crispin	"	35th	Jan. 31, 1927	Gunshot from outlaws
9. Albaracin, Mamerto	"	Cebu	May 31, 1927	Killed in action
10. Albina, Pelagio	"	3"Sulu	April 24, 1917	" " "
11. Alburo, Domingo	Cpl	2"Cebu	Aug. 11, 1906	Spear wounds
12. Aleuano, Victoriano	Pvt	Ilocos Sur	May 17, 1905	Killed in action
13. Alduiojo, Leoncio	"	"D" G. S.	Aug. 21, 1904	" " "
14. Alguno, Arcenio	"	"D" G. S.	Aug. 21, 1904	" " "
15. Alicaya, Fidel	"	"D" G. S.	Aug. 21, 1904	" " "
16. Aliguyon, Joaquin	"	Mt. Prov.	May 2, 1910	Killed by a prisoner
17. Alindayu, Buenaventura	"	N. Vizeaya	Oct. 6, 1903	Killed in action
18. Almes, Bernardo	Sgt	Zamboanga	Nov. 28, 1909	" " "
19. Altamar, Guillermo	Pvt	N. Ecija	Sept. 16, 1903	" " "
20. Amil, Januario	"	3" G. S.	Mar. 30, 1903	" " "
21. Anceno, Domingo	"	Cotabato	Oct. 14, 1923	" " "
22. Andres, Felimon	"	3"Caniz	Mar. 7, 1915	" " "
23. Antonio, Eulalio	"	Cavite	Oct. 22, 1915	Wounds in the head
24. Antonio, Venancio	"	Ilocos Norte	Feb. 23, 1903	Bullet wounds
25. Aquino, Eustaquio	"	11th	Mar. 5, 1923	Stab wounds
26. Arasie	"	1"Sulu	Mar. 27, 1906	Killed in action
27. Area, Leoncio	"	Rizal	Oct. 30, 1902	" " "
28. Arceaga, Pedro	"	Rizal	May 27, 1926	" " "
29. Arena, Eusebio	"	94th	Feb. 22, 1903	" " "
30. Arias, Santos	"	Batangas	Apr. 10, 1903	Wounds rec'd in action
31. Asarea	"	Sulu	Dec. 5, 1904	Wounds rec'd in action
32. Aschoque, Teofilo	"	Sulu	Mar. 24, 1907	Killed in action
33. Asuncion, Nazario	"	Bulacan	Aug. 15, 1902	" " "
34. Atar, Felix	"	Leyte	Mar. 30, 1902	" " "
35. Auriola, Leoncio	"	Negros Or.	Aug. 15, 1902	" " "
36. Azcarraga, Candido	Cpl	95th	May 24, 1926	" " "
37. Baccay, Eulogio	Pvt	Sorsogon	Jan. 2, 1904	" " "
38. Baladad, Pedro, L.	"	41st	Jun. 27, 1926	Bullet wounds
39. Balagtas, Esteban	"	Bulacan	Apr. 15, 1906	Killed in action
40. Baldomero, Catalino	"	Samar	Nov. 26, 1902	" " "
41. Balingit, Roman	Cpl	Pampanga	July 25, 1905	" " "
42. Ballaran, Pedro	Pvt	91st	May 26, 1926	Bullet wound
43. Baltazar, Faustino	"	Rizal	July 16, 1902	Killed in action
44. Bandillo, Pedro	"	10"Moro	Mar. 20, 1904	" " "
45. Banquilan	"	6"Moro	May 10, 1913	Gun shot wound
46. Baquing, Geronimo	"	School	Mar. 24, 1906	Killed in action
47. Baquiran, Doroteo	"	Bulacan	Jan. 22, 1903	" " "
48. Barbosa, Alberto	Cpl	School	Apr. 29, 1906	" " "
49. Barcelona, Anacleto	Pvt	3" G. S.	Aug. 21, 1904	" " "
50. Barcenas, Dionicio	"	Cebu	May 13, 1903	" " "
51. Basan, Maximo	"	Zamboanga	May 5, 1905	" " "
52. Bautista, Pedro	"	1"Capiz	July 24, 1906	" " "
53. Baynudin	Cpl	1"Moro	Feb. 14, 1913	" " "
54. Belaoro, Vicente	Pvt	94th	May 26, 1926	" " "
55. Benedicto, Guillermo	"	1"-1-GSB	Apr. 26, 1921	Bullet wounds
56. Berenguer, Leopoldo	Cpl	3"Sulu	Dec. 24, 1920	Bullet wounds
57. Bernardo, Cosme	Pvt	Bulacan	Jan. 8, 1905	Killed in action
58. Beras, Valentin	"	3"Samar	March 24, 1904	" " "
59. Berto, Vicente	"	Leyte	Sept. 30, 1902	" " "
60. Blando, Esteban	"	59th	Jan. 11, 1931	Killed by colorums
61. Bondal, Aquilino	Pvt	95th	Sept. 4, 1927	Shot and killed

## CONSTABULARY HONOR ROLL

Name	Rank	Company	Date	Cause
62. Brazas, Espinacion	Pvt	Samar	Dec. 21, 1902	Killed in action
63. Buena, Canuto	"	1"Surigao	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
64. Buena, Antonio	"	Camarines	Jan. 6, 1924	" " "
65. Buenaventura, Apo	"	Bulacan	Mar. 23, 1902	" " "
66. Buenavista, Jacinto	"	1"Ma. Bat.	July 25, 1905	" " "
67. Buenavista, Julio	"	1"Capiz	Mar. 6, 1908	Killed by prisoner
68. Bugarin, Federico	"	1"Zambales	Oct. 10, 1919	Killed on patrol
69. Buyser, Gil	"	1"Surigao	Jan. 6, 1924	Killed by colorums
70. Cabacas, Francis	"	1"Surigao	Dec. 27, 1923	Killed by colorums
71. Caballes, Roberto	"	Cebu	May 13, 1903	Killed in action
72. Cabace, Juan	"	Leyte	Jan. 23, 1904	" " "
73. Cabigayan, Pedro	"	3" G. S.	May 7, 1903	Killed by Pulahanes
74. Cambosa, Carlos	"	Albay	June 4, 1907	Killed in action
75. Campilan, Aniceto	"	2"Lanao	July 25, 1905	" " "
76. Canlabao, Candido	"	2"Cebu	July 21, 1906	" " "
77. Cantona, Nicolas	"	Sorsogon	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
78. Capacio, Dionisio	"	Leyte	Jan. 24, 1904	" " "
79. Carinio, Alipio	"	N. Ecija	Sept. 16, 1903	" " "
80. Casas, Anastacio	"	Leyte	Nov. 14, 1902	" " "
81. Casbadilla, Enrique	"	Masbate	Jan. 24, 1905	" " "
82. Cemit, Pedro	"	Misamis	Jan. 8, 1905	" " "
83. Chico, Fausto	"	Bulacan	July 5, 1904	" " "
84. Cinco, Agapito	"	Leyte	Mar. 28, 1902	" " "
85. Cirio, Claudio	"	Leyte	Aug. 16, 1902	" " "
86. Claro, Antonio	"	Rizal	Aug. 16, 1902	" " "
87. Conde, Cornelio	"	Leyte	Mar. 27, 1902	" " "
88. Condelosano, Simeon	"	Leyte	Apr. 2, 1902	" " "
89. Contreras, Ambrosio	"	Iloilo	Jan. 23, 1904	" " "
90. Corales, Mariano	"	N. Vizcaya	Oct. 6, 1903	" " "
91. Cornado, Florencio	"	1"Laguna	May 14, 1907	" " "
92. Coronel, Juan	"	Bataan	Sept. 10, 1908	" " "
93. Crisostomo, Toribio	"	2"Cebu	July 21, 1906	" " "
94. Cruz, Lorenzo de	"	Rizal	Feb. 9, 1905	Gunshot wound
95. Cruz, Macario	"	Bulacan	Aug. 15, 1902	Killed in action
96. Cudalat	"	6"Moro	July 1, 1913	Gunshot wound
97. Cuimi, Mateo	"	2"Cebu	July 21, 1906	Killed in action
98. Culayo, Maximo	"	Rizal	Dec. 24, 1902	" " "
99. Cuprada, Procopio	"	Samar	May 21, 1920	" " "
100. Dabu, Marcelo	"	1" G. S. B.	June 17, 1907	Killed by police
101. Dandig	Cpl	3"Moro	May 21, 1920	Killed in action
102. Dagupan, Laureano	Pvt		Oct. 24, 1918	Bullet wound
103. Dellosa, Santiago	"	Sorsogon	Aug. 18, 1902	Killed in action
104. Dellosa, Sergio	"	Sorsogon	Apr. 4, 1902	" " "
105. Diaha	"	Sulu	Feb. 8, 1905	Gunshot wound
106. Dio, Gabino	"	Sorsogon	Apr. 4, 1902	Killed in action
107. Diuksan,	"	Sulu	Mar. 6, 1906	Gunshot wound
108. Doctor, Gregorio	"	2"Pangasinan	Mar. 10, 1925	Killed in action
109. Donato, Eusebio	"	Isabela	Oct. 15, 1904	Gunshot wound
110. Donoso, Mateo	"	Samar	Feb. 13, 1904	Killed in action
111. Dormentes, Fabian	"	101st	Feb. 12, 1924	Wounds rec'd in action
112. Eliseo, Ricardo	"	Rizal	Aug. 16, 1902	Killed in action
113. Encarnacion, Isidro	S.M.	Zamboanga	Mar. 7, 1906	" " "
114. Erlano, Maximo	Pvt	Sorsogon	Feb. 13, 1924	Wounds in action
115. Escabarte, Dalmacio	"	5"Sulu	Sept. 28, 1918	Engagement with moros
116. Escuita, Leoncio	Cpl	91st	Sept. 25, 1927	Killed by Juramentado
117. Espela, Angeles	Pvt	101st Co.	Feb. 12, 1924	Wounds in action
118. Espinola, Juan	"	Sorsogon	Aug. 18, 1902	Killed in action
119. Fabionar, Antero	"	115th	Sept. 22, 1926	Shot by Moro
120. Fernandez, Francisco	"	2"Sulu	July 21, 1906	Killed in action
121. Francisco, Estanislao	"	Leyte	Nov. 14, 1902	" " "
122. Fruto, Ambrocio	"	Sorsogon	Nov. 4, 1902	" " "
123. Fruto, Magno	Sgt	7"Agusan	Jan. 22, 1922	Ten bolo wounds
124. Gadia, Simon	Cpl	114th	Feb. 12, 1931	Killed by a moro
125. Galang, Anacleto	Pvt	Pampanga	Aug. 8, 1903	Killed in action
126. Gamalo, Guillermo	"	2"Sulu	Nov. 15, 1923	" " "

(Continued on page 48)

# CONSTABULARY HONOR ROLL (Continued from page 47)

Name	Rank	Company	Date	Cause
127. Gallevo, Daniel	Pvt	Pangasinan	Jan. 8, 1905	Killed in action
128. Garcia, Cornelio	Cpl	Laguna	Jan. 20, 1909	Killed, gunshot
129. Garcia, Jose W.	Pvt	Rizal	Dec. 24, 1902	Killed in action
130. Garcia, Manuel	"	Bataan	July 28, 1904	" " "
131. Garcia, Tomas	"	Tarlac	May 26, 1903	" " "
132. Gerdan, Cayetano	"	5" Cotabato	Oct. 14, 1923	" " "
133. Gerona, Ramon	"	Sorsogon	Aug. 18, 1902	" " "
134. Giben, Dionisio	"	Leyte	Nov. 14, 1902	" " "
135. Godin, Mariano	"	Samar	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
136. Gonzales, Leoncio	"	Cavite	Sept. 12, 1905	Killed by landrones
137. Gorillo, Jose	"	Surigao	Jan. 8, 1924	Fight vs. colorums
138. Guatnot, Segundo	"	Misamis	Feb. 17, 1902	Wounds in action
139. Guiamat	"	11" Moro	Apr. 4, 1914	Killed in action
140. Guimba	"	1" Lanao	May 5, 1907	" " "
141. Guinto, Francisco	"	Pampanga	Jan. 8, 1905	" " "
142. Guzman, Vicente	"	3" Lanao	Apr. 11, 1910	" " "
143. Hernandez, Fortunato	"	2" Bulacan	Apr. 15, 1906	" " "
144. Igao, Daniel	"	Tayabas	Jan. 2, 1903	Wounds in action
145. Ingle, Catalino	Cpl	1" Surigao	Jan. 8, 1924	Fight vs colorums
146. Iriarte, Alberto	Pvt	117th	Jan. 6, 1924	Fight vs colorums
147. Japay, Cirilo	"	101st	Feb. 12, 1924	Wounds in action
148. Jacob, Severino	"	Sorsogon	Feb. 6, 1903	Killed in action
149. Jardiniano, Pablo	"	Neg. Occ.	May 5, 1902	Wounds in action
150. Javier, Vicente	"	Batangas	Nov. 18, 1903	Killed in action
151. Jerez, Macario	"	Zamboanga	Nov. 29, 1909	" " "
152. Jimenez, Catalino	"	Misamis	July 5, 1904	Wounds in action
153. Joven, Dinao	"	Sorsogon	Feb. 6, 1903	Killed in action
154. Kaiya	"	Cotabato	Oct. 8, 1904	" " "
155. Kanakan	"	1" Lanao	Apr. 9, 1908	" " "
156. Kapal	"	6" Moro	June 26, 1912	" " "
157. Laban, Petronilo	"	Sorsogon	June 11, 1926	Killed by outlaws
158. Labaro, Pascual	Cpl	59th	Jan. 11, 1926	Killed by colorums
159. Labrador, Lorenzo	Pvt	90th	May 24, 1926	Wounds in action
160. Lagasca, Paulino	"	Tarlac	Feb. 7, 1903	Killed in action
161. Lagrimas, Primitivo	"	Sorsogon	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
162. Lanesa, Agustin	Cpl	Bohol	Aug. 16, 1904	Wounds in action
163. Lantion, Basilio	Pvt	59th	Jan. 11, 1931	Killed by colorums
164. Lastam,	Sgt	3" Lanao	Apr. 11, 1910	Killed in action
165. Larot, Pedro	Pvt	8" Moro	Nov. 12, 1914	Gunshot in action
166. Legaspi, Cleto	"	1" Surigao	Jan. 8, 1924	Fight vs. colorums
167. Lejano, Segundo	"	Laguna	Aug. 28, 1903	Killed in action
168. Leuterio, Maximo	"	Capiz	Feb. 29, 1904	Wounds in action
169. Leynes, Moises	"	Batangas	Aug. 8, 1905	Wounds in action
170. Licanda, Roberto	"	2" Cebu	July 21, 1906	Killed in action
171. Lobederio, Eugenio	"	Samar	Feb. 13, 1904	" " "
172. Lorca, Canuto	Cpl	3" Negros	Feb. 13, 1907	" " "
173. Lucas, Perfecto	Pvt	N. Ecija	Sept. 15, 1903	" " "
174. Lumberia, Fulgen	"	Sorsogon	Sept. 8, 1902	Wounded in action
175. Luman, Ventura de	"	Leyte	Mar. 18, 1902	Killed in action
176. Macahito, Silvino	"	94th	Apr. 10, 1926	Wounds in action
177. Macamparra, Fermin	"	Samar	Feb. 13, 1904	Killed in action
178. Macauyog	"	6" Moro	Nov. 8, 1913	Killed by moros
179. Magno, Gaudencio	"	Pangasinan	Sept. 20, 1903	Killed in action
180. Magno, Gregorio	"	Leyte	Sept. 30, 1902	" " "
181. Malancapi	"	9" Moro	June 16, 1906	Killed by moro
182. Mangayob, Paciano	Cpl	1" Davao	Jan. 8, 1915	Killed in action
183. Mangilay	"	3" Sulu	Mar. 24, 1917	" " "
184. Mangunaya, Pedro	Pvt	90th	Nov. 27, 1927	Wounds in action
185. Mantequilla Serap	"	5" Cotabato	Oct. 14, 1923	Killed in action
186. Manyacat, Domingo	"	Isabela	May 19, 1902	" " "
187. Marmita, Fermin	"	Leyte	Apr. 2, 1902	" " "
188. Martin, Roberto	"	2" Bulacan	Apr. 16, 1906	Wounds in action
189. Martinez, Doroteo	"	75th	Feb. 12, 1924	Killed by colorums
190. Matangkay	"	3" Cotabato	May 21, 1920	Killed by sultan

# CONSTABULARY HONOR ROLL

Name	Rank	Company	Date	Cause
191. Mauricio, Patricio	Pvt	Zambales	Jan. 7, 1903	Killed in action
192. Mencerres, Andres	"	N. Ecija	Sept. 16, 1903	" " "
193. Mira, Leon	Cpl	1" Zamboanga	Nov. 28, 1909	" " "
194. Mojica, Martin	Pvt	Cavite	Oct. 17, 1902	" " "
195. Montañis, Estanislao	"	10" Davao	Mar. 8, 1915	" " "
196. Montoya, Cornelio	"	Cavite	Feb. 11, 1904	" " "
197. Morad, Paciano	"	Pangasinan	July 18, 1902	" " "
198. Morgadez, Pedro	"	101st	Feb. 12, 1924	Wounds in action
199. Moyca, Alfonso	"	Samar	Mar. 24, 1906	Killed in action
200. Moslaris, Marcos	"	3" Samar	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
201. Motia, Arcadio	"	2" G. S. DM.	Sept. 20, 1915	" " "
202. Mucilla (Moro)	"	90th	May 16, 1928	Wounds in action
203. Nalagte	"	36th	Dec. 23, 1926	Killed in action
204. Nacuas, Estanislao	"	Cebu	Aug. 21, 1904	" " "
205. Nangka, Casawalan	"	90th	Jan. 23, 1928	Wounds in action
206. Napal, Pastor	"	Surigao	Apr. 10, 1908	Killed in action
207. Naribais, Pedro	"	1" Zamboanga	Nov. 28, 1909	" " "
208. Necio, Lazaro	"	1" Surigao	Jan. 8, 1924	Fight vs. colorums
209. Nodo, Alejo	"	1" Antique	July 24, 1905	Killed in action
210. Nomuamo, Severo	"	3" Sulu	Mar. 24, 1917	" " "
211. Nueva, Andres	"	1" Bataan	Apr. 12, 1907	Killed on post
212. Obnilla, Cornelio	"	Leyte	Sept. 30, 1902	Killed in action
213. Ocamia, Sabino	"	1" Zamboanga	Nov. 28, 1909	" " "
214. Ocampo, Baldomero	"	Rizal	Dec. 10, 1904	" " "
215. Ocinar, Emilio	Lt	78th	Nov. 12, 1925	Killed by outlaws
216. Octabio, Vicente	Pvt	Iloilo	Jan. 25, 1905	Killed in engagement
217. Oler, Anastacio	"	117th	Jan. 8, 1924	Fight with colorums
218. Oliquino, Canuto	Lt	117th	Jan. 8, 1924	Fight with colorums
219. Operario, Isabelo	Pvt	Samar	Apr. 20, 1903	Killed in action
220. Pacot, Felix	"	Bohol	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
221. Pacuing, Ramon	"	37th	Dec. 14, 1924	Gunshot wounds
222. Pades, Alejandro	"	N. Ecija	Oct. 3, 1903	Killed in action
223. Padin, Simeon	"	3" G. S.	Aug. 21, 1904	" " "
224. Palaña, Crispulo	"	Leyte	Feb. 21, 1904	" " "
225. Paler, Silvino	"	Leyte	Mar. 28, 1902	" " "
226. Pamor, Donato	"	Leyte	Apr. 2, 1902	" " "
227. Panopio, Venancio	"	Batangas	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
228. Pantalón,	Cpl	9" Moro	Oct. 28, 1914	" " "
229. Papa, Arcenio	Pvt	2" School	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
230. Paralisan, Candido	"	3" G. S.	Aug. 21, 1904	" " "
231. Parungao, Alejandro	"	Bulacan	Jan. 8, 1905	" " "
232. Pascua, Candido	"	1" Antique	July 24, 1906	" " "
233. Pascu, Ciriano	"	Misamis	Oct. 6, 1904	" " "
234. Pasinal, Catalino	"	N. Ecija	Sept. 16, 1903	" " "
235. Patoc, Simon	"	1" Surigao	Jan. 8, 1924	Fight with colorums
236. Pelarta, Pedro	"	Nueva Vizcaya	Feb. 19, 1905	Killed in action
237. Peña, Fabian de la	"	Union	Aug. 16, 1905	" " "
238. Perez, Luis	"	Zamboanga	Mar. 7, 1906	" " "
239. Perotcho, Joaquin	"	5" Cotabato	Oct. 14, 1923	Wounds in action
240. Pidraya, Tranquilino	"	Surigao	Sept. 20, 1904	Killed in action
241. Pilar, Eusebio	Sgt	3" Cotabato	Oct. 14, 1923	" " "
242. Plaga, Felix	Pvt	Leyte	Nov. 18, 1902	Wounds in action
243. Pomegas, Richard	"	Lepanto	Apr. 24, 1904	" " "
244. Porte, Gregorio	"	Sorsogon	July 31, 1904	" " "
245. Postura, Pascual	"	Bohol	Oct. 11, 1904	" " "
246. Putang,	"	2" G. S.	Jan. 31, 1912	Killed in action
247. Rabanis, Cosme	"	School	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
248. Raga, Alfonso	"	"A" Ma. Bt	July 25, 1905	Gunshot in action
249. Regidor, Segundo	"	2" Cebu	July 21, 1906	Killed in action
250. Regana, Eugenio	"	Leyte	Sept. 30, 1902	" " "
251. Reyes, Gregorio	"	Bulacan	Mar. 23, 1903	" " "
252. Rodio, Leandro	"	Nueva Ecija	Sept. 16, 1903	" " "
253. Romero, Lorenzo	"	Camarines	Sept. 23, 1902	" " "
254. Ronquillo, Faustino	"	Union	July 25, 1905	" " "

(Continued on page 50)

## CONSTABULARY HONOR ROLL (Continued from page 49)

Name	Rank	Company	Date	Case
255. Roque, Narciso	Pvt	Rizal	Dec. 8, 1904	Killed in action
256. Rubino, Nasario	"	Leyte	April 29, 1905	" " "
257. Sagun, Angel	"	Cebu	May 13, 1903	" " "
258. Salondaguit, Jose	"	2-S. G. S	May 8, 1930	" " "
259. Sañol, Margarito	"	115th	Sept. 22, 1926	" " "
260. Santiago, Felipe	"	1 <sup>st</sup> Bulacan	July 9, 1906	" " "
261. Santo Tomas, Hilario	"	Samar	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
262. Sebu, Fernandez	Sgt	44th	Jan. 7, 1929	" " "
263. Selga, Simon	Pvt	56th	May 30, 1906	Gunshot in action
264. Seno, Juan	Pvt	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cebu	July 21, 1906	Killed in action
265. Seno, Vidal	Cpl	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cebu	July 21, 1906	" " "
266. Sespon, Victorio	Pvt	147th	Jan. 8, 1924	Killed by color of sun
267. Siso, Nicolas	"	3 <sup>rd</sup> Samar	Mar. 21, 1906	Killed in action
268. Sison, Antonio	"	Hilo	Jan. 30, 1904	" " "
269. Sucayan, Agapito	"	Samar	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
270. Sumauang, Guillermo	"	1 <sup>st</sup> N. Vizcaya	June 3, 1906	" " "
271. Sunga, Francisco	"	School	Mar. 24, 1906	" " "
272. Tabucalde, Estanislao	Cpl	3 <sup>rd</sup> Moro	Feb. 28, 1916	" " "
273. Talabuka	Pvt	11 <sup>th</sup> Moro	July 27, 1915	" " "
274. Taliti, Francisco	Cpl	Hilo	Dec. 10, 1905	" " "
275. Tamani, Nicanor	Pvt	N. Vizcaya	July 23, 1905	" " "
276. Tebe, Eugenio	"	117th	Jan. 8, 1924	Killed by color of sun
277. Toledo, Potenciano	"	Lanao	Apr. 9, 1908	Killed in action
278. Trausona, Fernando	"	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cebu	July 21, 1906	" " "
279. Trillanes, Anastac	"	G. S.	Aug. 23, 1915	" " "
280. Trinidad, Domingo	"	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2-GSB	Aug. 19, 1927	Killed by a moro
281. Tullado, Alejandro	"	Med. Div.	Nov. 28, 1909	Killed in action
282. Tumaan	"	11 <sup>th</sup> Moro	Aug. 27, 1914	" " "
283. Tugay	"	1 <sup>st</sup> Lanao	June 6, 1907	" " "
284. Urbano, Severo	"	6 <sup>th</sup> Sulu	Jan. 23, 1918	" " "
285. Uyg,	"	1 <sup>st</sup> Lanao	Dec. 3, 1911	" " "
286. Valdez, Buenaventura	"	Hq. Troop	Feb. 23, 1905	" " "
287. Velardo, Bonifacio	"	Cebu	May 13, 1903	" " "
288. Velasco, Estanislao	"	2 <sup>nd</sup> G. S.	July 11, 1908	Wounds in action
289. Villacorte, Antonio	"	2 <sup>nd</sup> 2-GSB	May 8, 1930	Killed by moro
290. Villafor, Alfonso	"	2 <sup>nd</sup> Cebu	July 21, 1906	Killed in action
291. Villas, Basilio	"	Capiz	Mar. 18, 1903	" " "
292. Villanueva, David	"	Art-Det	May 8, 1930	Killed by moro
293. Villaluna, Santiago	"	75th	Feb. 12, 1924	Killed by color of sun
294. Viray, Esteban	"	Hq. Troop	Jan. 8, 1905	Killed in action
295. Viray, Marcelo	"	83rd	Nov. 15, 1923	" " "
296. Viray, Ramon	"	Lagana	Feb. 9, 1903	" " "
297. Vojah-in	"	Sulu	July 16, 1904	Shot in action
298. Ybona, Juan	"	Cebu	May 13, 1903	Killed in action
299. Ype, Petronilo	"	Samar	June 30, 1904	" " "
300. Yorpo, Ignacio	"	Cebu	July 21, 1904	" " "

Telephone 2-16-47  
2-32-05

**Ildefonso Tionloc, Incorporated**

Custom Brokers and Forwarding Agents

123 DASMARIÑAS

MANILA, P. I.

# IT IS IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO KNOW

## ..... that

There is a way to cut your shoe-bill down to the minimum and be as well pleased with your foot-wear as you are with the money saved. As a service to thousands of our customers all over the Philippine Islands, we the manufacturers of **ESCO** shoes, have reduced prices as far as it is possible to reduce them and still maintain the **ESCO** standard of quality. Immense purchases at low prices, due to quantities ordered, of leather and other materials used in making good shoes and a factory equipped with the most modern shoe-making machinery in the Far East, enables us to give you thoroughly good shoes at lower prices than have prevailed for many years.

When we design **ESCO** shoes we think of them as a luxury. When the prices are decided upon we remember that shoes are a necessity and they are priced down to what necessities should cost under present conditions.

Do not hesitate to buy **ESCO** shoes because they are cheap in price. They are *not* cheap in quality. They are styled up to the day after next week. They are as comfortable as an old hat. They will give you long and faithful service at a price you can pay with a smile of satisfaction.

It is important to remember that you can dress your feet well at from P6.50 to P7.50, in **ESCO** shoes which will please the most fastidious officer in the Service and are as sturdy as any soldier need to wear. There are **ESCO** models at from P4.50 to P6.50 that the ladies can wear with ball-gown or street dress and be fear-less of all critical eyes. So the children can romp and play without flattening father's pocket-book, **ESCO** has made a special line for boys and girls and little children from P2.50 and up according to age and size, that will stand the gaff of hard usage without loss of good appearance.

There are stores in every Municipality well stocked with **ESCO'S** latest creations—stylish and sturdy, comfortable and cool, faithful in service—priced so low you will think the store clerk has made a mistake!

You of course know the **ESCO** Store on the Escolta. The show-windows are a delight to every man, woman and child who wears shoes—thrifty buyers don't pass by, they go in.

Perhaps you have not visited the new **ESCO** Store Nos. 333 to 339 on Calle Legarda, Sampaloc—if you have not been there yet, go now. It is a real genuine **ESCO** shoe store, we own it, manage it and assure you of prompt and courteous attention—Prices are plainly marked. It is positively astonishing how much good shoe value you can get for very few pesos in the **ESCO** Store on Calle Legarda.

In return for your patronage we offer you a big saving on your shoe-bill.

615  
Escolta  
Samánillo Bldg.

THE **ESCO** STORES

Manila, P. I.

333—335—337—339  
Calle Legarda  
Sampaloc

**MISSING  
PAGE(S)**



## A Message From The Chief

On August eighth, 1931, the Constabulary will have endured for thirty years. While no officer nor soldier has served the full span of years; Colonel Sweet, Lieutenant-Colonel Bactat, and I have weathered nearly as many years as the organization itself. We take tremendous pride in our long service.

Under the tutelage of a fine group of American army officers, the Constabulary has survived the days of bandit chasing. We believe that our tutors made good stuff of us and we also believe that they in turn drew power and character from us. They shaped our early years and we in turn were part of the mold they grew in. We are proud of our Generals Allen, Bandholtz, Harbord, Nolan, Kilbourne, and a score of others.

Our work to-day has little or no relation to that of thirty years ago. We are but infrequent bandit chasers in these days, but we can lay claim to the performance of nearly every other sort of known odd job. In the children's game of "doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief", we can qualify for all with the exception of merchant. Nobody ever accused a Constabulary officer of having the commercial touch!

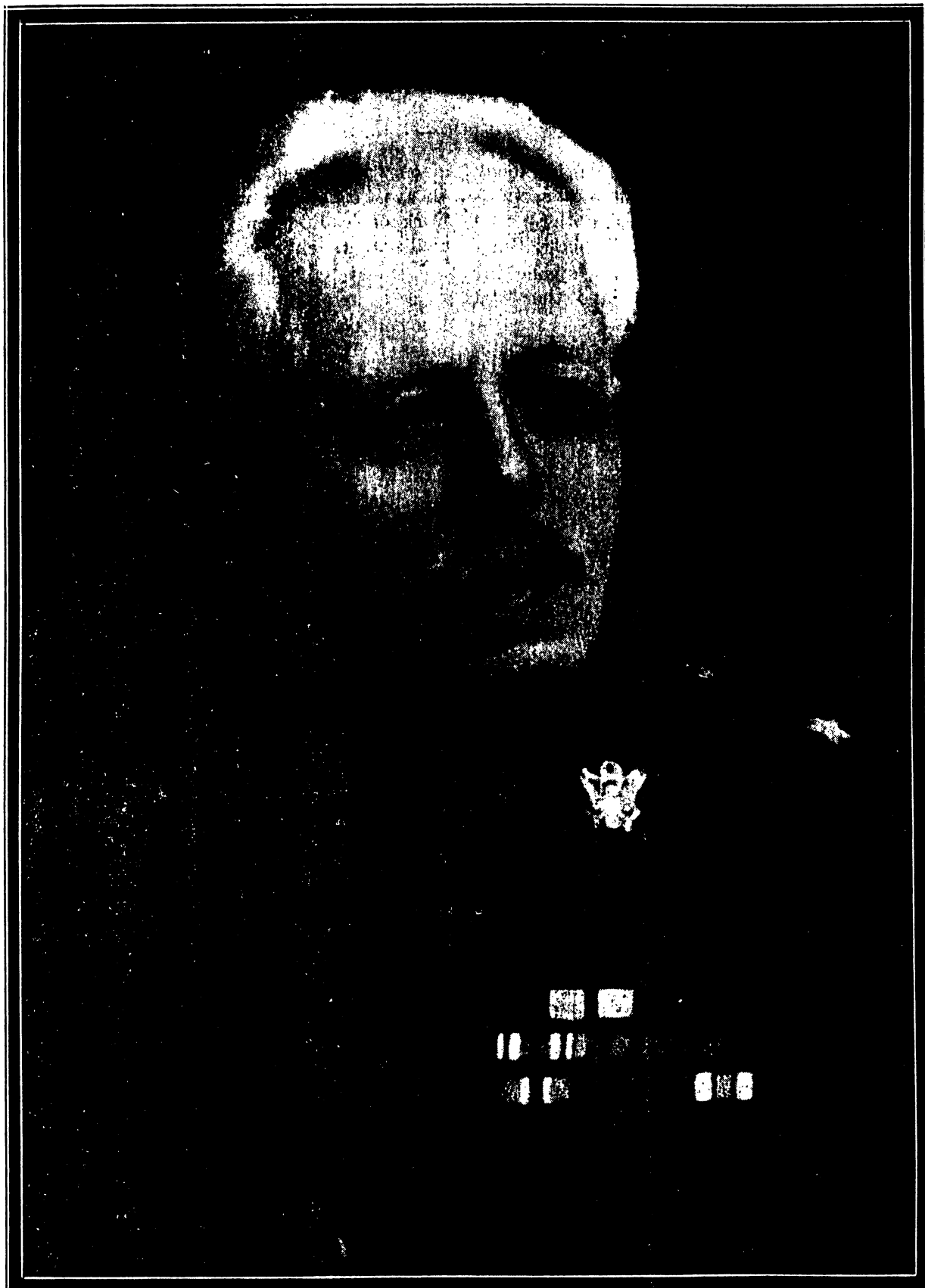
Our large proportion of Filipino officers is one of the most striking changes in the Constabulary. The organization has become a career for the ambitious young Filipino. We appeal to a high type of young man and we are likely to continue to do so in an ever increasing scale. We have already produced among our older Filipino officers some splendid leaders and our younger men are fast treading upon their elders' heels. I have the highest hopes for the future of our organization.

An army aviator said to me the other day, "In our flights all over the Philippines, the Constabulary are the first to greet us and the last to leave us. What we'd do without them, nobody knows!" We try to be just that omnipresent and useful to everybody in the Philippines.

It has been a joy to me to be a Constabulary officer. I wish I had thirty years more to serve.



Brigadier-General  
Chief of Constabulary.



**Brigadier-General CHARLES E. NATHORST**  
**CHIEF OF CONSTABULARY**  
Better known as "The Tiger" and the "Old Man"

# General Nathorst "Grew Up" With The Service

—oOo—

Only three men remain in the service today who may lay claim to the honor of having practically grown up with the service. One of these men is Brigadier-General Charles E. Nathorst, Chief of Constabulary, known affectionately among his intimate friends as "The Tiger" and the "Old Man".

General Nathorst is a Swede by nationality, having been born in Dagsholm, Sweden, on June 20, 1862. During the Spanish-American War, however, he was in Uncle Sam's forces and came to the Philippines in 1898 as a member of the 13th Minnesota Infantry, Volunteers. He served with this outfit as private and corporal from April 29, 1898 to August 10, 1899.

After Corporal Nathorst was mustered out of the United States Army he was employed by the military authorities to help rebuild the Manila-Dagupan railroad. From 1900 to 1901 he was engaged in gold mining in Suyoc, Lepanto, Bontoc after which he joined the newly organized Constabulary forces and was appointed Second Class Inspector on November 16, 1901, three months after the Constabulary was organized. Since that time he has been affiliated with the organization which he now so ably heads. General Nathorst was promoted to first lieutenant on July 1, 1902 and made a captain on December 1, 1903. On September 23, 1908, he was elevated to the rank of major and on July 9, 1914, he was made a lieutenant-colonel and assistant chief of Constabulary. He was promoted to a full colonelcy on May 15, 1917. Upon the death of General Rafael Crame he was appointed Brigadier-General and Chief on January 2, 1927.

Throughout his career as a Constabulary officer General Nathorst has displayed his ability as an executive and a leader, demonstrating qualities of a man full of vigor and yet one of sound judgment and the ability to draw people to him.

General Nathorst fully demonstrated his tact, and executive ability during the time when he served among the Igorrotes. Due to his efforts, the various tribes of northern Luzon gave up, to a great extent, their pastime of head-hunting. His work

among these peoples of the Mountain Province will always be recalled when mention is made of the work of leading the semi-barbaric tribes towards civilized existence.

General Nathorst has rightly earned the title of "Traveling Chief". No Chief of the Constabulary has conducted so many inspections, or covered so much territory in the course of inspecting out-of-the-way posts as has General Nathorst during his four year's incumbency. Under his able direction the Constabulary has assumed the duties and responsibilities imposed upon it and accomplished its multifarious tasks with efficiency and satisfaction despite the many obstacles which confront it.

Evidences of the satisfactory work of General Nathorst throughout his Constabulary career are found in the efficiency reports of the late General Rafael Crame which read:

"Dec. 31, 1922—Col Charles E. Nathorst's service in the Constabulary has been continuous since Nov. 16, 1901. During this long period of service, this officer's duties have been such that only twice has he taken advantage of privilege of accrued leave. Having served in various capacities as Senior Inspector of different provinces, Lieut. Governor and Governor of Lepanto-Bontoc, Asst. District Chief and District Chief, Inspector, Inspector General, Asst. to the Chief of Constabulary and Chief of Staff, this officer's knowledge of Constabulary duties is absolutely thorough and superior to that of any officer in the service. He is loyal to his Chief and to the Government, always on duty, devoting his entire time and efforts toward the improvement of the Constabulary as an organization and to the service of the people of the Philippine Islands.—R. CRAME.

"Dec. 31, 1923—Col. Nathorst is an excellent officer alert and attentive to duty. Thoroughly familiar with events and admirably able to cope with any situation which may arise. He is a very valuable Chief of Staff and in close touch with everything pertaining to the organization. He is a thorough gentleman and an officer with whom it is a pleasure to deal.—R. CRAME.

"Dec. 31, 1924—Throughout the period covered by this report, Colonel Nathorst has shown, as he has in the past, unqualified devotion to duty. As Chief of Staff, his services have been marked with the highest degree of efficiency simply because he has a thorough grasp of all the various phases of Constabulary activities of other branches of the government. In fine, he is a thorough, wide awake Constabulary officer, absolutely dependable at all times.—RAFAEL CRAME".



## CHIEF AND STAFF



*Sitting: Left to right—Lieut.-Col. B. J. Valdes, Chief Surgeon; Lieut.-Col. G. O. Fort, Inspector-General; Col. L. R. Sweet, Chief of Staff; Gen. C. E. Nathorst, Chief of Constabulary; Col. C. H. Bowers, Supt., Intelligence Division; Lieut.-Col. C. E. Livingston, Acting Quartermaster and Major T. Martinez, Adjutant.*

*Standing: Left to right—Lieut. V. L. Torres, Disbursing Officer & Pay-Master; Major M. Aguilar, Assistant Quartermaster; Major L. Ferraren, Dental Surgeon; Major M. G. Olympia, Surgeon; Major J. C. Quimbo, Assistant Superintendent, Intelligence Division; and Captain R. Ramos, Assistant Adjutant.*

# Alphabetical Roster Of Constabulary Officers

## As Of July 1, 1931

—oOo—

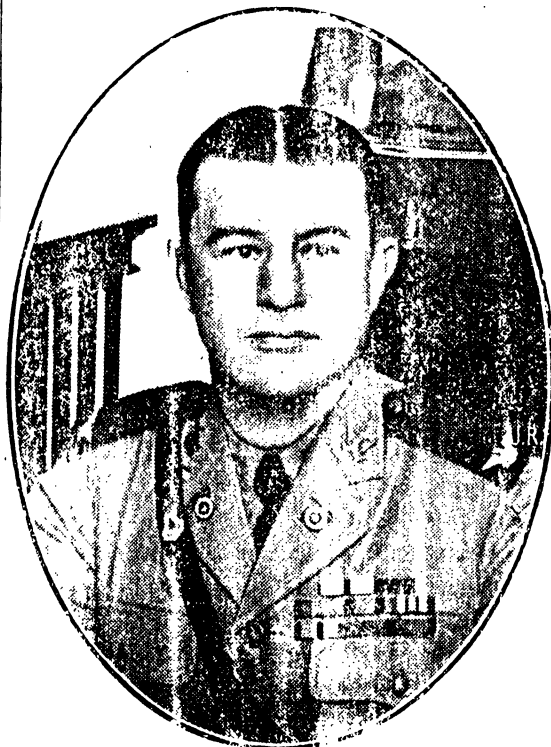
1. Abay, Eustaquio A., 2nd Lt., 62nd Co., Callocan, Rizal.
2. Abellana, Ananias F., 2nd Lt., 51st Co., Det. Comdr., Kasibu, Nueva Vizcaya.
3. Abia, Luciano, 1st., C. O., 100th Co., Jolo, Sulu.
4. Abrera, Saturnino, 1st Lt., C. O., 116th Co., Jolo, Sulu.
5. Acuña, Manuel Capt., Prov. Comdr., Catbalogan, Samar. (Retired on June 30, 1931).
6. Adle, Enrique, 2nd Lt., 80th Co., Glan, Sannangani District.
7. Agdamag, Jose V., Maj. & Insptr. 3rd Insp. Div. Mind.-Sulu, with station at Zamboanga, Zamboanga.
8. Aggabao, Hipolito, 1st Lt., J. O. 13th Co. & D. C., Basco, Batanes.
9. Agudo, Isidoro G., 1st Lt., C. O. 109th Co., Misamis, Occ. Misamis.
10. Aguila, Jacinto P., 3rd Lt., 65th Co., Borongan, Samar.
11. Aguilar, Miguel, Maj., Asst. Q. M., 244 Libertad, Pasay, Rizal.
12. Alagar, Vicente G., 1st Lt., C. O., 111th Co., Seit Lake, Sulu via Jolo.
13. Alcala, Rafael B., 1st Lt., Asst. P. C., Zamboanga, Zamboanga.
14. Alcantara, Aniano C., 3rd Lt., 89th Co., Maramag, Bukidnon.
15. Alejandro, Benigno A., 3rd Lt., 44th Co., Cadi, Neg. Occidental.
16. Alejandro, Roman, 1st Lt., C. O., 35th Co., Calaan, Mindoro.
17. Aliviado, Luis M., 2nd Lt., T. D., Manila Garrison.
18. Almagro, Doroteo, 1st Lt. C. O., 102nd Co., Camp Suarez, Talacag., Bukidnon via Cagayan, Mis. Oriental.
19. Aloña, Gregorio, Capt. & Dental Surgeon, 2nd Division, H. P. C.
20. Alvarado, Daniel A., 1st Lt., C. O., Co. "B", 1st G. S. B., Imus, Cavite.
21. Alviola, Gabriel P., 2nd Lt., A. W. L., 213 Sylvia, Ermita, Manila.
22. Alviola, Pedro, 1st Lt., C. O., 92nd Co., Camp Keithley.
23. Ancheta, Lino G., 2nd Lt., 13th Co., Aparri, Cagayan.
24. Andrews, Edwin D., 3rd Lt., On duty, Int. Div. P. C., Manila.
25. Angeles, Leon, Captain, Prov. Comdr., Jolo, Sulu.
26. Angeles, Ramon, 1st Lt., C. O., 115th Co., Bongao, Tawi-Tawi.
27. Ante, Bibiano, 1st Lt., C. O., 3rd Co., Camp Magaony, Cotabato.
28. Apil, Teodorico, 1st Lt., C. O. 32nd Co., Ormoc, Leyte.
29. Arambulo, Jose A., 2nd Lt. C. O. 123rd Co., Sta. Fe Zambales.
30. Arce, Ambrosio, 2nd Lt. 67th Co., Sorsogon, Sorsogon.
31. Arceño, Santiago J., 2nd Lt., A. W. L. Cagayan, Or. Misamis.
32. Arellano Alfonso, 3rd Lt., 116th Co., Jolo, Sulu (t. d. Parang).
33. Arpa, Pullong, 3rd Lt. 111th Co., Seit Lake, Sulu via Jolo.
34. Asis, Florentino, 2nd Lt., 123rd Co., Santa Fe, Zambales.
35. Aspilla, Julian C. 3rd Lt., 47th Co., Bais, Neg. Oriental.
36. Asuncion, Tomas T., 2nd Lt., 121st Co., Manila Garrison.
37. Atanacio, Manuel V., Capt., Prov. Comdr., San Fernando, La Union.
38. Ausejo, Placido A., 2nd Lt., 40th Co., Mayo-yao, Ifugao via Banaue.
39. Babista, Salvador V., 2nd Lt., 22nd Co., Vigan, Ilocos Sur.
40. Baccay, Mariano B., 3rd Lt., 8th Co., Lipa, Batangas.
41. Bactat, Eustaquio, Lt.-Col., Dist. Commander Southern Luzon, 914 Lepanto, Sampaloc, Manila, Tel. 2-39-11.
42. Baja, Emanuel A., Capt., Asst. Commandant, & Instructor & Post Ex. Officer Academy Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio, Benguet.
43. Balbuena, Gregorio, 2nd Lt., 23rd Co., Ft. S. Pedro, Iloilo.
44. Ballesteros, Tiburcio 1st Lt., a.w.l., Labangan, Zamboanga, via Cotabato.
45. Balolong, Licerio, 2nd Lt., t. d. Office. P. C. Cotabato.
46. Bañez, Leon C., Maj. & Surgeon for Abra, Bontoc, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, and Kalinga with station at Bangued, Abra.
47. Bañez, Ramon S., 1st Lt., C. O., Co. "D" 1st G. S. B., Manila Garrison.
48. Barbajera, Julio F., 1st Lt., C. O., 107th Co., Camp La Roche, Zamboanga via Dipolog.
49. Barcena, Marciano, 1st Lt., C. O., 119th Co., Labangan, Zamboanga.

(Continued on page 60)

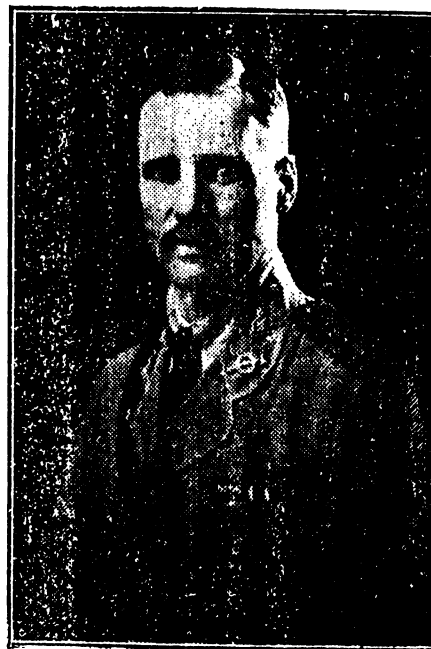
# GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS



Colonel LUCIEN R. SWIET  
*Chief of Staff*



Colonel CLARENCE H. BOWERS  
*Superintendent, Intelligence Division*



Lieutenant-Colonel GUY O. FORT  
*Inspector General*

**Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers***(Continued from page 58)*

50. Bargas, Reynaldo, 1st Lt., C. O., 105th Co., Malabang, Lanao.
51. Barrios, Angeles R., 1st Lt., C. O., 124th Co., San Jose, Mindoro.
52. Bartolome, Andres V., 1st Lt., C. O., 57th Co., Sual, Pangasinan.
53. Baylon, Gaspar, 1st Lt., Asst., Prov. Comdr., Imus, Cavite.
54. Belling, Fred, 2nd Lt., C. O., 90th Co., Tamparan, Lanao.
55. Bernarte, Lope G., 1st Lt., a.w.l., Masantol, Pampanga.
56. Bilbao, Victor S., Capt., Prov. Comdr. & Deputy Gov. Glan, Cot., and Special Tax Collector, Glan, Cotabato.
57. Bondad, Cornelio, 3rd Lt., 50th Co., Pasig, Rizal.
58. Borbon, Fortunato, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Palawan, Puerto Princesa.
59. Borromeo, Patricio, 3rd Lt., 114th Co., Siassi, Sulu.
60. Betin, Roberto O., 1st Lt., C. O., 31st Co., Tacloban, Leyte.
61. Bowers, Clarence H., Col., Supt., Int. Div., P. C., Calle Foch, San Juan, Rizal, Tel. 6-88-50.
62. Bravo, Antonio, 1st Lt., C. O., 22nd Co., Vigan, Ilocos Sur.
63. Brillantes, Juan, 1st Lt., C. O., 1st Co., Bangued, Abra.
64. Bringas, Eliseo Q., Major & District Surgeon for the Visayas and Surgeon for Bohol, Cebu and Negros Oriental with station at Cebu, Cebu.
65. Briones, Francisco, 1st Lt., Disb. Officer, Cebu, Cebu.
66. Buenconsejo, Irineo, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Capiz, Capiz.
67. Bulan, Pedro, 1st Lt., Actg. Prov. Comdr., Ifugao, Banaue.
68. Buño, Gregorio P., 3rd Lt., 119th Co., Zamboanga, Labangan.
69. Bustillo, Cornelio V., 1st Lt. C. O., 104th Co., Camp Ventura (T. D. Off., P. C., Davao).
70. Buyoc, Marcelino, 1st Lt., C. O., 24th Co., Sara, Iloilo.
71. Caodac, Sotero F., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Nueva Ecija, Cabanatuan.
72. Caedo, Jose P., Capt. & Surgeon, for Batangas, Laguna, Marinduque, Mindoro and Tayabas with station at Lucena, Tayabas.
73. Caliedan, Graciano, N., 2nd Lt., 68th Co., Paniqui, Tarlac.
74. Cambaliza, Hugo C., Capt., Asst. P. C., Tayabas.
75. Campo, Anastacio C., Capt. Prov. Comdr., Abra, Bangued.
76. Cantero, Diego V., 2nd Lt., T. D., Office, P. C., Sulu.
77. Cantuto, Francisco V., 2nd Lt., C. O., 87th Co., Camp Kalaw, Davao.
78. Caños, Lamberto B. 1st Lt., a. w. l. Monkayo, Davao.
79. Capada, Rafael, 2nd Lt., 45th Co., Talisay, Negros Occidental.
80. Capadocja, Angel P., Capt. Prov. Comdr., Nueva Vizcaya, Bayombong.
81. Capayas, Benito, 2nd Lt., C. O., 15th Co., Capiz, Capiz.
82. Carandang, Arcadio P., 2nd Lt., C. O., 41st Co., Trinidad, Benguet.
83. Carlos, Isabelo, 3rd Lt., 99th Co., & Det Comdr., Lianga, Surigao.
84. Castañeda, Gregorio, 1st Lt., C. O., 29th Co., Calamba, Laguna.
85. Castañeda, Mariano N., Capt. C. O. & D. O., Manila Garrison, Tels. 4-97-42 or 4-99-40, 2211 Juan Luna, Manila.
86. Castillo, Gabriel G., Capt. & Surgeon for Davao (except Camp Kalaw) with station at Davao, Davao.
87. Castillo, Primitivo, 3rd Lt., C. O., Art. Detach., C. Keithley, Lanao.
88. Castro, Manuel G., 3rd Lt. 1st Co., Bangued, Abra.
89. Causing, Juan, 2nd Lt., C. O., 66th Co., Calbayog, Samar.
90. Cerquella, Cristobal, Major & Insptr., 2nd Insp. Div., Southern Luzon with station at Legaspi, Albay & P. C. Albay.
91. Chaves Luis A., 3rd Lt., 21st Co., Camp Juan, Laoag, Il. Norte.
92. Cortes, Jose, P., 1st Lt., C. O., 88th Co., Kinkin, Davao.
93. Crame, Juan 3rd Lt., 120th. Co. Zamboanga, Zamboanga.
94. Crisologo, Juan D., 2nd Lt., a. w. l., Batac, Ilocos Norte.
95. Cruz, Adriano T., Major & Surgeon for Alalay, Cam. Norte, Cam. Sur. Masbate and Sorsogon with station at Legaspi, Albay.
96. Cruz, Fidel N., 3rd Lt., 25th Co., Calinog, Iloilo.
97. Cruz, Severo C., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Malolos, Bulacan.
98. Cuaresma, Francisco H., 2nd Lt. Det Comdr. Calabgan, Tayabas.
99. Cunanan, Hugo V., 2nd Lt., C. O., 47th Co., Bais, Neg. Oriental.
100. Cuyugan Delfin G., 2nd Lt., 41st Co., & Det Comdr., Loo, Benguet.

*(Continued on page 62)*

# GENERAL STAFF OFFICERS

---



Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. LIVINGSTON  
*Quartermaster*



Major TELESFORO MARTINEZ  
*Adjutant*



Major MIGUEL AGUILAR  
*Assistant Quartermaster*



Captain RAFAEL RAMOS  
*Assistant Adjutant*

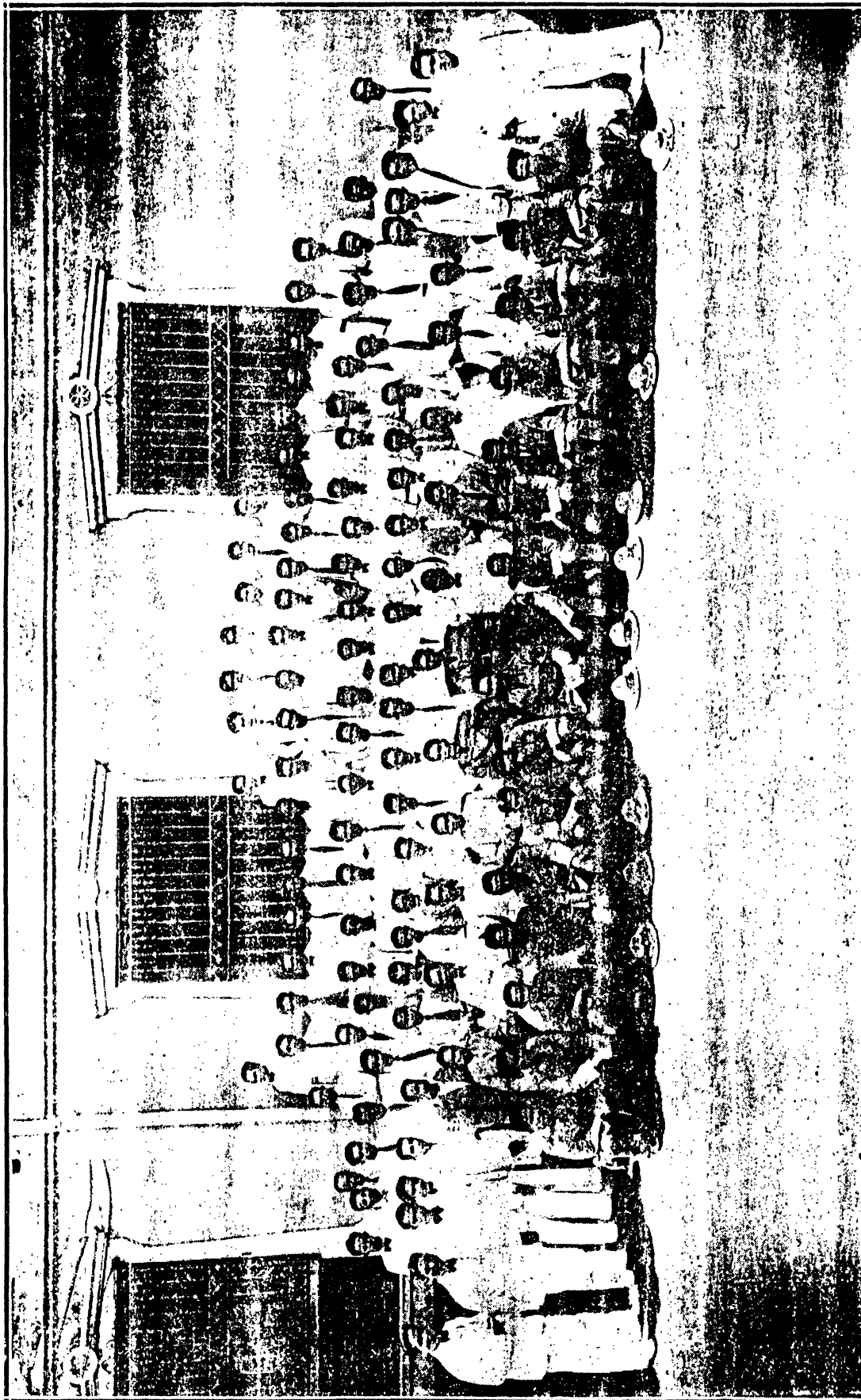


**Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers***(Continued from page 60)*

101. Dabu, Alfonso, 2nd Lt., 17th Co., Indang, Cavite.
102. Damian, Andres D., 1st Lt., Actg. Prov. Comdr., Labuagan, Kalinga.
103. Dario, Nepomuceno F., 1st Lt., C. O., 26th Co., Echague, Isabela.
104. Dator, Luis T., 2nd Lt., Det. Comdr., Parang, Sulu via Jolo.
105. David, Egmidio V., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Tawi-Tawi, Bongao.
106. Delarmente, Jorge B., 2nd Lt., 77th Co., Maluco, Bukidnon.
107. Delgado, Luis M., 1st Lt., C. O., 110th Co., Taglibi, Sulu via Jolo.
108. Deloso, Juan 2nd Lt., Det. Comdr. San Carlos, Neg. Occidental.
109. Devera, Bonifacio, 2nd Lt., 11th Co., Malolos Bulacan.
110. Deveras, Antero R., 1st Lt., C. O., 5th Co., Dact, Cam. Norte.
111. Diano, Antonio C., 1st Lt., C. O., 60th Co., Boac, Marinduque.
112. Dionisio, Pedro, 3rd Lt., 104th Co., C. Ventura, Davao (t. d., Kinkin, Davao.)
113. Dioquino, Elias, Capt., Prov. Comdr Davao, Davao.
114. Diva, Pacifico, 2nd Lt., 71st Co., Gumaca, Tayabas.
115. Dizon, Jose 1st Lt., C. O., 8th Co., Lipaa Batangas.
116. Dizon, Lauro D., 1st Lt., a. w. l., San Pablo, Laguna.
117. Domaol, Tomas, 1st Lt., C. O., 67th Co., Sorsogon, Sorsogon
118. Donato, Venusto, 2nd Lt. C. O., 101st Co., C. Mendez, Agusan.
119. Donesa, Francisco P., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Sorsogon, Sorsogon.
120. Dossier, William E., Colonel, Dist. Comdr., Northern Luzon, Bontoc, Bontoc and Ad Interim Prov. Gov., Mt. Province.
121. Duckworth-Ford, R. A., Colonel, Supt. Constabulary Academy, Chairman Examining Board, Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio and Councilman of the city of Baguio.
122. Dumlao, Amando, 1st Lt., C. O., Co. "F", 2nd G. S. B., C. Keithley, Lanao.
123. Duque, Calixto, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Agusan, Butuan.
124. Ecarma, Natalio, 2nd Lt., 9th Co., Paliko Batangas via Nasugbu.
125. Echivarre, Leopoldo U., 1st Lt., C. O., 39th Co., Kiangnan, Ifugao.
126. Enriquez, Ramon, 2nd Lt., C. O., Co. "G", "2" G. S. B. Jolo, Sulu.
127. Espiritu, Joaquin 1st Lt., C. O., 51st Co., Bayombong, N. Vizcaya.
128. Espiritu, Primitivo, 1st., C. O., 121st Co., Manila Garrison.
129. Esquejo, Julian N., 1st Lt., C. O., 81st Co., Cotabato, Cotabato.
130. Estacio, Marcos, 1st Lt., going on leave, Camp Henry T. Allen Baguio, Benguet.
131. Estaniel, Delfin, 1st Lt., going on leave San Miguel, Tarlac.
132. Estrera, Luis B., 3rd Lt. 66th Co., Calbayog Samar.
133. Eufemio, Adolfo, 3rd Lt., 16th Co., Imus, Cavite.
134. Fajardo, Apolinar G., 3rd Lt., 105th Co., Malabang, Lanao.
135. Fawcett, Alfred E., 1st Lt., a. w. l. Batabato, Tawi-Tawi.
136. Feraren, Luciano, Major & Dent. Surgeon 1st Division, II. P. C. Manila (wife) 530 R. Regente, Tel. 4-94-03.
137. Feraren, Mauro F., 1st Lt. & Dent. Surgeon Agusan, Bukidnon, Davao (C. Kalaw only), Lanao (Malabang excepted), Mis. Or. and Surigao with station at C. Keithley, Lanao.
138. Fernandez, Miguel R., 1st Lt., & Dent. Surgeon for Albay, Cebu, Leyte, Masbate, Cebu, Cebu.
139. Fernandez, Rafael F., Capt. Prov. Comdr., Dact, Cam. Norte.
140. Fernandine, Manuel 1st Lt., Asst. P. C. & D. O., Iloilo, Iloilo.
141. Fernando, Basilio, 1st Lt., Dist. Adjutant, Visayas, Cebu, Cebu.
142. Ferreol, Gregorio F., 1st Lt. C. O. 11th Co., Malolos, Bulacan.
143. Ferrer, Damaso S., 2nd Lt., C. O. 108th Co., Talisayan, Mis. Oriental.
144. Figueroa, Rosalio B., 2nd Lt., Pharmacist & Recorder, Opium Committee, 71 Leveriza Pasay, Tel. 51807.
145. Florentin, Luis 1st Lt., on duty, Off., P. C., Cebu.
146. Flores, Vivencio Capt., Prov. Comdr., Antique, San Jose.
147. Fort, Guy O., Lt.-Col., Actg. Insptr. Gen. 100 Manga Avenue, Santa Mesa, Tel. 67619.
148. Fortus, Victorino 1st Lt., C. O., 71st Co., Gumaca, Tayabas.
149. Fran, Alfonso, 1st Lt., C. O., 23rd Co., Ft. San Pedro, Iloilo.
150. Francisco, Guillermo B., Col., Dist. Comdr., Visayas, Cebu, Cebu.
151. Fresnido, Alfonso J., 1st Lt., Conductor P. C., Band, Tel. 49757 Manila Garrison (wife) Tel. 5-77-70.

*(Continued on page 61)*

liked and respected by his men, was peculiarly in a



**CONSTABULARY EMPLOYEES UNDER MAJOR TELESFORO MARTINEZ, ADJUTANT, P. C.**

**FRONT ROW:** *Sitting left to right—R. Fernandez, Medical Division, B. Abesamis, Accounting Division, P. N. Jaminola, Chief, Firearms Section; D. O. Victoria, Chief Accountant; Captain R. Ramos, Assistant Adjutant; Major T. Martinez, Adjutant; Robert G. Woods, Chief Clerk; S. Corpuz, Chief Personnel & Orders Section & Assistant Chief Clerk; S. Barrera, Chief, Property Division, Emilio Garcia, Chief, Property Section, Accounting Division; and Ramon Estrada, Chief, Records Section.*

**Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers***(Continued from page 64)*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 152. Gabriel, Agustin G., 2nd Lt., C. O., 56th Co., Pasig, Rizal.   | 179. Guzman, Anastacio de, 2nd Lt., D. C., Villar, Botolan, Zambales.                                 |
| 153. Gador, Gabriel R., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Neg. Or., Dumaguete.   | 180. Hernandez, Antonio S., Capt. & Surgeon for Leyte and Samar with station at Tacloban, Leyte.      |
| 154. Galinato, Benedicto, 1st Lt., C. O., Co. "C", 1st G. S. B., Manila Garrison.                             | 181. Hernandez, Lauro, Capt. Prov. Comdr., Zamboanga, Zamboanga.                                      |
| 155. Gallardo, Silvino, Major, Insptr., 1st Insp. Div., Mind.-Sulu with station at Cagayan, Misamis Oriental. | 182. Hipe, Fernando, 1st Lt., C. O., 117th Co., Surigao, Surigao.                                     |
| 156. Gantuangko, Constanio, 2nd Lt., C. O., 85th Co., Malalag, Davao.   | 183. Ibañez, Roman, 1st Lt., C. O. 33rd Co., Malibog, Leyte.  |
| 157. Garcia, Calixto 1st Lt., C. O., 21st Co., C. Juan, Laoag, Ilocos Norte.                                  | 184. Imperial, Zacarias R., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Cam. Sur., Naga.                                     |
| 158. Garcia, Ceferino F., 1st Lt., C. O., 45th Co., Talisay, Negros Occidental.                               | 185. Jacaria, Abubaker, 2nd Lt., t. d., Office, P. C., Lanao.   |
| 159. Garcia, Honorio, 2nd Lt., J. O., Co. "A", 1" G. S. B., Manila Garrison.                                  | 186. Jalandoni, Rafael, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Pasig, Rizal.  |
| 160. Garcia, Silvino, P., 2nd Lt., 33rd Co., Davao, Davao.  | 187. Jardeleza, Bernardino, 1st Lt., Instructor, Academy, P. C.                                       |
| 161. Garcia, Simon, 1st Lt., C. O., 69th Co., San Miguel, Tarlac.   | 188. Javalera, Lamberto T., 1st Lt., C. O., 62nd Co., Calocan, Rizal.                                 |
| 162. Garcia, Valentin T., 1st Lt., C. O., 38th Co., Bontoc, Bontoc.   | 189. Javier, Catalino I. M., Capt., P. C., Oroquieta, Mis. Occidental.                                |
| 163. Garma, Hipolito, Major, Insptr. for 1st Insp. Div., Northern Luzon, with station at Tuguegarao, Cagayan. | 190. Jesena, José C., 1st Lt., C. O., 10th Co., Tagbilaran, Bohol.                                    |
| 164. Gatuslao, Alonso, Major, Insptr., 1st Insp. Div., Visayas with station at Cebu, Cebu.                    | 191. Jesus, Simeon de, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Cebu, Cebu.   |
| 165. Gaviola, Ramon D., Capt. Prov. Comdr., Bukidnon, Malaybalay.   | 192. Jimenez, Manuel T. 1st Lt., C. O., 13th Co., Aparri, Cagayan.                                    |
| 166. Gimeno, Francisco C., 2nd Lt., 26th Co. and D. C., Panang, Isabela.                                      | 193. Jones, Leonard M., 3rd Lt., Det. Comdr., Lumbatan, Lanao.  |
| 167. Gironella, Basilio M., 1st Lt., C. O., 74th Co., Butuan, Agusan.   | 194. Johnson, Orville M., Major, Commandant of Cadets and Instr., Academy.                            |
| 168. Glinn, Theodore, 1st Lt. A. W. L., U. S. A.  | 195. Johnson, William A., 2nd Lt., C. O., 42nd Co., Cabugao, Apayao.                                  |
| 169. Gloria Diego, Jr., Capt. & Surgeon, t. d. office, Chief Surgeon, P. C., Manila.                          | 196. Juban, Simplicio, 2nd Lt., 58th Co., Dagupan, Pangasinan.  |
| 170. Gonzales, Jose, 1st Lt., C. O., 97th Co., Isabela de Basilan, Zamboanga.                                 | 197. Kangleon, Ruperto K., Capt., P. C., Neg. Occ., Bacolod.  |
| 171. Gonzalo, Angel L., 2nd Lt., a. w. l. Aparri, Cagayan.  | 198. Lanzar, Antonio C., 1st Lt., Disb. Officer, Zamboanga.   |
| 172. Green, James A., Major, Prov. Comdr., Lanao, Dansalan.   | 199. Iapus, Licerio P., 2nd Lt., t. d., Int. Div., P. C., Manila.                                     |
| 173. Grintead, James R., Capt., Office, D. C., Mindanao & Sulu.   | 200. Lasam, Eladio, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Calapan, Mindoro.  |
| 174. Guballa, Macario, 2nd, Lt., 35th Co., Calapan, Mindoro.  | 201. Lasola, Nicolas P., 1st Lt., C. O., 77th Co., Maluco, Bukidnon.                                  |
| 175. Guerrero, Patricio Capt., Prov. Comdr. Catbalogan, Samar.  | 202. Laurente, Sergio, 2nd Lt., 34th Co., D. C., Roi Guinobatan, Masbate.                             |
| 176. Guido, Jose P., 1st Lt., on duty, Int. Div. P. C., 1185 Singalong, Tel. 5-71-75.                         | 203. Lazaro, Tomas, 1st Lt., C. O., 9th Co. Poliko, Batangas via Nasugbu.                             |
| 177. Gutierrez, Dionisio, Major Prov. Comdr. & Prov. Gov., Cotabato.  | 204. Legaspi, Cirilo, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Balanga, Bataan and Actg., Supt. Non-Christians of Bataan. |
| 178. Gutierrez, Gil, 1st Lt. & Dent. Surgeon for Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, Occ. Neg., Or. Neg.,                 |   |

*(Continued on page 66)*

# INTELLIGENCE DIVISION STAFF



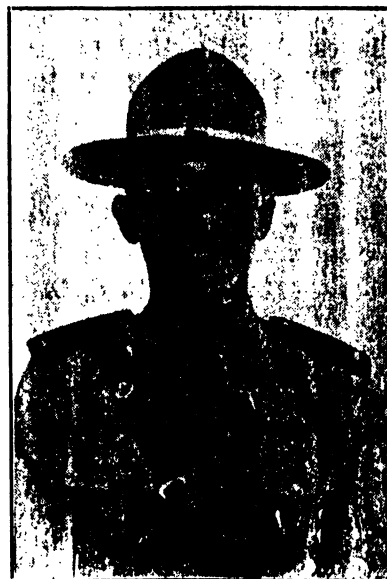
**Major J. C. QUIMRO**  
*Assistant Superintendent, Intelligence Division*



**Lieutenant EDWIN D. ANDREWS**  
*Handwriting Expert and Assistant to Intelligence Officer*



**Lieutenant J. P. GUIDO**  
*Assistant to Intelligence Officer*



**Lieutenant L. P. LAPUZ**  
*Assistant to Intelligence Officer*

**Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers***(Continued from page 64)*

205. Lelis, Francisco D., 2nd Lt., C. O., 99th Co., Gen. Luna, Surigao
206. Leon, Eleuterio L., de, 2nd Lt., C. O., 64th Co., Catarman, Samar.
207. Leon, Jose S. de, 3rd Lt., 61st Co., S. Fernando, Pampanga.
208. Linsangan, Matias, 1st Lt., C. O., 34th Co., Masbate, Masbate.
209. Littaua, Liberato E., 1st Lt., a. w. l., Jolo, Sulu.
210. Livingston, Charles E., Lt.-Col., Acting Q. M.; Army and Navy Club, Manila.
211. Lizardo, Claro B., Capt. Prov. Comdr., Cagayan, Apayao.
212. Lomuntad, Eustaquio, 1st Lt., C. O., 12th Co., Tuguegarao, Cagayan.
213. Lopez, Cornelio T., 1st Lt., Asst. to P. C., Lanao, Dansalan, and Deputy Governor for Malabang.
214. Luna, Francisco, 3rd Lt., 115th Co., & D. C. South Ubian, Tawi-Tawi.
215. Luna, Manuel R. de, 1st Lt., & Med. Insptr. for Cotabato and Sarangani Dist. with station at Cotabato, Cotabato.
216. Luna, Victoriano, Major & Dist. Surgeon, Northern Luzon and Surgeon for Apayao and Isabela (Ilagan only) with station at Tuguegarao. (In charge of Tuguegarao Hospital)
217. Mabesa, Julio S., 2nd Lt., a. w. l., Tacloban, Leyte.
218. Madamba, Ricardo Ll., 1st Lt., & Med. Inspector for Ifugao, Isabela, (Echague only) Nva. Viz., with station at Bayombong, N. V.
219. Magallanes, Angel C., 3rd Lt., temporary C. O., Co. "E", 2nd G. S. B., C. Keithley, Lanao.
220. Magsakay, Feliciano, 2nd Lt., 63rd Co., & D. C., Odiongan, Romblon.
221. Magsino, Pio, 1st Lt., C. O., 70th Co., Lucena, Tayabas.
222. Malone, George H. 2nd Lt., C. O. 96th Co., C. Overton, Lanao.
223. Manalo, Gregorio, 1st Lt., C. O., 3rd Co., Virac, Albay.
224. Manigque, Pedro, 1st Lt., C. O., 113th Co., Camp Andres, Sulu.
225. Mansueto, Aquilino, Capt., a. w. l., King, David & Co., Plaza Sta. Sabina (2) Nunciata Genoa, Italy.
226. Maramba, Guillermo, 2nd Lt., 4th Co. Naga, Cam. Sur.
227. Marfori, Cayo, Major & Surgeon a. w. l., Carcar, Cebu.
228. Martinez, Antonio A., 1st Lt., C. O., 4th Co., Naga, Cam. Sur.
229. Martinez, Telesforo, Major, Adjutant, P. C., 7th Str., New Manila, San Juan, Tel. 6-84-17
230. Masakayan, Gregorio R., 2nd Lt., 88th Co., Kinkin, Davao.
231. Marohombsar, Louis R., 3rd Lt., 78th Co., Buluan, Cotabato.
232. Mascardo, Dominador T., 3rd Lt., Co. "D", 1st G. S. B., Manila Garrison.
233. Mata, Vicente A., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Masbate, Masbate.
234. Mejia, Fabian C., 1st Lt., 71st Co., D. C. Infanta, Taayabas.
235. Mejia, Jacinto E., 1st Lt., Asst. Prov. Comdr., Pasig, Rizal.
236. Mendoza, Edilberto, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Tarlac, Tarlac.
237. Mendoza, Julio R., 1st Lt., C. O., 122nd Co., Imus, Cavite.
238. Mendoza, Sofio P., 1st Lt., C. O., 80th Co., Glan, Sarangani, Dist.
239. Mercado, Jesus, 2nd Lt., C. O., 76th Co., Malaybalay, Bukidnon.
240. Mesias, Emilio F., 2nd Lt., C. O., 27th Co., Ilagan, Isabela.
241. Molina, Severino, 1st Lt., C. O., 28th Co., Sta. Cruz, Laguna.
242. Mondragon, Fortunato, 2nd Lt., 81st Co., Cotabato, Cotabato (t. C. O.)
243. Monsod, Godofredo R., 1st Lt., C. O., 44th Co., Cadiz, Neg. Occ.
244. Montilla, Eduardo R., 1st Lt., C. O. 58th Co., Dagupan, Pangasinan.
245. Morento Roberto Jr., 1st Lt., C. O., 46th Co., Isabela, Neg. Occ.
246. Mortera, Ciriaco, 1st Lt., C. O., 79th Co., Ft. Pikit, Cotabato, Ex-Officio J. P., Balatikan, Baniisan, Carmen, Kidapawan, Labangan and Katubod.
247. Nagtalon, Roque S., 1st Lt., C. O., 30th Co., S. Fernando, La Union.
248. Naidas, Tiburcio N., 1st Lt., Asst. P. C., Cotabato, Cotabato.
249. Natanawan, Segundo, 1st Lt., Detailed for duty with the Bu. of Public Works with station at Manila, 646 F. Torres, Sta. Cruz, Manila.
250. Nathorst, Charles E., Brig.-Gen., Chief of Constabulary; No. 6 Williams, corner Roberts, Pasay, Rizal, Tel. 51841.
251. Natividad, Arsenio, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Lucena, Tayabas.
252. Navarrete, Dominador, N., 3rd Lt., 19th Co., Cebu, Cebu.
253. Navarrete, Francisco, B. 1st Lt., Provost. Construction, Athletic Officer and Instr.

*(Continued on page 68)*

# MEDICAL DIVISION STAFF



Colonel BASILIO VALDES  
*Chief Surgeon*



Major EMILIANO PANIS  
*Surgeon, Manila Garrison*



Lieutenant ROSALIO FIGUEROA  
*Pharmaceutical Chemist*



Captain GREGORIO ALORA  
*Assistant Dental Surgeon*

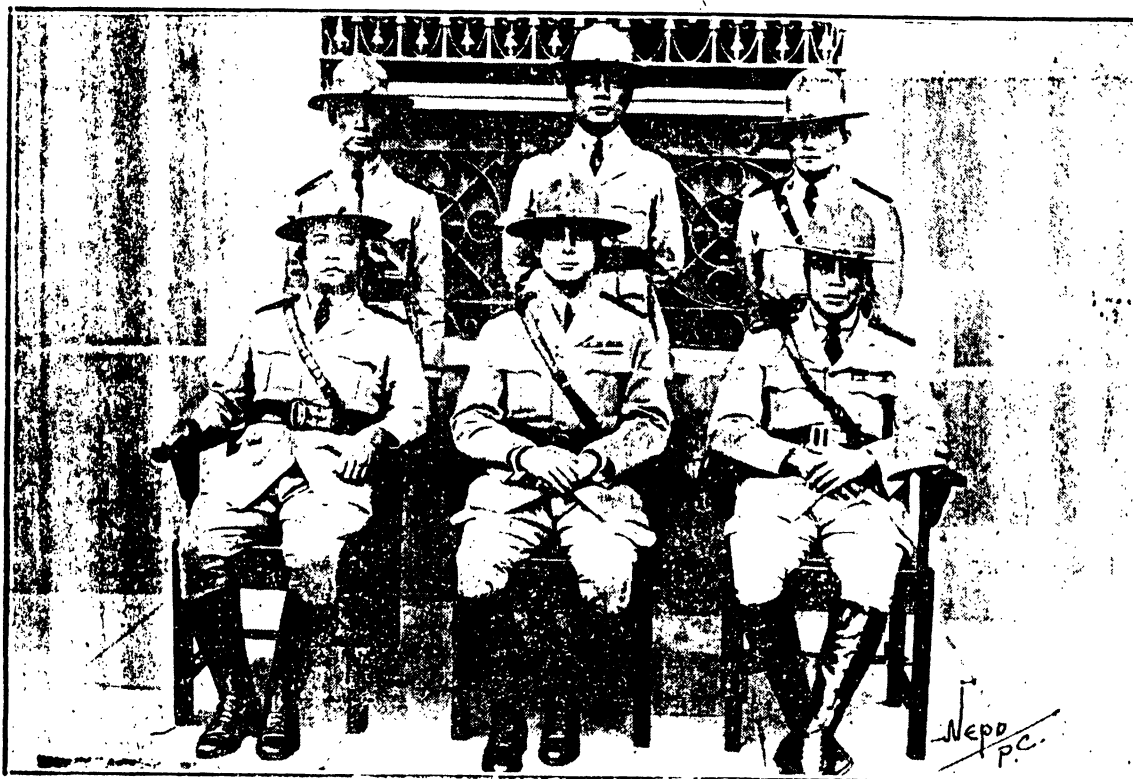
**Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers***(Continued from page 66)*

- and Supply & Finance Officer, Academy, Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio.
254. Navarro, Celestino, Major Prov. Comdr., Imus, Cavite.
255. Navarro, Santiago, 1st Lt., C. O., 78th Co., Buluan, and Deputy Governor & Special Tax Co. & Ex-Off. J. P. of Buluan, Cotabato.
256. Nave, Eleuterio, 1st Lt., C. O., 7th C., Balanga, Bataan.
257. Negrosa, Macario, 2nd Lt., 80th Co., & D. C., Kiamba, Sarangani, Dist.
258. Nicdao, Miguel, Major, a. w. l., 178 Solis, Tondo, Manila.
259. Nocete, Maximo, 2nd Lt., C. O., 6th Co., San Jose, Antique.
260. Noel, Vicente, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Romblon, Romblon.
261. Nuique, Sergio 3rd Lt., 34d Co., Virac, Albay.
262. Nunag, Vicente 1st Lt., C. O., 94th Co., Upi, Cotabato.
263. Oboza, Federico G., Major, Insptr., 2nd Inspection Div., Visayas with station at Fort San Pedro, Iloilo and P. C., Iloilo.
264. Ochoa, Ramon, Lt.-Col., a. w. l., 1263, Dakota, Manila.
265. Olaño, Manuel R., 3rd Lt., 49th Co., Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija.
266. Olivas, Julian, 1st Lt., a. w. l., Camalaniugan, Cagayan.
267. Olympia, Manuel G., Major & Surgeon, Ass't. to Chief Surgeon, P. C., 2419 Herran, Tel. 2-65-54.
268. Oppus, Angel, 1st Lt., C. O., 95th Co., Tugaya, Lanao.
269. Oppus, Manuel, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Misamis Oriental, Cagayan.
270. Orais, Vivencio, 2nd Lt., Co., H, 2<sup>d</sup> G. S. B., Jolo, Sulu.
271. Padayhag, Federico, 2nd Lt., a. w. l.
272. Padilla, Laureano, 3rd Lt., 59th Co., Tayug, Pangasinan.
273. Page, Herbert C., Capt., Dist. Adjutant, Mindanao & Sulu, Zamboanga.
274. Palacios, Zoilo P., 2nd Lt., 57th Co., Sual, Pangasinan.
275. Panganiban, Saturnino, 1st Lt., C. O., 68th Co., Paniqui, Tarlac.
276. Panis, Emiliano M., Major & Surgeon for Bulacan, Cavite, Manila Garrison, Pampanga & Rizal with station at Manila Garrison.
277. Panopia, Agaton B., 1st Lt., 17th Co., Indang, Cavite.
278. Pastrana, Jesus F., 3rd Lt., 64th Co., Catarmian, Samar.
279. Paz, Manuel T., 2nd Lt., In charge, Municipal Police Force, Cavite, Cavite.
280. Perez, Ricardo F., 1st Lt., 2nd Co., Legaspi, Albay.
281. Piccio, Humberto, 2<sup>d</sup> Lt., C. O., 120th Co., Zamboanga, Zamboanga.
282. Pineda, Amando B., 1st Lt., Asst. P. C., Cebu, Cebu.
283. Polotan, Jose G., 1st Lt., C. O., 59th Co., Tayug, Pangasinan.
284. Punsalang, Vicente J. Capt. & Surgeon, Post Medical Officer and Instructor at the Academy, Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio and Surgeon for Benguet, Mt. Province.
285. Quejada, Felipe B., 3rd Lt., 15th Co., Capiz, Capiz.
286. Quial, Lope, 1st Lt., C. O., 103rd Co., C. Ward, Bual, Cotabato.
287. Quimbo, Juan C., Major, Asst. Supt., Int., Div., P. C., 104 Reten, Sampaloc, Manila. Tel. 2-22-23.
288. Quintero, Luis E., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Laoag, Ilocos Norte.
289. Ramas, Aurelio, 2nd Lt., 32nd Co., Ormoc, Leyte.
290. Ramirez, Alfredo, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Santa Cruz, Laguna.
291. Ramos Alberto, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Tacloban, Leyte.
292. Ramos, Luis Major, Inspector, 2nd Inspec. Division, M. & S. with station at Zamboanga, Zamboanga.
293. Ramos, Rafael, Capt., Asst. Adjutant, P. C., 251-D Ayala Boulevard.
294. Rellosa, Emeterio, Capt., Prov., Comdr., Iba Zambales.
295. Reyes, Arturo A. 1st Lt., C. O., 98th Co., Lebak, Cot. Deputy Governor Ex-Official, J. P. of Lebak, Salaman, Cotabato.
296. Reyes, Bernardino, 3rd Lt., 96th Co., C. Overton, Lanao.
297. Reyes, Leon S., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Surigao, Surigao.
298. Reyes, Mariano C., 1st Lt., C. O., 2nd Co., Legaspi, Albay.
299. Rivera, Mariano E., 1st Lt., C. O., 16th Co., Imus, Cavite.
300. Rosales, Jose P., Capt. & Surgeon for Lanao and Mis. Occ. (Misamis only) with station at C. Keithley, Lanao.
301. Rosario, Andres del, 1st Lt., a.w.l., Paniqui, Tarlac.
302. Rosas, Pio P., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Bontoc, Bontoc.

*(Continued on page 72)*



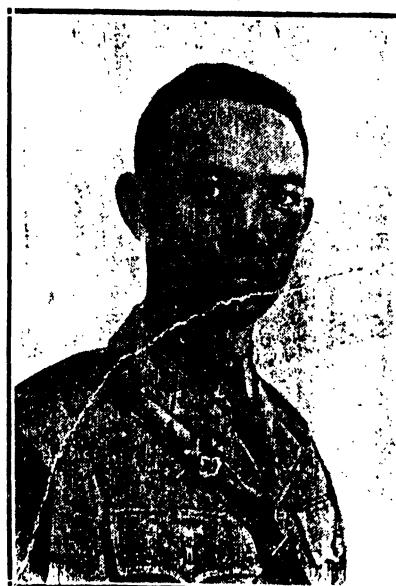
# MEDICAL STAFF



*Seated right:* Major Emiliano Panis, Surgeon, Manila Garrison; Colonel Basilio Valdes, Chief Surgeon; Major Manuel Olympia, Assistant Surgeon.  
*Standing, left to right:* Captain Gregorio Aloña, Assistant Dental Surgeon; Captain Luciano Ferraren, Dental Surgeon; Lieutenant Rosalio Figueroa, Pharmaceutical Chemist



Major MANUEL OLYMPIA  
 Assistant Surgeon



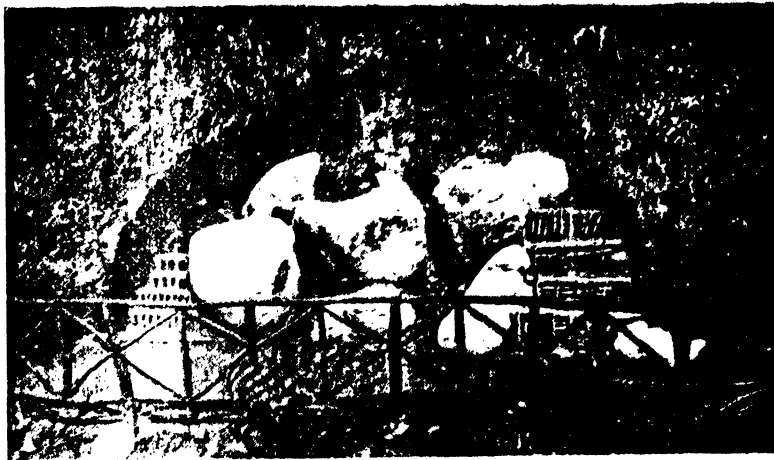
Lieutenant VICENTE L. TORRES  
 Disbursing Officer



Major LUCIANO FERRAREN  
 Dental Surgeon



# FAMED SPOTS AT CAMP HENRY T. ALLEN



*THE KISSING ROCKS*



*LOWERING THE FLAGS AT RETREAT  
Camp Henry T. Allen*



*THE AMPHITHEATRE*

# Philippine Constabulary Academy

## Pledge to Alma Mater by Graduating Cadets



*Upon this, the occasion of my graduation from the PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY ACADEMY I voluntarily and with my whole heart pledge my lifelong affection and loyalty to my honored ALMA MATER. Freely and willingly I pledge my service, my honor, and my life to the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, to the GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, and to the CORPS in which I hope shortly to be appointed an Officer. I plight my word to render at all times and upon all occasions faithful and devoted service to the FLAG, to the GOVERNMENT, and to my COUNTRY. I promise always to instantly obey the CALL OF DUTY, and to comply unhesitatingly with the lawful orders of my superiors. I plight my word to exercise in my conduct toward my comrades and subordinates due courtesy, consideration, and forbearance, always remembering that my first allegiance and duty are to THE SERVICE and to CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY. I pledge myself unto death to honor THE FLAG of the UNITED STATES, the FLAG of the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, and the COLORS of the CORPS, to the glory of my ALMA MATER, THE PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY ACADEMY.*

**Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers***(Continued from page 68)*

303. Roska, Francisco, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Bohol, Tagbilaran.
304. Roxas, Jose Gonzales, Capt. & Surgeon for Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, Neg. Occidental (and Romblon with station at Ft. San Pedro, Iloilo).
305. Rueda, Jose B., 3rd Lt., 14th Co., Calivo, Capiz.
306. Ruffy, Jose M., 1st Lt., a.w.l. 88 N. Domingo, S. J., Rizal.
307. Ruffy, Ramon, 1st Lt., C. O. 55th Co., Puerto Princesa, Palawan.
308. Saberola, Bernardo, 1st Lt., C. O., 49th Co., Cabanatuan, N. Ecija.
309. Salacup, Roman T., Capt. & Surgeon for Sulu & Tawi-Tawi and temp. in charge of office, Dist. Surgeon with station at Zamboanga.
310. Salazar, Bernardo R., 1st Lt., 20th Co. Bogo, Cebu.
311. Sales, Oscar, 2nd Lt., 56th Co., Pasig, Rizal.
312. Saldares, Rosalio C., 2nd Lt., D. C., Balabac, Palawan.
313. Salvador, Fructuoso, 2nd Lt., Co. "C" 1st G. S. B. Manila Garrison.
314. Sanchez, Joaquin A., 1st Lt. & Med. Insptr. for Bukidnon, Or. Misamis and Zamboanga (Dipolog and Sindangan only) with station at Cagayan, Oriental Misamis.
315. Sanchez, Pedro F., Capt. & Dental Surgeon for Cotabato, Davao, (except C. Kalaw), Lanao (Malabang only) and Sarangani District with station at Cotabato, Cotabato.
316. Sandico, Francisco, 1st Lt., C. O., 56th Co., Pasig, Rizal.
317. San Diego, Pedro, 1st Lt., detailed for duty at Fort Benning, Georgia, U. S. A.
318. Sanglap, Severo Q., 2nd Lt., C. O., 40th Co., Mayoyao, Ifugao.
319. Santiano, Dominador, 3rd Lt., 70th Co., Lucena, Tayabas.
320. Santillan, Benjamin M., 2nd Lt., 118th Co., Dipolog, Zamboanga.
321. Santos, Leopoldo P., 3rd Lt., 74th Co., Butuan, Agusan.
322. Sayson, Antonio V., 2nd Lt., a.w.l., Alaminos, Pangasinan.
323. Selga, Florencio, 1st Lt., C. O., Co. "A", 1st G. S. B. Manila Garrison.
324. Selim, Emilio M., 1st Lt., C. O., 84th Co., Camp Vieta, Davao.
325. Sese, Alfredo C., 2nd Lt., C. O., 37th Co., Lubuagan, Kalinga.
326. Sevilla, Severino M., 2nd Lt., C. O., 82nd Co., Parang, Cotabato.
327. Silerio, Porfirio R., 2nd Lt., 51st Co., Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.
328. Sison, Bonifacio R., 1st Lt., Prov. Comdr., Boac, Marinduque.
329. Sison, Brigido, Capt., Prov. Comdr., Isabela Ilagan.
330. Sison, Roman, 1st Lt., In charge, Powder Magazine Dynamite, Pt., Binañonan, Rizal.
331. Sison, Valeriano E., 1st Lt., T. D. Office, P. C., Davao.
332. Solidum, Hospicio L., 1st Lt., & Med. Insptr. for Agusan, Davao (Camp Kalaw only) and Surigao with station at Butuan.
333. Soliven, Fidel, Capt. & Dental Surgeon for Abra, Cagayan, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, La Union, Mt. Province and Nueva Vizcaya with station at Bangued, Abra.
334. Soriano, Pastor C., 1st Lt., C. O., 106th Co., and Station Commander, Camp Andres, Sulu.
335. Stevens, Luther R., Lt.-Col., Dist. Comdr., Mindanao-Sulu, Zamboanga.
336. Suarez, Alejandro, 1st Lt., C. O., 112th Co., C. Romandier, Sulu.
337. Suarez, Pablo R., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Bantay, Ilocos Sur.
338. Subiate, Feliciano, 3rd Lt., 12th Co., D. C., Piat, Cagayan.
339. Sumulong, Pedro, 3rd Lt., 79th Co., Ft. Pitkit, Cotabato.
340. Sweet, Lucien R., Col., Chief of Staff, P. C., 726 A. Mabini, Malate.
341. Tabuena, Pedro F., Capt., Asst. Prov. Comdr., Lingayen, Pangasinan.
342. Tan, Leoncio S., 3rd Lt., 93rd Co., C. Maganoy, Cotabato.
343. Tando, Jose 1st Lt., Asst. Prov. Comdr., Jolo Sulu.
344. Tanco, Paciano, Major, Prov. Comdr., San Fernando, Pampanga.
345. Tañedo, Eulalio, Major, Prov. Comdr., Batangas, Batangas.
346. Tayag, Leon, 3rd Lt., 94th Co., Upi, Cotabato.
347. Teaño, Justino, 1st Lt., 118th Co., Dipolog, Zamboanga.
348. Tenazas, Deogracias U., 1st Lt., C. O., 65th Co., Borongan, Samar.
349. Tenerife, Honorato, 2nd Lt., 112th Co., C. Romandier, Sulu.
350. Teves, Ricardo R., 1st Lt., C. O., Co. "H", 2nd G. S. B., Jolo, Sulu.
351. Thorp, Oakley G., 1st Lt., Instr. & Librarian, Academy, Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio. (resigned July 22, 1931)
352. Tomas, Gabriel P., 1st Lt., C. O., 61st Co., San Fernando, Pampanga.
353. Torralba, Margarito S., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Benguet, Trinidad.
354. Torres, Antonio, 2nd Lt., C. O., 18th Co., Dumanhug, Cebu.
355. Torres, Felicísimo I., Capt., Dist. Adjutant,

*(Continued on page 78)*

# The Constabulary Academy: Its Purposes, Its Growth, and Its Future

By Colonel R. A. DUCKWORTH-FORD,  
Superintendent.

The key-note of military efficiency is discipline. The Constabulary Academy was established and is maintained for the purpose of training its cadets, all of whom are candidates for commissions in the armed service of their country, in habits of discipline—military discipline, physical discipline, discipline of character, and discipline of mind. One of the main reasons why so much stress is laid on proficiency in higher mathematics in this Academy, as in all reputable military training institutions, is that proficiency in that subject cannot be attained without the application of systematic industry and concentrated effort. In a few words proficiency in solid geometry, trigonometry, analytics and so forth, demands one hundred percent of mental discipline. With very rare exceptions the cadet who believes he can attend the "talkies" two or three times a week, and squander four or five hours a week writing sentimental *billets-doux* to some bright-eyed, fascinating flapper, and still make the grade in advanced mathematics, is indulging in a pipe-dream. In the career of a serious-minded cadet, scholastic, physical, and military achievement should rate about 99 per cent; girls about 1 per cent. If a cadet attains discipline of character he will automatically attain physical, mental and professional discipline for his character will be such that he will not allow anything to stand in the way of professional efficiency and achievement.

In all countries, from time immemorial, military achievement has been given the highest recognition in their historic annals. The student who delves into the national archives of whatever country will find that nearly fifty percent of the outstanding figures of ancient, medieval, or mo-



Colonel R. A. DUCKWORTH-FORD  
Superintendent of Academy and Inspector for Headquarters, P. C.

dern times have been men who have achieved fame in military leadership and prowess. Probably more than any other single element in human history wars and battles have been the making, or the undoing, of empires, states, and nations. Looking backward we find conspicuous in the upbuilding of nationhood and the expansion of empire such military leaders as Scipio Africanus, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, William the Conqueror, Char-

lemagne, Henry the Fifth of England, Sir Francis Drake, Marlborough, Napoleon Bonaparte, Lord Nelson, George Washington, the Duke of Wellington, Ulysses Grant, Marshal von Moltke, and a host of others. Humanly speaking their fame is immortal. Scipio and Caesar were, between them, the makers of the Roman Empire. William the First, Drake, Marlborough, Nelson and Wellington, between them, laid the foundations of the world-wide power of the British Empire at Hastings, in the defeat of the "Invincible" Armada, in Flanders, at Trafalgar and Waterloo. Washington and Grant made the United States and secured its unity. Had Washington not been a soldier first, who can say but that the United States would not today be a member of the British commonwealth of nations? Was it not the military foresight and genius of von Moltke that made it possible for Bismarck to create of a number of German petty states a mighty world power? What would have become of Lincoln's statesmanship without the impregnable rock of Grant's stubborn courage and relentless determination behind him?

By the time this article appears in print over a hundred candidates will have taken the entrance examination for admission to the Academy as cadets (August, 1931). Every candidate must already have received a diploma certifying that he is a graduate of a High School, or of some school or college whose scholastic standard is equivalent to that of a High School. Based on the results of previous years approximately 20 percent of the candidates will make qualifying grades, and as many of the successful ones as are required to fill vacancies left by the graduating class will be admitted. These fortunate ones will have three years of hard work and strict military discipline ahead of them. They will enter the Academy as raw material. It will be the aim of the Faculty to turn them out as finished products. Those cadets who come in with a determination to apply themselves with industry and perseverance to their scholastic studies and military duties need have no fear as to the ultimate result. Those who come in with a notion that the Academy is a place to have a good time, swagger around giving the girls an eyefull, and live high, will soon find they have another guess coming. During his three years at the Academy every cadet will prove whether he will be rated a "top-notcher" after he gets his commission or whether he will be an "also-ran". Ability, industry, and good conduct are the things that count at the Academy. Political "pull" carries no weight. Provided a cadet gets his academic work, is snappy at drill, is always on time, behaves himself as a cadet and a gentleman should, and keeps himself in sound physical condition, it matters not an iota whether his father or his uncle is a Nacionalista-Conso-

lidado or Democrata or Independista. Politics have no place in the curriculum. They should have no place in the Service. The Constabulary is the "armed force" of the Government of the Islands. Its members perform the functions and duties of soldier-police. Their business is to preserve law and order, to be ever ready to render efficient service in times of trouble or disaster, such as destructive storms, earthquakes or volcanic eruptions, epidemics like cholera or rinderpest, communistic disturbances, famine, etc., and to be prepared in case of need to defend the state against internal rebellion or external aggression. The whole purpose and effort of the Academy and its instructors are to train the cadets with those ends in view. There are few careers open to the young men of the Philippines that open up greater opportunities for useful service, honorable distinction, and eventual position as the Constabulary.

Since the coming of the Americans thirty three years ago the United States people, through their representatives in Washington and in the Islands, have year by year faithfully and consistently accorded to the Filipino people a more generous, a more liberal, and a more expansive measure of self-government. The result has been political and economic progress, higher standards of living, freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and equality of opportunity. When the writer joined the Constabulary as a shavetail twenty-eight years ago (the present Chief being his senior inspector—and a newly fledged captain) approximately 90 percent of the officers were Americans and 10 percent Filipinos. Today about 95 percent are Filipinos and 5 percent Americans. A similar condition applies generally throughout the government service. There has been no indication to justify a belief that the United States will change its super-liberal policy. On the contrary there is every probability that it will continue to grant wider autonomy as the years go on. With the continued development of "nationhood" in the Filipino people it is logical to predict that the armed service will similarly expand and develop, and will become more and more the national instrument for the preservation of the political integrity and security of the state. In a few words the Constabulary will become the national force of the Philippines in the same way, relatively, as the U. S. army and navy are the national forces of the sovereign authority. It should be the aim of all concerned to vest wider responsibility and compel greater integrity and efficiency in the municipal police. As local governments become better versed and more efficient and reliable in the administration of local affairs the suppression of crime and the convictions of criminals should become, in greater

(Continued on page 76)

# Members of the Faculty

## CONSTABULARY ACADEMY



Major O. M. JOHNSON  
*Commandant, Constabulary Academy*



First Lieutenant B. JARDELEZA, Class of 1918  
*Instructor*



First Lieutenant O. G. THORP  
*Librarian Mess Officer and Instructor.*

## The Constabulary Academy: Its Purposes, Its Growth, and Its Future

(Continued from page 74)

degree, matters for local police to deal with. These developments will be in the normal line of progress. The conviction that such developments will occur is based not only on Philippine history during the past thirty odd years, but also on world history since the beginning of time. The history of the world, of nations, of organizations, and of individuals has never been stationary. History is always in the making and is always moving forward. The political and economic development of the Philippines since 1898 is an object lesson supporting this doctrine. The development of the Constabulary, since the days of its infancy (when its members were equipped with cheap Remington shotguns or worn-out single-loading Springfields, Colt revolvers of the Custer pattern, cañamo uniforms, straw hats, etc.) is another object lesson. The development of the Academy since the days a quarter of a century ago when it was a school for officers, with a course extending over about twelve weeks, up to the present time when it has become a national training institution of college standing, with a course of three years which is equivalent in its scholastic requirements to an A. B. or B. Sc. course of a reputable university, and is infinitely more rigid in its system of discipline, is still another object lesson.

It is understood that plans are under consideration for a reorganization of the Constabulary with a view to its greater efficiency as the armed force of the government. Such reorganization will conform to the changed economic and physical conditions in the Islands, with particular reference to improved and expanded channels of communication, and more effective and rapid methods of transportation. More and better roads, motor-cars, motor-wagons, motor-cycles, faster steamships, and improved harborworks have speeded up the possibilities of mobilization and transportation all along the line. A provincial commander can now tour his province in twenty four hours, where, twenty years ago, it took him a week; a detachment can be sent to a point of trouble in a few hours, where formerly several dyas would have been necessary. A reduction of the number of Constabulary posts, and a relative increase in the strength of companies and garrisons consequently

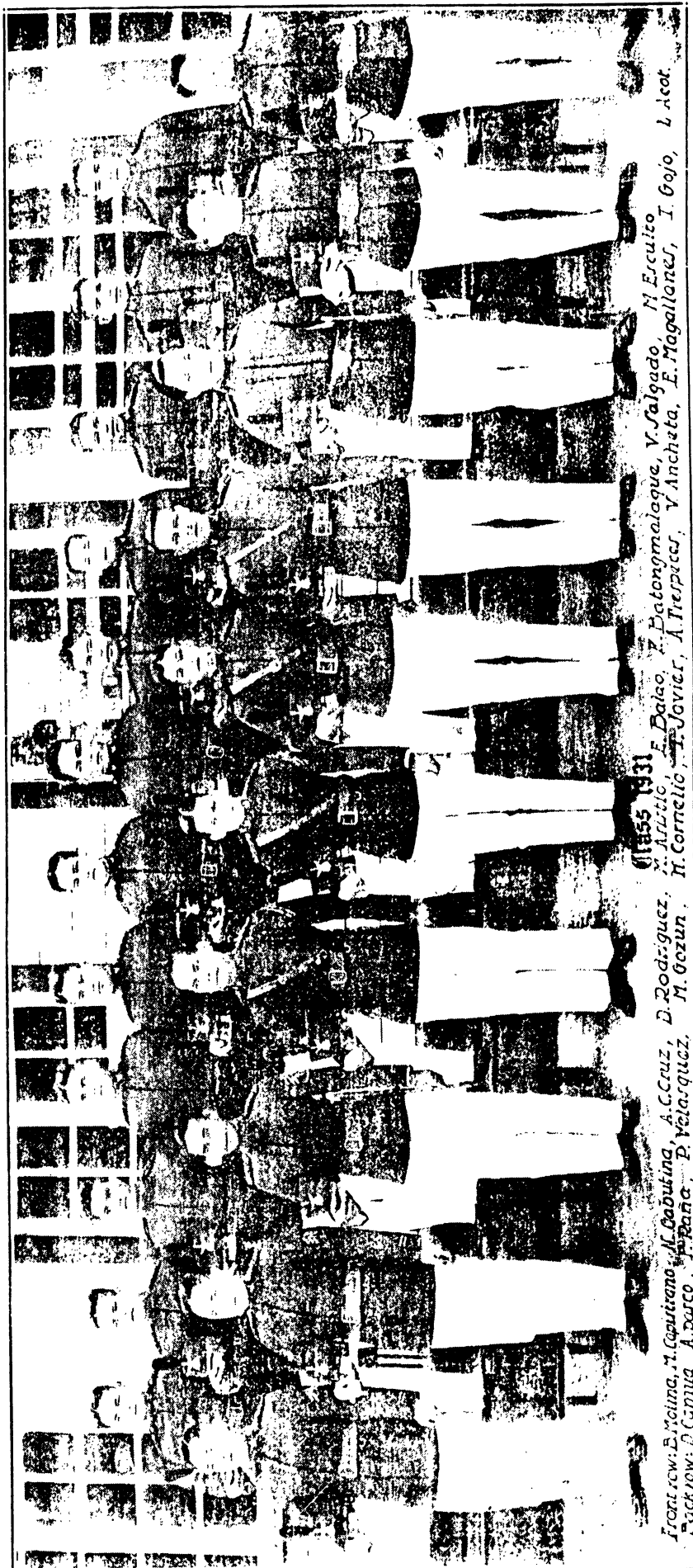
seems logical. This would obviously bring about an improvement in the training of both officers and enlisted men, for it would double the number of men available for drill, field exercises, and other military instruction. Compare a company of 45 with one of 72 rank and file. In the first case, allowing an average of 12 on patrol, 6 on guard, 3 sick, 1 on furlough, and 4 on "coffee-cooling" jobs, you have 19 available for parade. In the second case you have the same number excused, and 46 on parade—or about the equivalent of an army platoon at war strength. The average company commander will very soon find that instructing 19 men in close and extended order drill, in carrying out tactical problems, and in other mimic warfare, day after day, is a monotonous bore. The men themselves are not interested, and they lose snap. But with 46 men at his disposal the officer can instil both vigor and variety into his military training.

The corps of cadets is organized as a company and is designated at the Academy as the Company of Cadets, just as, at West Point, the body of cadets is known as the Battalion of Cadets is mainly along military lines, with particular stress on company training. The scholastic instruction includes Law (Constitutional, administrative, criminal, and medical), General History, English, advanced Mathematics, Spanish, Military hygiene and sanitation, elementary Engineering, Mapping, and Military Science with special reference to the school of the Company. The Academy has recently acquired the barracks on the lower parade ground at Camp Henry T. Allen, formerly occupied by the 41st Company. The upper floor is being converted into a lecture and assembly hall and indoor gymnasium, and beginning with the academic year commencing September 1st, the classes in English, History, and Current Events will be consolidated and lectures will be delivered to the entire Company of Cadets in these subjects, thus substituting university methods in place of high-school methods, wherever practicable.

In bringing this article to a conclusion the writer desires to extend the good wishes of himself and the members of the faculty for happiness, health, and honorable achievement to the graduating class of 1931, and a cordial welcome to the incoming class of 1934.

Salaamat!





MEMBERS OF 1931 GRADUATING CLASS  
PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY ACADEMY



# MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY

## CONSTABULARY ACADEMY



Captain E. A. BAJA  
Asst. Comdt., Instr. & Post Exchange Officer.



Captain V. J. PUNSALANG, A. B., M. D., (U. P.)  
Post Medical Officer and Instructor.



First Lieutenant F. B. NAVARRETE  
Provost, Construction and Ath. Office,  
Instructor & Supply and Finance  
Officer.

### Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers

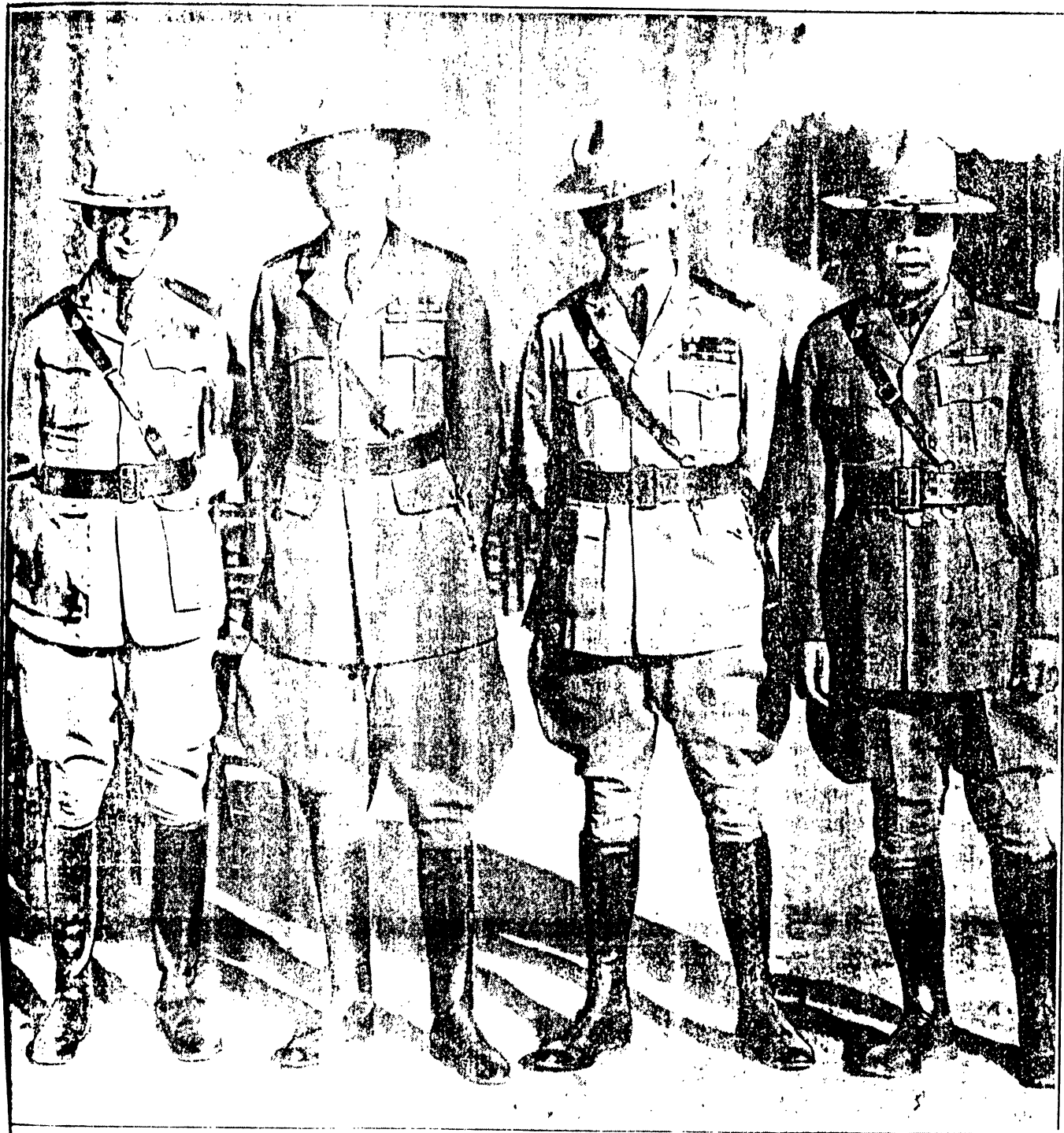
(Continued from page 72)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Southern Luzon, Barrio San Francisco del Monte, San Juan, Rizal.  | Insp. Div., Northern Luzon with station at Baguio, Benguet.   |
| 356. Torres, Leonardo C., 2nd Lt. 60th Co., Boac, Marinduque.   | 365. Vargas, Jesus, 3rd Lt., 69th Co., San Miguel Tarlac.   |
| 357. Torres, Vicente L., 1st Lt., Asst. to Q. M. Paymaster, P. C., 841 Pampanga Str., Sta. Cruz, Manila, Tel. 23108.                            | 366. Velarde, Nicanor S., 3rd Lt., 33rd Co., Malibog, Leyte.  |
| 358. Torrillo, Alfonso T., 2nd Lt., C. O., 83rd Co., Davao, Davao.  | 367. Velasco, Dionisio, 2nd Lt., C. O., 86th Co., Mati, Davao.  |
| 359. Trinidad, Pedro, 3rd Lt., 46th Co., Isabela, Neg. Occ.   | 368. Velasco, Melanio M., Capt., Prov. Comdr., Cagayan, Tuguegarao.   |
| 360. Turingan, Manuel, 1st Lt., C. O., 73rd Co., Iba, Zambales.   | 369. Venzon, Cirilo, 3rd Lt., 117th Co., Surigao, Surigao.  |
| 361. Umadhay, Julio, 1st Lt., C. O., 63rd Co., Romblon, Romblon.  | 370. Vergara, Segundo G., 1st Lt., C. O., 19th Co., Cebu, Cebu.   |
| 362. Valdes, Alejo, Major, Prov. Comdr., Pangasinan and Insptr., for Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan and Zambales with station at Lingayen, Pangasinan. | 371. Verzosa, Manuel L., 1st Lt., Detailed with the Bu. of Public Works, 75 Menlo Road, Pasay, Rizal. Tel. 51639. |
| 363. Valdes, Basilio J., Lt.-Col. & Chief Surgeon, P. C. (wife) 163 San Rafael, Manila, Tel. 27869.   | 372. Vicente, Ernesto C., 3rd Lt., C. O., 89th Co., Maramag, Bukidnon.  |
| 364. Valeriano, Benito D., Major, Insptr., 2nd  | 373. Vidamo, Crisanto P., 1st Lt., C. O., 114th Co., Siassi, Sulu.  |
|   | 374. Viduya, Gabriel, 2nd Lt., C. O., 72nd Co., Casinguran, Tayabas.  |
|   | 375. Villacastin, Francisco, 2nd Lt., C. O., 48th Co., Siaton, Negros Oriental.                                   |

(Continued on page 96)

# The Chief Inspects The Constabulary Academy

— — — oOo — — —



General Nathorst, second from left, is shown with Colonel Duckworth-Ford, Superintendent of the P. C. Academy, Colonel Lirington, Quartermaster, and Major Olympia, Assistant P. C. Surgeon, following the Inspection and Review held in honor of the Chief at Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio.

# History And Activities of The Philippine Constabulary As Written By A Former Governor-General

By WILLIAM CAMERON FORBES

—000—

(Following is how a former Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Constabulary recounts the early history and growth of the organization. This narration is included in Governor Forbes' book: "The Philippine Islands." For the sake of space the article has been abridged.)

The Philippine Constabulary was one of the children of the masterly brain of the Honorable Luke E. Wright and one of the greater of his many statesmanlike contributions to the success of American government in the Islands. Recognizing the fact that the army had neither the will nor the organization to do police service, or take part in the maintenance of order and suppression of crime, that its job was to put down armed insurrection that had got beyond the control of the civil authorities, he called Governor Taft's attention to the fact that if he failed to have an insular police force, responsible to him, whose duty it was to maintain public order, his government and the American effort to establish it in the Islands was sure to result in disastrous failure. And it was only a few days after the transfer of executive authority to Governor Taft that the Commission with the approval of the Secretary of War, enacted the law creating an insular police force which became known as the Philippine Constabulary. This force is similar in some respects to the mounted police of the British northwest territories of America, and it is interesting to note that it was organized in advance of the creation of any state police in any State of the Union, with the exception of the Texas Rangers. This example has been since followed, and several states including Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts, now maintain such forces.

General Henry T. Allen, then an extremely able captain of cavalry in the regular United States Army, was selected for the work of organization. Four other army captains were chosen to assist him, among whom Harry T. Bandholtz and James G. Harbord, by reason of their later achievements, stand out prominently. For officers General Allen selected Americans who had some military training, some of whom had been volunteer officers, and a still larger number of men chosen from the noncommissioned rank of the United States Army. He put them through a course of special training, and sent them out to organize, drill and discipline carefully selected native enlisted men for the maintenance of order in the Islands. Selected graduates of military



The above picture was taken during a recent visit of Ambassador Forbes to Camp Henry T. Allen. In the picture, from left to right are: E. J. Balsema; Hon. W. Cameron Forbes, United States Ambassador to Japan; Colonel Duckworth-Ford, Superintendent, Philippine Constabulary Academy

schools in the United States were appointed junior officers, as also were Filipinos of proved loyalty and courage.

## CONSTABULARY BAND

The Constabulary band, authorized by the Commission in 1903, won popularity with the Filipinos, who are fond of music and remarkably proficient in it. To organize and train the band the services of William H. Loving were secured, an American negro of exceptional musical talent and impressive personality, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music, later given the rank of major. Major Loving and his band gave frequent concerts in Manila on public occasions and regularly on the Luneta, the principal park in Manila, where the crowds congregate in the evening to meet and enjoy the music. This band made several foreign tours, including an extensive one in the United States, and earned the highest encomiums by the excellence of its performances. At some of the world expositions, it won an enviable position in competition with some of the most noted bands in the United States. (Continued on page 82)

# General Parker Lauds Future P. C. Officers

101



*General Parker Reviews P. C. Cadets*

## Letter of General Parker to Colonel Ford

During the recent visit of General F. Lej. Parker, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Washington, to Baguio, he inspected the Cadets.

The following letter was written to Colonel Duckworth-Ford, by General Parker following the review:

*Manila, June 30, 1931.*

*My dear Colonel:*

*Please permit me to write a word of thanks for the courtesies which you were kind enough to extend me during my recent visit to Baguio, and especially for the privilege of seeing the company of cadets and the Constabulary Academy.*

*You have every cause to feel proud of the young men and the institution under your command, and it was a genuine pleasure to be permitted to inspect them.*

*Very sincerely yours,*

(SGD.) F. LEJ. PARKER  
*Chief of Bureau.*

*Lieut.-Col. R. A. Duckworth-Ford, P. C.,  
Superintendent, Constabulary Academy  
Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio, Benguet.*



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AT CAMP HENRY T. ALLEN

*Mayor Tomas Earnshaw of Manila, Vice-Governor George C. Butte, Colonel Duckworth-Ford, and Mayor E. J. Halsema of Baguio*

### **History and Activities of the Philippine Constabulary as Written by a Former Governor-General**

*(Continued from page 80)*

The Chief of Constabulary had been given early intervention in the matter of inspecting municipal police and he was further authorized under certain circumstances to take control. Later, to increase the efficiency of the municipal police, the Legislature enacted a law providing for their reorganization, management, and inspection by the director of Constabulary under the general supervision of the Secretary of Commerce and Police.

This measure brought about a great improvement. It raised the standard of local chiefs of police, and reduced the influence of local politics in the service. An interesting sign of the times was the substitution of swords or clubs for the fire-arms formerly carried by municipal policemen.

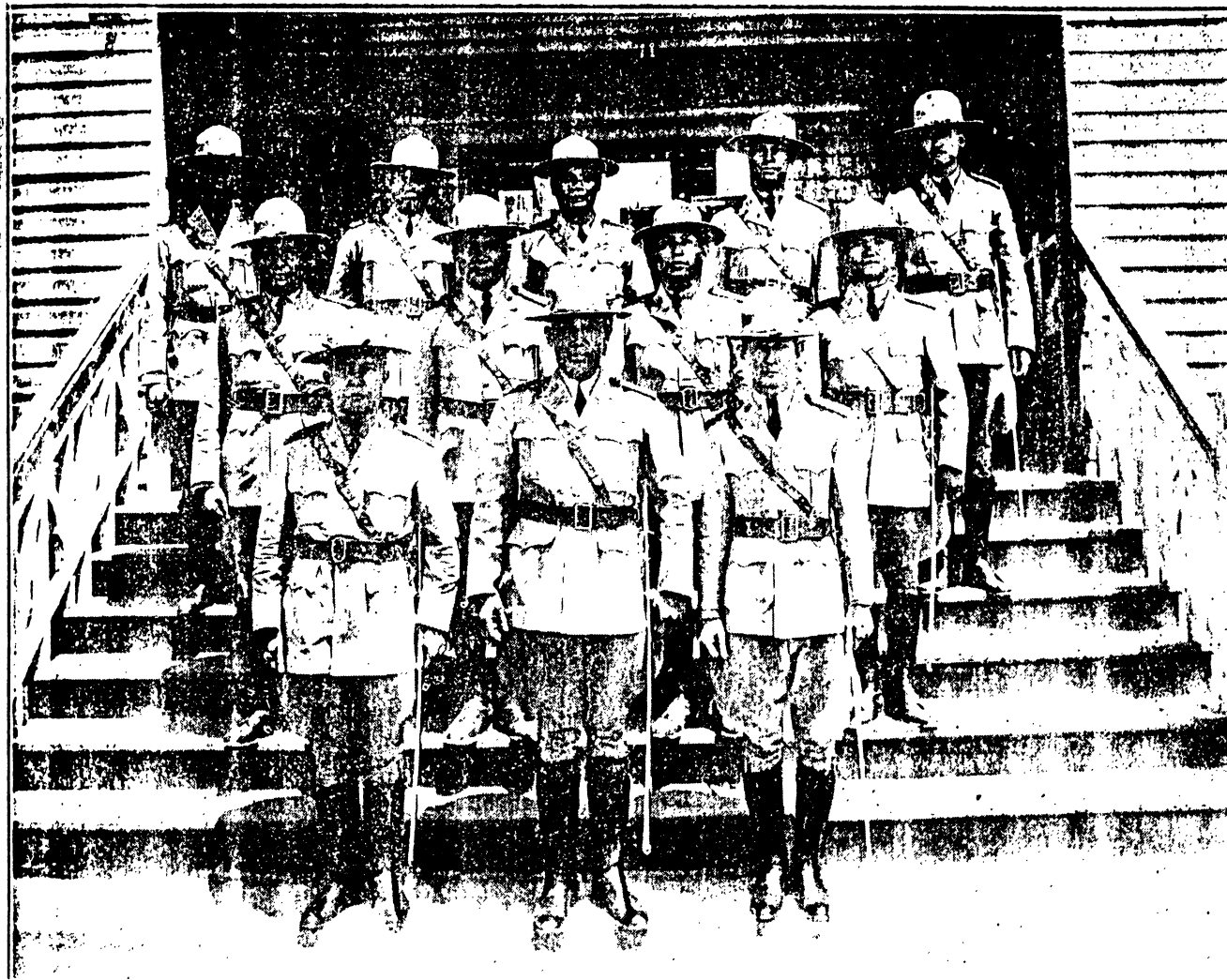
### **EFFICIENT MEDICAL SERVICE**

The Constabulary medical service was established at a time when there was a general lack of medical and surgical facilities in most of the provinces. Part of this shortage, for emergency cases only, was made up by the army medical establishment, but upon the withdrawal of the army garrisons and the assumption by the Constabulary of their duties, the medical arm of the Constabulary service became more and more important and was a god-send to Americans stationed beyond reach of the larger centers of population. Small hospitals were provided at a few base points, and emergency hospital provision made at every Constabulary post.

Although handicapped by the impossibility of securing adequate funds from the limited resources of the insular government, the results of the Constabulary medical work were most creditable both in the care of the personnel of the Constabulary

*(Continued on page 88)*

## Officers Of Manila Garrison



*1st row:*

*Major E. M. Panis, Medical Inspector; Capt. M. N. Castañeda, Commanding Officer; Capt. Gregorio Aloña, D. S.*

*2nd row:*

*1st Lt. A. J. Fresnido, Conductor, P. C. Band; 1st Lt. B. Galinato, 1st Lt. R. S. Bañes, 1st Lt. F. Selga.*

*3rd row:*

*2nd Lt. T. T. Asuncion, 2nd Lt. F. Salvador, 1st Lt. P. Espiritu, 2nd Lt. H. Garcia, 3rd Lt. D. T. Mascardo.*

# The Constabulary Band

—)oOo(—

The Philippine Constabulary Band was organized by Major Walter H. Loving, its first director, on October 15, 1902, during the year in which Mr. Taft became Civil Governor and Gen. Henry T. Allen the Chief of the Philippine Constabulary. The first members of the band of forty pieces, for the most part had been members of the Spanish Regimental bands before the American occupation.

On May 20, 1903 the Constabulary band rendered a concert in honor of Dr. William P. Wilson and Dr. Gustave Niederlein, both members of St. Louis Exposition Board in the plaza Calderon de la Barca in front of the former Hotel del Oriente Building, Binondo. Dr. Wilson congratulated Major Loving, voicing his surprise at the proficiency of the Constabulary musicians and expressing admiration for their musical talent and their natural inclinations toward art. "You must take into account" he said during his speech on that occasion, "that progress in music can only be accomplished, primarily thru natural talent and genius, which you possess, and secondly, thru constant practice."

In consequence of this demonstration of their capabilities, the band of 60 members participated in the Grand Exhibition of St. Louis, Missouri the following year, 1904, directed by Major Loving, and was awarded second prize in an international concert given at the Exposition, the first prize being awarded to the French band directed by Mr. Gabriel Pareze. On the eve of the departure of the band for home it was offered the sum of \$14,000.00 to give fourteen concerts in New York, with free expenses for the trip; but the band was scheduled to sail for the Philippines the next day without fail, and the offer had to be declined.

It may be of interest to note that when the band was at St. Louis, there was a German Symphony orchestra of 60 pieces giving concerts at the Exposition. The members of the Constabulary band showed interest in the said organization and all went to hear the concert every evening after their work was over. This fact was noticed by Major Loving and it inspired him to organize a Symphony orchestra out of the members of the Constabulary band. On the return of the band to the Philippines in December of that year, Major Loving had the permission of Mr. Taft to purchase stringed instruments. By April, 1905, the work of training the band members for orchestra work had begun; and in September, 1907, the Constabulary Symphony Orchestra was formally organized. When Mr. Taft returned to the Philippines to be present at the inauguration of the first Philippine As-

sembly the orchestra, composed of 60 pieces, gave a concert at the Gand Opera House; this occasion marking the Constabulary Orchestra's first public appearance. At the same place, the following autumn, the organization gave its first symphonic concert in honor of the first Philippine Assembly.

The second trip to the United States, of the Constabulary band then composed of 80 men under the direction of Major Loving, took place on the occasion of the inauguration of President Taft. It is said to have been the only time that a band from outside the United States proper, has furnished music for the Inaugural Ball. On this occasion the Constabulary band and the famous Marine Band played alternately.

For about three months following this, a series of band and orchestra symphonic concerts were given in Young's Millon Dollar Pier at Atlantic City, New Jersey, the most important summer resort in America. It also visited New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, California, and attended the Yukon-Alaska Exposition in Seattle in the same year.

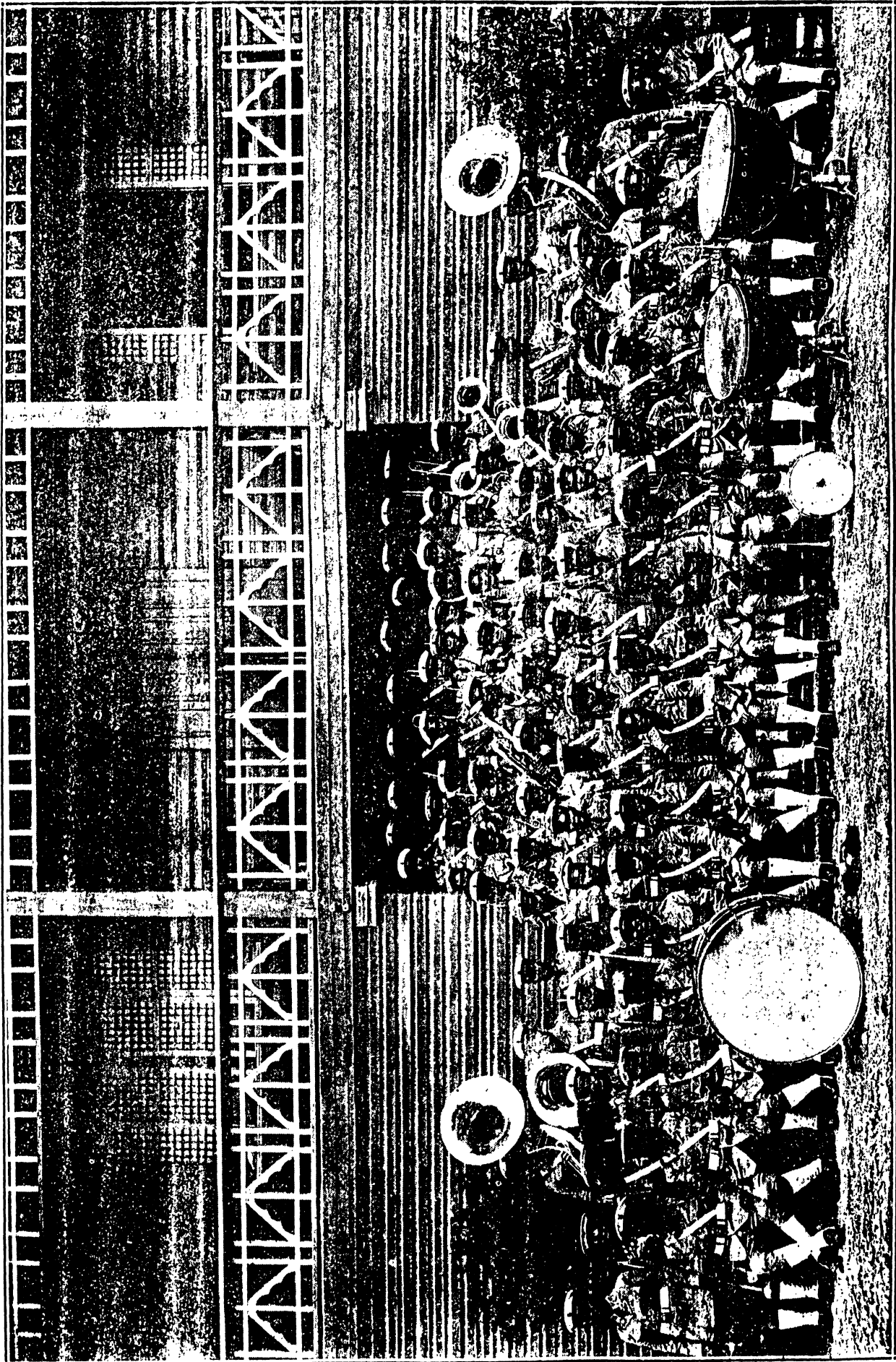
On the way to the United States on its third visit, in 1915, the Constabulary band gave concerts under the direction of Major Loving in the largest cities in the Orient: Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama, in which places the band was welcomed and sincerely appreciated by the audiences. An outdoor free concert was rendered in front of the Young Hotel in Honolulu, Hawaii, with several thousands of people attending—which was a night of great loss to the local moving picture houses and theaters.

The band attended the opening of the Panama-Pacific-International-Exposition in San Francisco California and stayed to give band and symphony orchestra concerts throughout the whole Fair, during which time it had the opportunity to play, alternately, with such famous bands as Thavius band, Boston and Creatore's band, Conway's band, Innes' Band, Pelz' Band, Sousa's band, a French band under the direction of Mr. Gabriel Pareze and the Exposition official band under the direction of Mr. Cazzaza. The excellence of its performance drew high praise from many, including the great director, John Philip Sousa, himself.

In January of 1916, the Constabulary band returned to Manila. Major Loving, having put forth his best efforts to make of it a distinguished musical organization, in which attempt he was eminently successful, decided to retire, and to return to the United States on account of his failing

(Continued on page 86)





PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY BAND—1st Lieut. A. J. FRESNIDO, Conductor



# OFFICERS OF MANILA GARRISON



Major P. E. ZARLAN

Captain M. N. CASTAÑEDA  
Commanding Officer, Manila GarrisonLieut. SEGUNDO NATANAWAN  
on special detail with Bureau of Public Works

## The Constabulary Band

(Continued from page 84)

health. To the Assistant Conductor, Pedro B. Navarro, he turned over the leadership of the band—which is asserted to have been the only organization of its size in the world, in which all members of the band were also personnel of the orchestra.

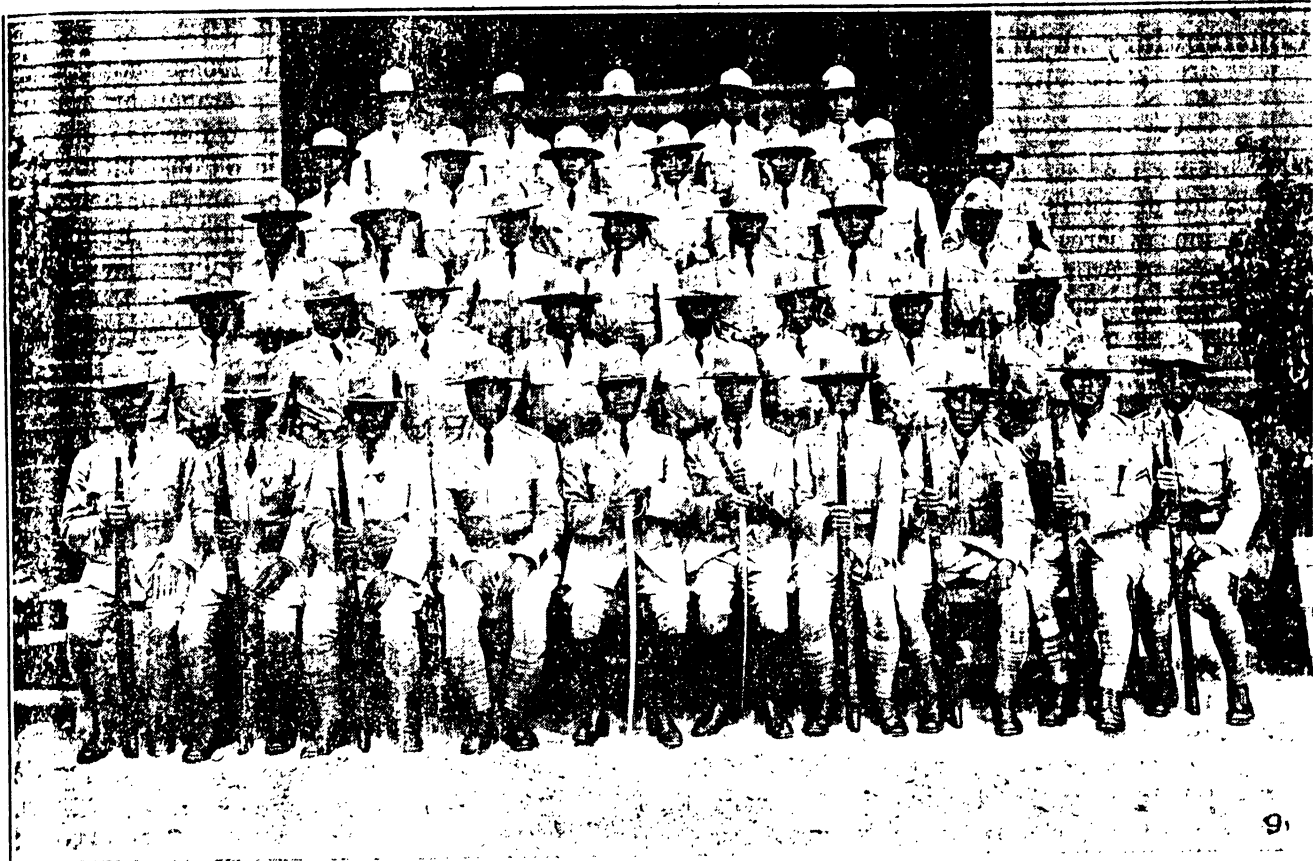
Soon after the departure of Major Loving, Mr. Navarro was made permanent Conductor, with the rank of Second Lieutenant, continuing till the latter part of 1917, when he was transferred to the line and Mr. Jose Silos was appointed as his successor with the same rank. He did not meet with success and the organization rapidly disintegrated.

At this juncture of affairs, and in order to remedy the unsatisfactory situation it was but natural that the authorities should turn to the one who had built up the organization in the first place. Besides having demonstrated his extraordinary ability in the performance of this notable feat, Major Loving had made a brilliant record in the United States, where his achievements were widely known and greatly admired. Accordingly he was summoned back to Manila where he arrived in November, 1919. He had expected to remain in the Islands only about six months. However, he found it necessary to prolong his stay much beyond that period in order to effectually rehabilitate the band as well as select and instruct a successor from among the members who had been brought up with the organization. By the latter part of

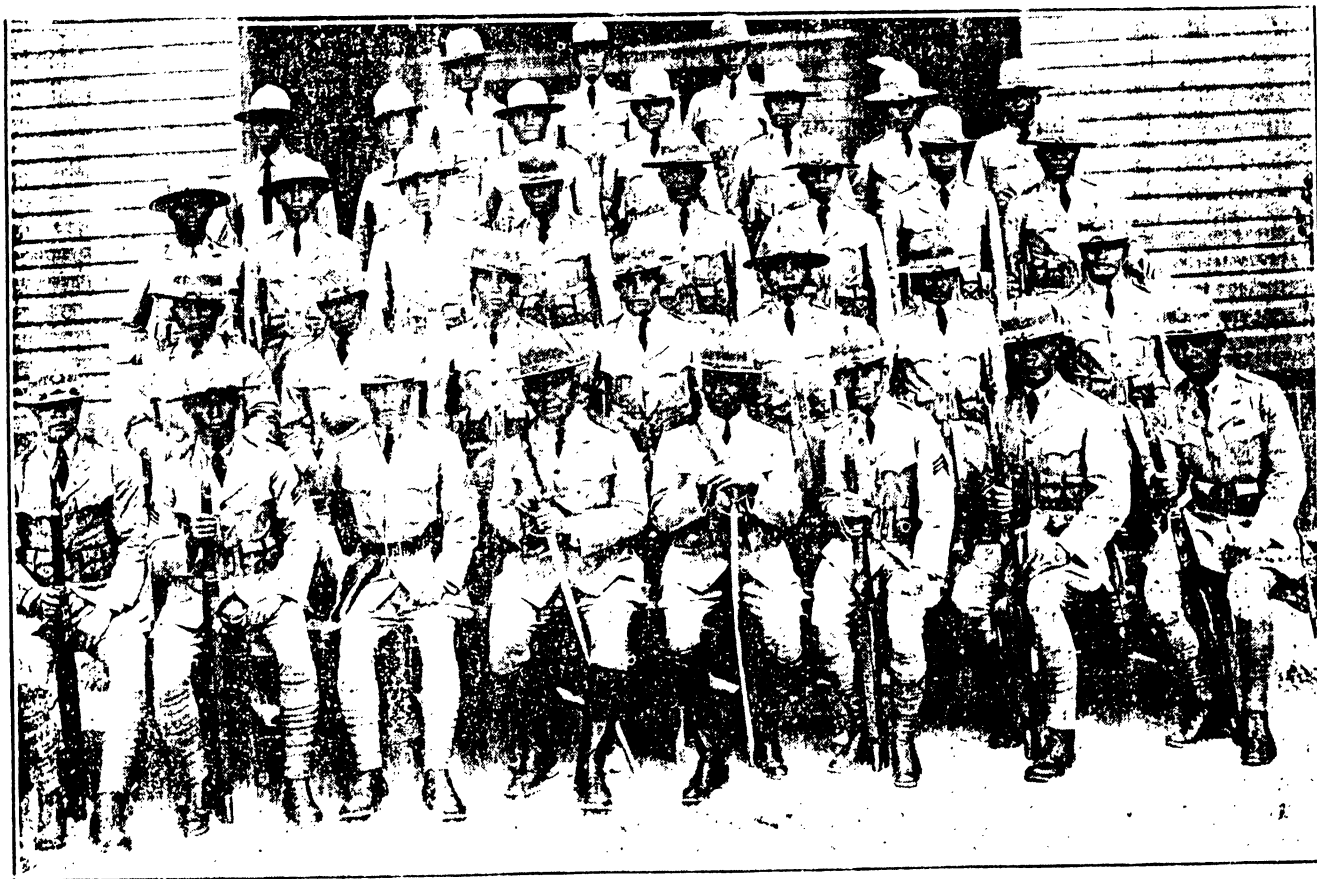
1923 this had been successfully accomplished, and on November 23rd of that year Major Loving gave command to the present Conductor: Lieutenant A. J. Fresnido. It should be added however, that for several reasons the old Symphony Orchestra could not be restored. Among these reasons were the lack of funds for the purchase of the necessary instruments and accessories, and the fact that dissensions and dissatisfactions on the inside, together with offers of better positions and higher wages on the outside, had resulted in the loss to the service of nearly all the best trained musicians. Furthermore, the engagements and other work of the band have increased so greatly that there is not sufficient time to develop the efficiency of the members on their instruments, to the high degree required for a symphony orchestra.

Despite these difficulties and many others which confront the organization at the present time, the band continues to maintain its high standard of performance and its correspondingly high favor with the public, which is good proof of the skill and ability of Lieutenant Fresnido, the present Conductor.





COMPANY "A" 1st G. S. B.  
1st Lt. F. Selga, Commanding; 2nd Lt. H. Garcia, Junior Officer



COMPANY "C," 1st G. S. B.  
1st Lt. B. Golinato, Commanding; 2nd Lt. F. Salvador, Junior Officer

## History and Activities of the Philippine Constabulary as Written by a Former Governor-General

(Continued from page 82)

and in giving medical and surgical relief to sick and wounded prisoners, and also to the general public in regions where the Constabulary doctor was the only person trained in modern medicine. The service gradually developed a staff of competent physicians, surgeons, and dentists.

### SERVED ALL DEPARTMENTS

The Constabulary also was the reliance of the Bureau of Health for quarantine guards and assistance in combating epidemic diseases, especially cholera. It was also employed in the enforcement of measures by the Bureau of Agriculture in quarantines against anthrax, foot-and-mouth disease, glanders, rinderpest, and surra among domestic animals. The quarantine against rinderpest required greater forces than the Constabulary was able to supply, and for this purpose the army was called upon for Scouts, who were used with great effect. The Constabulary rendered valuable services in combating the locust plague by organizing and assisting the people within the infested regions.

In short, the Constabulary at one time or another rendered service to practically every branch of the government. It furnished guards for collectors of public revenue, disbursing officers, public land surveyors, and scientific parties on explorations, and for the transportation of lepers; it was used in the suppression of opium traffic and gambling and in the apprehension of vagrants. Its patrols covered every part of the archipelago and aggregated nearly 750,000 miles annually. During the disastrous eruption of Mount Taal in January, 1911, in which about five hundred lives were lost and several towns wiped out by tidal waves and showers of mud and ashes, the Constabulary detachments in the surrounding country moved at once to the relief of the devastated region.

### MIXED COMPANIES

The tribal peoples in northern Luzon proved themselves excellent as enlisted men. It was found eminently desirable to utilize in each region as insular police men who could speak the local dialect. In carrying out this policy, Bontocs, Ifugaos, and Kalingas were enrolled in the Constabulary. They quickly adapted themselves to the service and were especially noteworthy for their loyalty, endurance, and marksmanship.

In the Moro Province, under the control of the United States Army, the Constabulary was not organized until the latter part of 1903, when Colonel James G. Harbord undertook this duty, General

Leonard Wood being provincial governor.

The Constabulary continued to form its companies of mixed Christian and Mohammedans and it is difficult to distinguish the average Christian Filipino from the Mohammedan soldier or Constabulary officer. The men of the Moro Constabulary soon distinguished themselves by gallantry in field operations against outlaws, and notably in leading the attack by American troops on Sulu outlaws in the fiercely contested battle at Bud Dajo in 1903.

At first there were no Moros found who had sufficient education and other needed qualities to justify appointment as officers of Constabulary. The first such appointment was made in 1924, when a Sulu Moro received appointment as third lieutenant.

### OFFICERS MADE GOOD

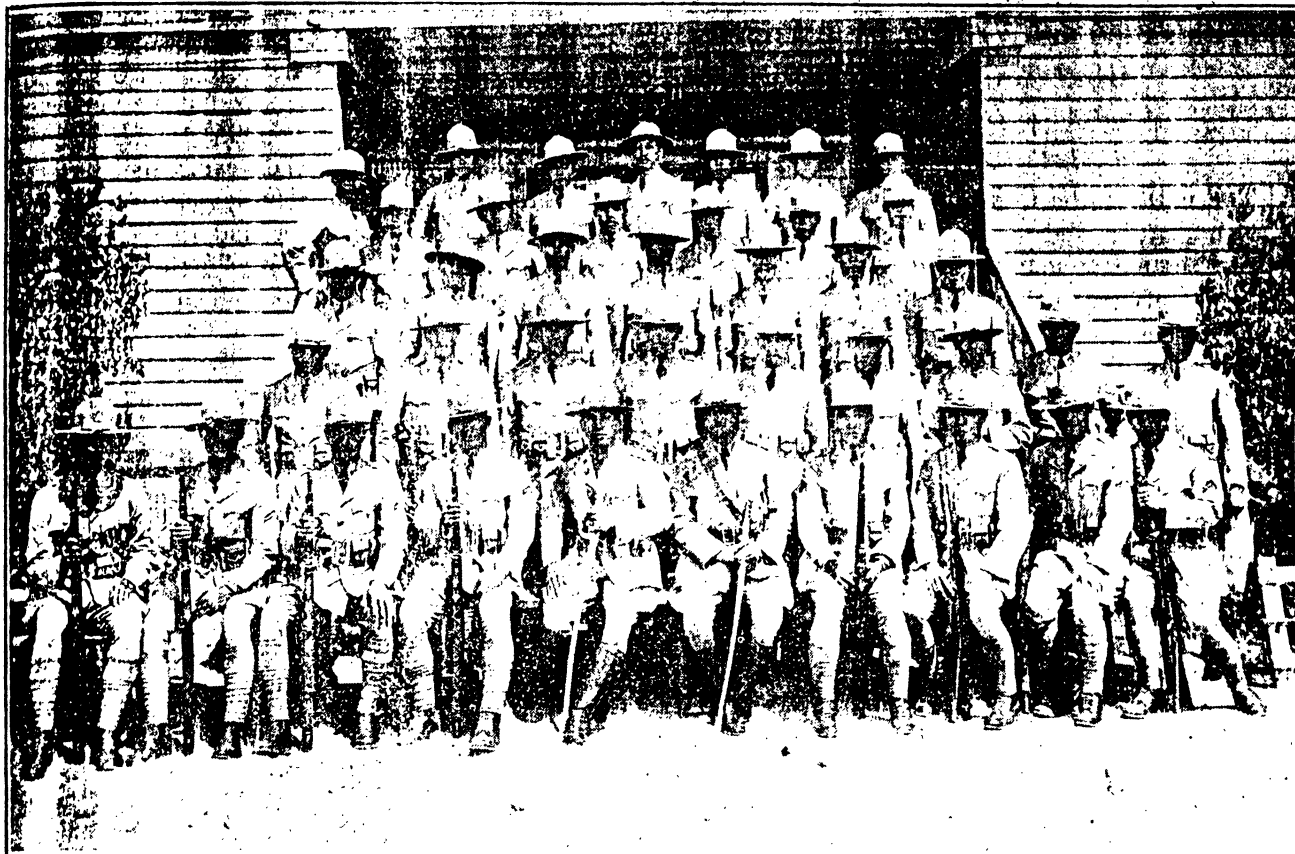
In his annual report for 1925, the Governor-General stated that there were at the end of the year in the Constabulary Academy two cadets from among the tribal peoples of northern Luzon in training for commission as officers.

In some instances, in the regions occupied by tribal peoples where a very simple form of government was necessary, Constabulary officers were appointed governors of districts, a practice which inured greatly to the public interest, facilitating the organization of local government as well as the establishment of public order.

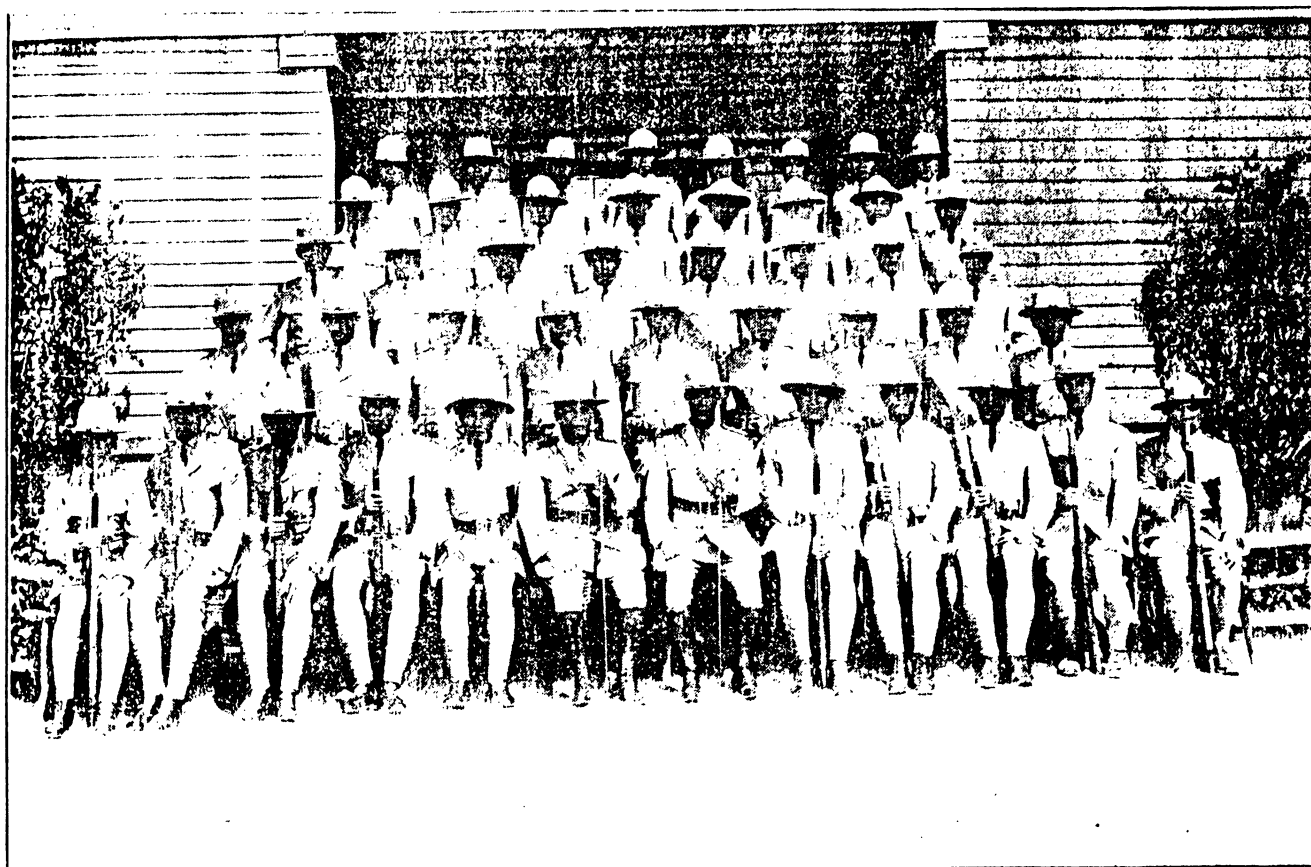
Official reports rarely portray the great constructive work, the thrilling experiences and sacrifices of the men who, possessing the rare qualities which make for success in such unusual undertakings, gave the best years of their lives to this pioneer work. The roll of honor is a long one. In the Moro Province, as the Constabulary gradually took over more civil duties, Constabulary officers were appointed secretaries of districts under army officers as governors, and replaced the latter in Lanao and Sulu on the passing of the Moro Province entirely to civil control in the later part of 1913. Besides serving as governors these officers were also designated *ex-officio* justices of the peace. This, while adding to their power, also added greatly to their burdens. In practice it worked well, and the officers, both American and Filipino, with rare exceptions displayed strength of character and a high sense of justice.

At first the army did not look with favor on this military body under military direction, and with many military features in its organization and designation. Their attitude toward it varied from scoffing to resentment, particularly when a large number of Scout companies were detailed from the army to augment the command of the Constabulary officers.

(Continued on page 90)



COMPANY "D," 1st G. S. B.  
*1st Lt. R. S. Bañes, Commanding; 3rd Lt. D. Mascardo, Junior Officer*



121ST COMPANY  
*1st Lt. P. Espinosa, Commanding; 2nd Lt. T. T. Asuncion, Junior Officer*

## History and Activities of the Philippine Constabulary as Written by a Former Governor-General

(Continued from page 88)

### PUBLIC FAVOR WON

The path of the Constabulary officers was beset with pitfalls and difficulties. Filipinos were adept in the art of making counter-charges, and, if any young officer took action against a prominent Filipino, it not infrequently occurred that counter-charges were filed against him for shortcomings on his part, real or fancied. It behooved all young Constabulary officers to watch their steps very carefully in the performance of their difficult duties.

For several years the whole organization was subject to a very bitter attack which reflected itself in hostile criticism in the newspapers and numerous complaints from provincial officials and private individuals. Little by little the Constabulary won its way into the confidence and esteem of the people of the Islands and the criticism gave place to general approval and applause.

During his visit to Manila in 1907 Secretary Taft said of the Constabulary:

"When I was here something more than two years ago, the complaints against that body were numerous, emphatic and bitter. I promised, on behalf of the Philippine Government and the Washington Administration, that close investigation should be made into complaints and that if there was occasion for reform that reform would be carried out. It gratifies me on my return to the Islands now, to learn that a change has come; that the complaints against the constabulary have entirely ceased; and that it is now conceded to be discharging with efficiency the function which it was chiefly created to perform, of sympathetically aiding the Provincial Governors and municipal authorities of the Islands in maintaining the peace of each province and each municipality, and that there is a thorough spirit of cooperation between the officers and men of the Constabulary and the local authorities."

### ABUSES WERE FEW

In 1910, Secretary of War Dickinson, upon the occasion of a visit to the Islands, reported that the new popularity earned by the Constabulary, and which had been commented upon by Secretary Taft, was unabated and that the organization and its administration were "well intrenched in the respect and confidence of the people."

The story of the Constabulary is one of heroism, endurance, and loyalty of ideals under great difficulties, of which the American people should be very proud. The officers set painstakingly to work to learn more of the native dialects, and the best of them became the eyes of the government. Through their own enlisted men, whose confidence and affection they soon won, they learned what was going on among the people, and it was through their ac-

tivities that the time soon came when good order prevailed throughout the archipelago.

The achievements of these officers were all the more notable because the nature of their activities was much less popular than that of the school-teacher. Much of their work had to do with interference with local activities on the part of the people, some of which they had come to regard as perquisites of high place. These officers often found themselves in an extremely delicate position, beset with temptations and opportunities for abuses. In view of the number of young Americans brought out, the extent of their powers, and the widely scattered regions in which they operated, it was not surprising that abuses of various sorts occurred; the remarkable thing was that there were so few, and that the Constabulary achieved, as it did achieve, the confidence, respect, and support of the great majority of the Filipinos. This was due in large measure to the fine type of men selected for the highest positions in the Constabulary and to the supervision practiced.

### REVOLT NIPPED IN THE BUD

The Constabulary officer, speaking the local dialect, socially prominent in his province, and liked and respected by his men, was peculiarly in a position to feel the popular pulse. No secret organization was started in the Islands but one or more agents of the Constabulary enrolled among its members, and all its movements, views, and the persons concerned in the movement, whether its object were lawful or not, were known to the authorities.

On one occasion, when General Harbord was acting chief, an organization which had been working for months planned an insurrection. The night before the outbreak was to occur, six Filipinos were invited to assemble in General Harbord's office, where they found six chairs placed in a row and upon which they were told to sit. He then informed them that an insurrection was planned to break out at ten-thirty the following morning, and that it would be the duty of the Constabulary to put it down; that there would be some loss of life attached to the process, and that probably a good many innocent lives would be lost because the real culprits in these movements usually acted under cover. He informed them that in this case, however, the real instigators of the insurrection were known to the police, and that they would be the first men shot. With this information he opened the door and told them they could go out and start their insurrection if they wished. Six badly frightened conspirators spent the next ten and a half hours in suppressing a movement they had spent as many months in fomenting. No blood was split, no arrests made, no alarm ensued.

In 1904 and 1905 the methods of the outlaws became fairly well systematized. Each leader of a band had his territory defined and had an understanding with other bandits that they were to keep out of that region. The chief levied tribute upon the property owners, so much per carabao, or other unit, per year. Sometimes the property owners connived at the maintenance of a band of robbers in their vicinity who, under their orders, were to keep other highwaymen out of their neighborhood. Those who refused to pay suffered, and some of the more terrible of the outlaws attained a very sinister reputation by their atrocities. It was wise for property owners who had beautiful young girls growing up in their families to send them away; otherwise they might be requisitioned to be sent to the outlaw camp. In case their terms and conditions were not complied with, some of the outlaws went so far as to threaten to put out the eyes of the children of the landowners. Burning their buildings was not so serious, as most of them were of bamboo and grass and could easily be replaced, but there was a schedule of punishments inflicted upon those who aided the police by guiding them or giving information about the movements of the outlaws which included cutting the tendons of their feet, crushing the fingers with rocks, and cutting off the lips. As one Filipino who had been found guilty of aiding outlaws said: "The punishment inflicted by Americans is merciful and slow. The punishment which we may expect from the outlaws is terrible and swift. We would rather take our chances with the former than with the latter."

By this means the outlaws made themselves powerful enough to keep the people in fact, if not in spirit, on their side, and it was this system that the Constabulary set out to end and did end.

By the time General Bandholtz relieved General Allen in 1907, he was able to return all Scout companies to army control and furthermore to reduce the Constabulary to nearly four thousand men.

In 1908 it was said with truth that "this year for the first time the army, including the Scouts, has not been called on for aid in a single instance. The Constabulary has maintained peace and good order throughout the islands—a greater degree of peace and good order, it is safe to say, than has been known in the islands for more than twelve years."

With the appointment of a civil governor of the Moro Province, the Constabulary was increased to provide for police work formerly carried on in that region by troops. The number of Constabulary has been gradually increased also by reason of general increase in population, until in 1926 it was over six thousand.

Filipinos are prone to organize secret societies, and in some of these they have secret passwords,

mystic emblems, and rituals. There was one society north of Manila, carried down from Spanish days, called the *Guardia de Honor*. It was not originally an insurrectionary organization but had certain highly improper ceremonies performed ostensibly in the name of religion. Another fanatical organization, called the *Colorum*, still has its branches in the Islands, especially in the Visayas, and has been operating as late as 1925 and caused a great deal of trouble.

Many of these outlaws liked to give themselves titles, particularly religious titles. Often one would declare himself the reincarnation of some other person known to Philippine or perhaps church history. At one time no less than three people calling themselves 'Jesus Christ', and one, 'God Almighty,' were serving in a provincial jail, and several women styling themselves 'Virgin Mary' found their way to jail on account of misdemeanors. More common among the real leaders as opposed to visionary fanatics was the designation of 'Pope'. A Manila paper in 1908 said:

"The great bandits of the islands of Samar have been many, and all have called themselves popes—Pablo, Isio, Faustino, Tidueduc, and Otoy, only the last of whom roams the wild hills, the others having been shot or hanged, or are serving time in Bilibid for the murders and robberies traced to their doors."

Leaders of the outlaws usually claimed themselves to be immune to bullets and to have the power to give immunity to their followers. This immunity was transferred by means of anting-anting, charms such as a little bottle or vial containing some liquid, or perhaps a package tied up and worn around the neck with a string. That invulnerability might not be questioned by their followers, they explained that people might seem to fall wounded or killed, but that in three days they would be resurrected.

While fanatical outlaws claiming religious inspiration appeared in many parts of the Islands, some of the most formidable of them operated on the island of Luzon, and some of them in the provinces nearest to Manila. Felipe Salvador, self-styled 'pope', led a fanatical group which called themselves the *Santa Yglesias*, or 'Holy Church', an organization of outlaws, formed to carry on banditry in Luzon. He had deserted from General Aguinaldo's army and set up brigandage in the province of Nueva Ecija, not many miles north of Manila where he conducted his plundering operations in defiance of the Constabulary and the other forces of law and order for over ten years. He was believed by his followers to have supernatural powers, including invulnerability. Even when captured, they felt sure that he would escape or that he would come to second life after death, and they looked



for his reincarnation. He was hanged in Bilibid and the watchers for his return were doomed to disappointment.

A Filipino judge had found Felipe Salvador guilty on every one of a dozen counts, including murder and banditry, and each of his crimes had been directed against his own people. It is interesting to note that, in spite of this, one of the Filipino papers held him up as a martyr.

Another bandit by the name of Oruga, a villainous-looking, thick set man with a rapacity for young girls, was finally captured by Governor Cailles, a former insurrectionary general, and met the fate he very richly deserved.

On July 20, 1906, the Governor-General was able to cable to the Secretary of War as follows:

'Macario Sakay and Francisco Carcon, self-styled president and vice-president, Filipino Republic, Leon Villafuerte, lieutenant-general, being ladrones heretofore infesting Rizal and Laguna, generals Julian Montalan, Lucio de Vega, and Benito Natividad, and their important subordinates, have surrendered; now in custody in Manila.

But perhaps the most adroit of all the outlaws was one Felizardo, whose headquarters were in the town of Bacoar, about fifteen miles south of Manila. Here lived his family, here he came for supplies, and in the adjacent hills and fields he lived himself, and, when most of the other outlaws had been killed or captured, Felizardo still flourished, maintaining a successful protective organization. At length the toils were set, his band scattered, and it seemed practically impossible for him to escape the net that was drawing closer and closer around him. His body was found apparently where he had been thrown over a precipice. It was identified by certain scars and by peculiarities of the teeth, recognized by his mother and friends, the reward for his death was paid, and people he had long terrorized began to breathe freely. Months later, the Constabulary were led to the conclusion that Felizardo was still alive and that a fraud had been perpetrated on them in connection with his supposed body. This time two pretended deserters from the Constabulary joined Felizardo's band, separated him from his followers, and succeeded in killing him and bringing in his body for the reward, which was paid a second time.

Shortly after this, the men who had effected the death of the true Felizardo, having enlisted meantime as soldiers in the United States Army, were charged with the murder of a certain president of the town of Bacoar, and were convicted on evidence afterward proved to have been 'framed'. It was only through the very skillful and earnest work of an intelligent and clever American officer named Ply—whose exploits in the Philippine Islands remind one of these of Kipling's Strickland

in the secret service work in India that the conspiracy against these men was detected and they were freed, while Mariano Noriel, an ex-general in the former Philippine army, paid with his life for the murder of the president of Bacoar.

This case became a very celebrated one and great influence was exerted upon the Governor-General to pardon General Noriel. Prominent Americans in the Philippine Islands and even General Aguinaldo—who prided himself upon not mixing in current affairs—signed the petition for his pardon, while President Wilson himself moved in the matter from Washington. To his credit be it said Governor-General Harrison, convinced of Noriel's guilt, stood firm and Noriel was executed early in 1915.

No matter how popular a hero might be in insurrection, he could not turn to rapine and prey upon his more industrious fellow-countrymen indefinitely without the sympathies of the people turning against him. Thus, when after twenty years the celebrated outlaw Otoy was killed in Samar, there was a great celebration in the principal town of his province. The Te Deum was sung and general festivities were carried on by the Filipinos themselves, while the Filipino newspapers took this occasion to speak with high praise of the work of the Constabulary. The fact that the lieutenant who succeeded in killing the notorious Otoy was a Filipino was gratifying to his people.

Instances were not unusual of private parties volunteering to assist the Constabulary in the suppression of outlawry and armed only with swords and spears joining in the pursuit of brigands.

Even a cursory summary of the deeds of heroism, service, and sacrifices would command a volume by itself, but it is not out of place to relate a few outstanding feats illustrative of the spirit with which the Constabulary officers and men, American and Filipino, were inspired.

The following account is taken from a report of the Senior Inspector of Nueva Vizcaya:

Private Domingo Tubag and Joaquin Otao, 1st Company, Constabulary of Nueva Vizcaya, were returning from the road camp at Diadi at which place they had taken and turned over to the road foreman, twenty Igorrotes for road work. Near Bascaran they encountered Mandac's band of some 300 persons. Tubag immediately halted the band. Several of the numbers of the band then asked the two soldiers to join them, but Tubag refused, and seeing the people move out to the right and left of the road, indicating an attempt to surround himself and comrade the two men retreated to the rice fields on the side of the road and opened fire on the band from the shelter of the dividing ridges. In this manner they held the band off until the column under Colonel Taylor arrived from Solano.

Another daring exploit was that of Major Neville, who, with two of his men, walked into the camp of a band of fifty-seven armed outlaws. He

was far in advance of his command and finding himself in the camp of the men he was pursuing, he engaged them in conversation, giving one or two sharp orders as though he were master of the situation, and thus held them for forty minutes until his supports came up, when he disarmed the whole band and marched them in.

Before the uprising in Samar and Leyte was finally put down, there was some pretty fierce fighting in which American soldiers had an opportunity to display their heroism. The following is taken from an officer's account of a fight at La Paz:

...His gun barrel was pierced by a bullet and had to be used as a club. Private Brennan was down and two men stabbing him in the back; the corporal strikes them off with the butt of his rifle, then runs forward to the assistance of Yates who was about to receive a second bolo thrust, bends his rifle barrel over a pulajan head and gets Yates and Brennan started for the rear in the lead of the enemy. He now struggled to save himself. His right arm is ripped open by a bolo but striking right and left with his rifle he succeeds in making his way to the rear preceded by about 30 pulajanes and followed by about 10 or 15 being jabbed at by spears and bolos at every step. The corporal passes in front of the company in the enemy's midst, when our volley crashes in to them. He finally rolls in front of the company reaching our feet horribly cut and exhausted. How he escaped being killed by our fire may seem wonderful, but it only proved to me the excellence of our marksmanship. Each man must have picked his target.

The Filipino enlisted men respected their officers, and, when properly trained, commanded, and led, performed gallant service in the field, showing intelligence, fidelity, and loyalty to their oath of allegiance to the United States.

There were a very few instances of mutiny, desertion, and of going over to the outlaws gun in hand. But these instances were less in number than might have been expected in view of the natural racial animosity following the insurrection, thousands passing in and out.

On June 6, 1929, there was a mutiny of Constabulary soldiers in the town of Davao, on the southern fringe of Mindanao. The affair was a spirited one. The American community took refuge in the church, commanded by the American district governor. One American planter was killed and five, including the governor, wounded. The mutiny was soon over and had no general significance. The mutineers were brought to trial and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Most of these cases, when traced to the source are found to have been caused through weakness on the part of the commanding officer or abuse on his part or that of some of his juniors. In this case the fault lay with a lieutenant who had taken

advantage of his chief's absence in a way that the men resented.

The wisdom used in the selection of those of ficers of the army who were detailed to the Constabulary was shown by the admirable results they achieved. It is fair also to assert that not only did the men make the service but that the service made the men. The men came with character, enthusiasm, and the usual military training. They learned in the Constabulary infinite patience; the necessity for a purely business management of their force; to do big work with small resources; and the versatility that comes from handling alien people, learning alien tongues, and accustoming themselves to dealing with the psychology of aliens. There is not one of the men whose experience was enriched by this service but will testify to the great value of the service to him.

A well-deserved tribute was paid on the floor of Congress to the army officers serving with the Constabulary by one of the then representatives of the Philippine Islands not over-disposed to be laudatory of Americans in the Philippine administration. He said:

The success of the Army officers who are now the chief and assistant chiefs of the Constabulary is due to the fact that these men are not only very brilliant army officers, but that they have had a lengthy experience in the Philippines. The chief of the Constabulary, General Bandholtz, is the only American (army officer) who was ever elected by popular vote as a provincial governor in the islands. He was, before entering the Constabulary, the governor of the Province of Tayabas, and his success as such had a great deal to do with his promotion in the Constabulary. Colonel Harbord has been in the Islands for many years and his ability and very courteous manner in treating the Filipinos has made him friends all over the archipelago.

It is worth while to dwell at some length upon the World War records of these Constabulary officers to show how over-seas service such as that with the Philippine government fits those having this privilege to become leaders in great national emergencies.

General Henry T. Allen, organizer and first commanding officer of the Constabulary, rendered distinguished service as a corps commander in the World War, and later commanded the American forces in Germany during the greater part of the occupation. General Henry H. Bandholtz, who succeeded General Allen in Command of the Constabulary, held the important position of Provost-Marshal-General of the American Expeditionary Forces. With forty-three thousand men under him, he directed the whole duty of policing the millions of Americans in France. The American soldier when off duty is not always the most orderly man in the world, and it was not wise to run the risk of provoking international clashes by having French



police undertake the handling of Americans at such times. The American police performed this service and the contribution was an important one to the success of the cause.

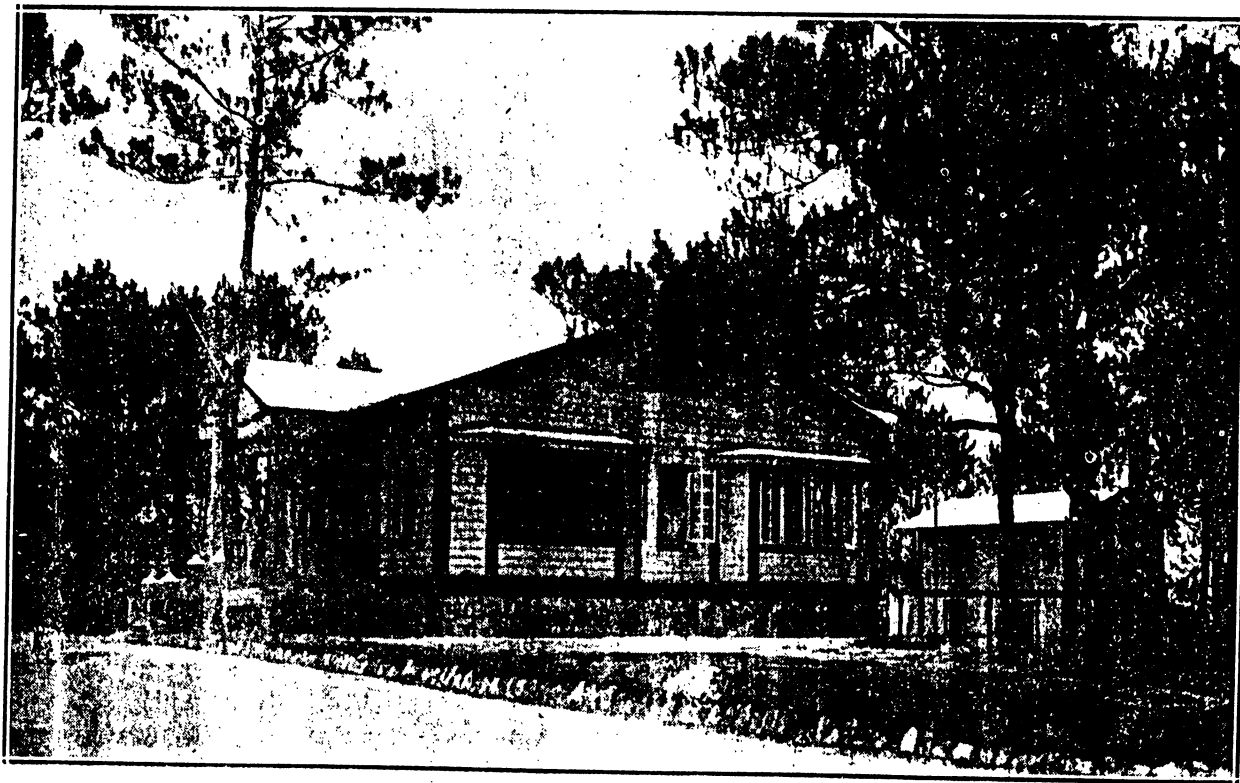
Among the more notable figures in the Constabulary was an officer of Spanish descent by the name of Rafael Crame, who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel and was placed at the head of the Information Division. Governor-General Harrison appointed him Chief of Constabulary with the rank of Brigadier-General to succeed General Hall in December, 1917, and he continued in this important office until his death on January 1, 1927.

From the nature of the service of the Constabulary it was early obvious that the situation required an adequate provision for pensions if the service were to attract and hold the right sort of men. In the first place, it was hazardous in the extreme, and, besides the danger of death or mutilation, there was a very real risk of being incapacitated by disease. Various devices were resorted to in order to provide such a fund, as the Congress of the United States made no provision. The first step was to set aside the money received from certain disciplinary fines as a fund for the enlisted Constabulary. The law accomplishing this also provided for deduction of a proportion of the monthly salaries of officers and men to be used for widows and orphans of members of the Constabulary who lost their lives in the line of duty and for

officers and men who became incapacitated.

In 1907, the Commission enacted a law authorizing the retirement of officers and enlisted men on part pay, but left the additional funds required to be appropriated annually. Under the regime of the Democratic Party the so-called Retirement Act was passed, granting one year's pay to personnel of the permanent service who took advantage of the terms of the act. Most of the American officers of Constabulary availed themselves of it and left the service, their places being taken by Filipinos. Later, in 1924, adequate provision was made for the payment of pensions of as much as seventy-five per cent of current pay to officers and men who become disabled or upon reaching the ages of fifty-five years.

The United States meets from its own treasury all the cost of maintenance of the army and navy in the Philippine Islands, including the construction of buildings and improvement of the various posts and garrisons and the fortifications. Moreover, it pays all the cost of the Philippine Scouts, a branch of the United States Army. The United States has not followed the practice of Great Britain, Holland, and other powers holding colonies, who deduct from the colonial revenue a certain sum which is paid into the national treasury so that the colonies shall pay their share of the cost of their own protection. In this respect, the United States has been generous in the extreme to the Philippine Islands.

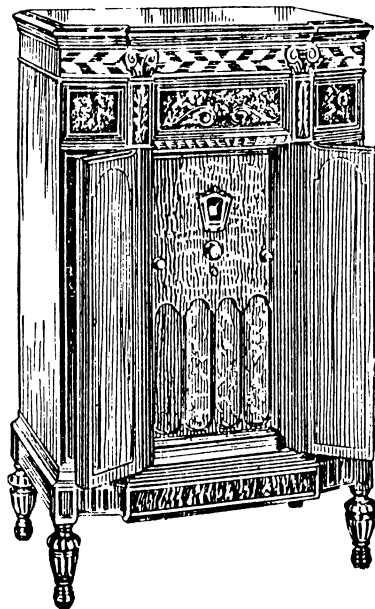


*Cottage of the Chief of Constabulary at Camp Henry T. Allen (One of the best in Baguio)*



## Make Your Choice from the World's Largest Selling and Most Complete **RADIO LINE**

A new and revolution-  
ary radio combining the  
exclusive Philco balanced-  
unit Screen Grid circuit  
with the superheterodyne,  
to form a startling ad-  
vancement in radio recep-  
tion.



Philco Radio Combination  
Superheterodyne "PLUS"

Fascinating to your ear  
will be the tone, the won-  
derful realism, of any and  
all programs you bring  
in. The lifelike reproduc-  
tion is breathtaking. You  
have never heard a radio  
like this. It has just been  
perfected.



ODEON records offer a variety of musical entertainment ranging from  
jazz and native Filipino dialect songs to classical music and grand opera.  
"Isang" Tapales and other noted vernacular songsters, sing exclusively  
for ODEON.

*Please ask for our Catalogue*

*We serve C. O. D. Orders*

# LAVADIA & Co., Inc.

*The Ico Store—645 Rizal Ave.  
Alejandro Unzon—Lucena*

*Golden Star—Cebu—756 F. Gonzalez  
Engracio Padilla—Iloilo—30 Ledesma*

**Alphabetical Roster of Constabulary Officers***(Continued from page 78)*

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 376. Villalobos, Antonio N. Capt. Dist. Adjutant, Northern Luzon, Bontoc, Bontoc.  | 383. Villase, Esteban, 3rd Lt., 37th Co., Lubuagan, Kalinga.  |
| 377. Villaluz, Filomeno B., 1st Lt., Insptr., Academy, Camp Henry T. Allen, Baguio.  | 384. Villaseñor, Felix, 2nd Lt., 124th Co., San Jose Mindoro.   |
| 378. Villanueva Arsenio C., 1st Lt., C. O., 14th Co., Calivo, Capiz.   | 385. Villaseñor, Jesus, 2nd Lt., C. O., 36th Co., Natonin, Bontoc.  |
| 379. Villanueva, Luis, 2nd Lt., 27th Co., Ilagan, Isabela.   | 386. Villasis, Braulio F., 3rd Lt., 92nd Co., C. Keithley, Lanao.   |
| 380. Villanueva, Jose, C., 2nd Lt. & Med. Insptr. for La Union, Nva. Ecija, Pangasinan, Tarlac & Zambales with station at Dagupan, Pangasinan. | 387. Weinbrenner, Carlos, 3rd Lt., 91st Co., Ganassi, Lanao.  |
| 381. Villanueva, Pacifico, 1st Lt., C. O., 75th Co., Waloe, Agusan.  | 388. Ylagan, Amando D., 1st Lt., C. O., 91st Co., Ganassi, Lanao.   |
| 382. Villanueva, Wenceslao, 1st Lt., C. O., 25th Co., Calinog, Iloilo.   | 389. Zablan, Porfirio E., Major, a.w.l. 1032 Florida, Ermita, Manila.   |
|  | 390. Zagala, Ramon, Capt., & Dental Surgeon for Sulu, Tawi-Tawi and Zamboanga with station at Zamboanga, Zamboanga. |

**WARNER, BARNES & CO., LTD.**

London, Manila, Iloilo &amp; Cebu

Oficina en Londres:

40 Trinity Square, E. O. 3

Agentes en Nueva York.

LEDWARD BIBBY &amp; CO.

135 Front Street.

**EXPORTADORES E IMPORTADORES**  
**AGENTES DE VAPORES Y SEGUROS.**

*Agentes de:*

Nippon Yusen Kaisha  
 Prince Line  
 White Star Line  
 Bibby Line  
 Sperry Flour Co.

**DEPARTAMENTO DE MAQUINARIA***Agentes de:*

The Mirrlees, Watson Co., Ltd., Glasgow.  
 (Maquinaria de Azucar) y (Maquinaria de Aceite)  
 (Plantas Condensadoras)  
 Mirrlees, Bickerton & Day, Ltd.  
 (Máquina Diesel).  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.  
 (Construcción de Barcos e Ingenieria)

**Departamento de Seguros.**

Law Union & Rock Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 Tokio Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 Yangtsze Insurance Assn. Ltd.  
 Fuso Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.  
 Pearl Assurance Co., Ltd.  
 The Sea Insurance Co., Ltd.  
 China Underwriters, Ltd. (Life)

**DEPARTAMENTO DE AGRICULTURA***Vende*

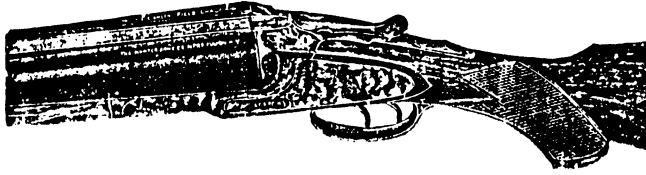
toda clase de Abonos quimicos para  
 Caña dulce — Palay — Cocos

TELEGRAMAS: "WARNER"  
 Apartado de Correos—294.



**Patronize Our  
 Advertisers**

For the First Time all our Guns sold on Partial Payments Plan—and at Reduced Prices in the Bargain.



### L. C. SMITH GUN

- |   |         |
|---|---------|
| 1. <i>L. C. Smith, Double Barrel hammerless shotguns:</i> |         |
| Field Grade Armor Steel                                   |         |
| Any Gauge .....   | P125.00 |
| 5% interest .....   | 6.25    |
| Total Price .....   | 131.25  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 31.25   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 25.00   |
| 2. <i>Field Grade With Automatic Ejector,</i>             |         |
| Any Gauge .....   | P160.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 8.00    |
| Total Price .....   | 168.00  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 43.00   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 25.00   |
| 3. <i>Ideal Grade London Steel</i>                        |         |
| Any Gauge .....   | P150.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 7.50    |
| Total Price .....   | 157.50  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 32.50   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 25.00   |
| 4. <i>Ideal Grade with Automatic</i>                      |         |
| Ejector, Any Gauge .....                                  | P180.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 9.00    |
| Total Price .....   | 189.00  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 49.00   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 28.00   |
| 5. <i>Winchester, Hammerless, 6 shots,</i>                |         |
| Model 1912, Any Gauge .....                               | P135.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 6.75    |
| Total Price .....   | 141.75  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 41.75   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 25.00   |
| 6. <i>Winchester, with Hammer 6 shots</i>                 |         |
| Model 1897, Any Gauge .....                               | P115.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 5.75    |
| Total Price .....   | 120.75  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 40.75   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 20.00   |
| 7. <i>Remington Automatic</i>                             |         |
| Model 11, 12 Gauge Only .....                             | P165.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 8.25    |
| Total Price .....   | 173.25  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 53.25   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 30.00   |
| 8. <i>Remington Repeater</i>                              |         |
| Model 10, 12 Gauge Only .....                             | P135.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 6.75    |
| Total Price .....   | 141.75  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 41.75   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 20.00   |
| 9. <i>Browning Automatic</i>                              |         |
| Belgian, 12 Gauge .....                                   | P175.00 |
| 5% Interest .....   | 8.75    |
| Total Price .....   | 183.75  |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 63.75   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 30.00   |
| 10. <i>Stevens, Iver Johnson or H. &amp; R. Shotguns,</i> |         |
| <i>Single Barrel</i>                                      |         |
| Auto Ejector with Hammer .....                            | P 55.00 |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 25.00   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 10.00   |
| 11. <i>Hammerless Ejector</i> .....                       | P 75.00 |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 25.00   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 10.00   |
| 12. <i>Matted Ribb Ejector</i> .....                      | P 75.00 |
| First Payment (advance) .....                             | 25.00   |
| Monthly Payment .....                                     | 10.00   |

**FRESH STOCK OF REVOLVER, RIFLE AND SHOTGUN  
AMMUNITION.**

WRITE US. WE WILL HELP YOU OBTAIN A LICENSE TO  
POSSESS A FIREARM

# C. ALKAN, INC.

109 ESCOLTA

# Pedro Siachi & Co., Inc.

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

MANILA, P. I.

—oOo—

Design, Construction  
And Estimate Of  
Reinforced Concrete Structures,  
Foundation, Bridges, Buildings &  
Irrigation Systems.

Office:—  
347 San Marcelino  
Tel. 5-74-21  
P. O. Box 2761

Builders of the Filters Plant,  
Metropolitan Water District, Marikina, Rizal

*With Compliments*

*of*

Calamba Sugar Estate  
Pampanga Sugar Mills

# ROSITAS



When the day is long---  
And the duty hard----  
And you're weary-----

## Cheer Up!

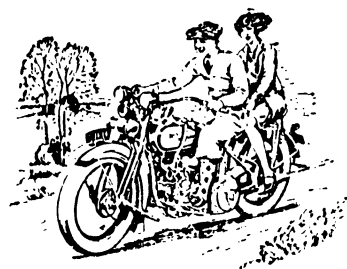
Chase the gloom  
with friendly, fragrant

# ROSITAS

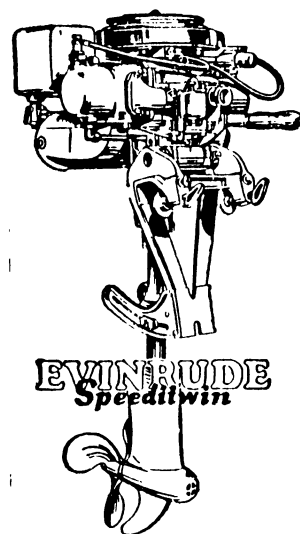
PURE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO

A TABACALERA Product

## Harley Davidson



Will Take you Out and  
bring you back



## Evinrude Motor

on your Boat is a pleasure  
to run

Ask for Catalogue

## SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

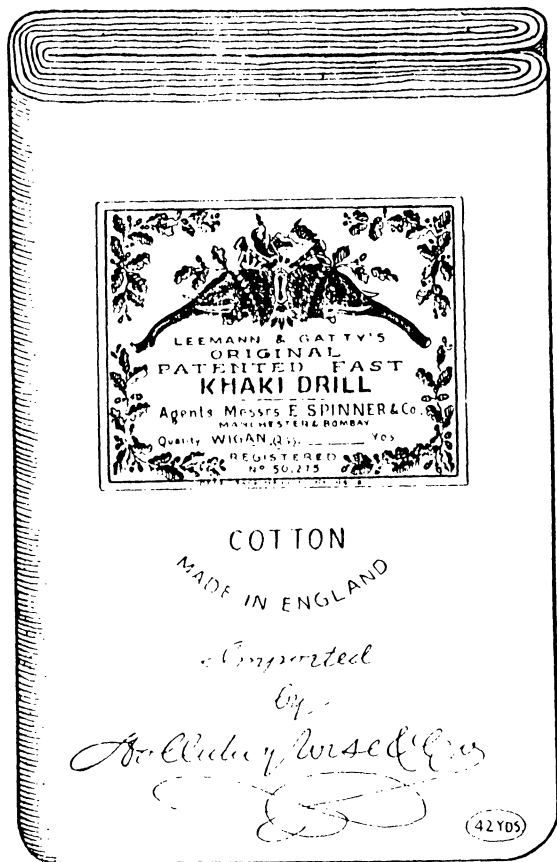
*Sportsmen's Headquarters*

15 PLAZA GOITI  
MANILA

# KHAKI DRILL

## "WIGAN"

The Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands has ruled that there is only one "WIGAN" Brand of Khaki Drill (Registered Trade Mark P. I. No. 4807) pictured below.



### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

Over above signature, all Khaki's Guaranteed English Manufacture Fast-Dye and Uniform shade.

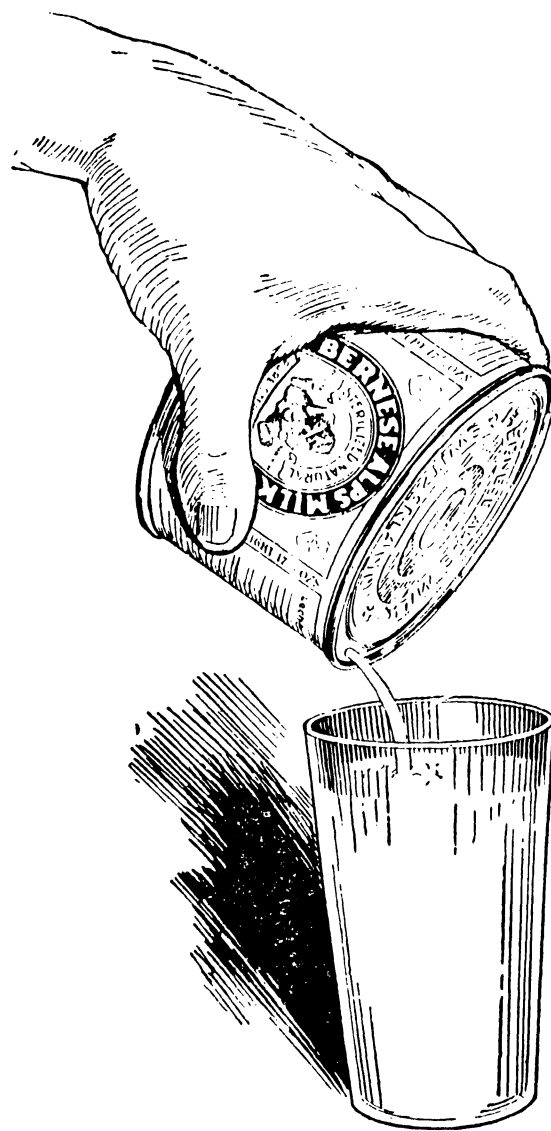
Suppliers—

## Wise & Company

Manila and Iloilo

IMPORTERS

INSURANCE AGENTS



For  
Health and Strength

# BEAR BRAND

*Natural Swiss Milk!*

The Best you can get  
in the tropics!

Preferred for generations



# Biographical Supplement Of General Staff And Academy Officers And District Commanders

## Headquarters Staff

### SWEET, LUCHEN R.

COLONEL AND CHIEF OF STAFF, P. C.

Born December 31, 1874 in New York.

Appointed 2nd Lieut. August 12, 1901

Promoted 1st Lieut. January 1, 1903

" Captain November 13, 1905

" Major July 18, 1909

" Lieut. Col. & Assistant Chief, May 14, 1917

" Colonel & Assistant Chief, April 15, 1913

#### DECORATIONS

Philippine Constabulary

Distinguished Service Star; Long Service; Victory (World War); Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao campaigns.

### FORT, GUY O.

LIEUT.-COL., AND INSPECTOR GENERAL, P. C.

Born January 27, 1879 in Michigan, U. S. A.

Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 25, 1904

Promoted 2nd Lieut. August 16, 1905

" 1st Lieut. July 1, 1907

" Captain February 5, 1910

" Major May 16, 1917

Resigned August 31, 1917

Reinstated as 3rd Lieut. September 10, 1921

Promoted Major January 24, 1922

" Lieut. Col. and Assistant Chief Nov. 22, 1927

Reappointed Lieut. Col. and Assistant Chief, Feb. 10, 1929

#### DECORATIONS

(U. S.) Spanish-American War; Philippine Insurrection; Military Order Moro campaigns.

Philippine Constabulary

Distinguished Service Star; Mindanao-Sulu campaigns; Victory (World War); Long service

### MARTINEZ, TELESFORO

MAJOR AND ADJUTANT, P. C.

Born April 15, 1892 in Sorsogon

Graduate, Manila High School

A. B., University of the Philippines

Honor Graduate, Academy, February 15, 1915

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1914

Promoted 2nd Lieut. December 1, 1915

" 1st Lieut. July 1, 1917

" Captain November 12, 1918

" Major January 30, 1926

Commandant of Cadets and Instructor, P. C. Academy, from Jan. 3, 1928 to Dec. 10, 1928

DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)

### RAMOS, RAFAEL R.

CAPTAIN AND ASST. ADJUTANT, P. C.

Born May 27, 1894 in Sorsogon

Graduate, Phil. Nautical School

Holder of Third Mate License

Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917

Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1919

" 1st Lieut. January 21, 1920

" Captain, December 17, 1927

DECORATIONS (P. C.) Distinguished Conduct Star; Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign

## Intelligence Division

### BOWERS, CLARENCE H.

COLONEL AND CHIEF, INTELL. DIV., P. C.

Born January 20, 1880 in Ohio, U. S. A.

Graduate, Constabulary School, Feb. 28, 1911

Appointed 3rd Lieut. April 16, 1904

Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1906

" 1st Lieut. August 1, 1907

" Captain December 16, 1910

" Major September 1, 1917

" Lieut.-Colonel and Assistant Chief, January 16, 1919

" Colonel and Assistant Chief March 10, 1924

#### DECORATIONS

United States.—China Relief Expedition; Philippine Insurrection.

Philippine Constabulary

Distinguished Service Star; Victory (World War); Luzon Visayas, and Mindanao campaigns; Long Service

### QUIMBO, JUAN C.

MAJOR AND ASST. CHIEF, INTELL. DIV., P. C.

Born January 27, 1892 in Samar

Graduate, High School, San Vicente de Paul, Calbayog, Samar.

Studied Medicine for one year, University of Santo Tomas.

Graduate, Academy, February 15, 1915

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1914

Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1916

" 1st Lieut. July 9, 1917

" Captain October 13, 1919

" Major March 29, 1928

DECORATION: (P. C.) Victory (World War)

### GUIDO, JOSE P.

1st LIEUTENANT, P. C.

Born March 5, 1896 in Zambales

Graduate, Manila High School

A. B., University of the Philippines

Member, Philippine Bar

Appointed Cadet February 1, 1918

Dropped from Cadet's List, having been found physically disqualified

Served as Private, and Corporal 1st Co., Zambales from October 22, 1919 to January 31, 1920

Reappointed Cadet February 1, 1920

Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1920

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1920

Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 14, 1923

" 1st Lieut. March 11, 1924

### LAPUS, LICERIO P.

2nd LIEUTENANT, P. C.

Born September 19, 1898, in Tarlac

Graduate, Nueva Ecija High School

Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921

Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 19, 1923

Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 1, 1925

### ANDREWS, EDWIN D.

3rd LIEUTENANT, P. C.

Born September 27, 1905 in Nueva Ecija

Graduate, American Central High School

Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 2, 1929

Finished the two years course for hand-writing expert, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., under Bert C. Farrar, Examiner of Questioned Documents



## Medical Division

### VALDES, BASILIO J.

LIEUT.-COL., AND CHIEF SURGEON, P. C.

Born July 10, 1892 in Manila  
Graduate, Manila High School  
M. D., University of Santo Tomas  
Appointed 1st Lieut. & Med. Insptr., June 6, 1921  
Promoted Capt. & Surgeon, March 17, 1922  
" Major & Surgeon, November 1, 1925  
" Lieut.-Col. & Chief Surgeon February 4, 1926  
DECORATIONS: U. S. Red Cross Foreign service  
French Croix de Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur;  
Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise; Medaille d' Honneur; Medaille de la Grande Guerre; Medaille de la Victorie.

### OLYMPIA, MANUEL G.

MAJOR & ASST. CHIEF SURGEON, P. C.

Born June 17, 1893 in Marinduque  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Studied five months, University of the Philippines  
Attended Tokyo Medical School for 4 1/2 years, Japan  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Med. Insptr., Feb. 14, 1917  
Promoted 1st Lieut. & Med. Insptr., Dec. 12, 1917  
" Captain & Surgeon May 6, 1919  
" Major & Surgeon December 3, 1917  
DECORATIONS: Philippine Constabulary.—  
Distinguished Conduct Star; Victory (World War);  
Mindanao campaigns.  
Japan.—Fifth-class Order of the Sacred Treasure; Red Cross medal.

### PANIS, EMILIANO M.

MAJOR & SURGEON, P. C.

Born December 5, 1891 in Manila  
Graduate, Manila High School  
M. D., College of Medicine, U. P.  
LL. M., University of the Philippines  
Member, Philippine Bar  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Med. Insptr., Oct. 19, 1916  
Promoted 1st Lieut. & Med. Insptr., Sept. 18, 1917  
" Captain & Surgeon, July 5, 1918  
" Major & Surgeon, Dec. 6, 1917  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign

### FER AREN, LUCIANO

MAJOR & CHIEF DENTAL SURGEON

Born January 6, 1888 in Ilocos Sur  
Attended Vigan University and Sto. Tomas University  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Dental Surgeon, Sept. 1, 1917  
Promoted 1st Lieut. & Dental Surgeon, Jan. 5, 1919  
" Captain & Dental Surgeon, Jan. 5, 1920  
" Major & Dental Surgeon, Dec. 6, 1927  
DECORATION: (P. C.) Victory (World War)

### ALOÑA, GREGORIO

CAPTAIN & DENTAL SURGEON

Born April 24, 1890 in Cavite  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, School of Nursing, Phil. Gen. Hospital  
D. D. S., Philippine Dental College  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Dental Surgeon April 1, 1919  
Promoted 1st Lieut. & Dental Surgeon Jan. 1, 1927  
" Captain & Dental Surgeon December 6, 1927  
SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY  
Appointed Captain, 12 Med. Regt. Res. Dental Corps, January 4, 1924

### FIGUEROA, ROSALIO B.

2nd LIEUT. & PHARMACIST, P. C.

Born September 4, 1903 in San Roque, Cavite  
Graduate, Ateneo de Manila High School  
A. B., Ateneo de Manila  
Ph. Lic., University of Santo Tomas  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Pharmacist, April 1, 1927

## Quartermaster

### LIVINGSTON, CHARLES E.

LIEUT.-COL. & QUARTERMASTER, P. C.

Born January 12, 1875 in New York, U. S. A.  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 23, 1903  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. October 15, 1905  
" 1st Lieut. November 1, 1905  
" Captain February 1, 1908  
" Major September 1, 1915  
Retired May 26, 1919  
Re-appointed 3rd Lieut. August 12, 1922  
Promoted Major September 11, 1922  
" Lieut.-Colonel & Asst. Chief, December 1, 1924  
DECORATIONS:—United States.—Victory (World War)  
Philippine Constabulary  
Distinguished Service Star; Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao  
—Sulu campaigns; Victory (World War); Long Service  
BRITISH.—  
2nd Boer War, Queens and Kings medals, 1899-1902.  
FRENCH.—  
Croix de Guerre.

#### BRITISH SERVICE:

Sgt., Sq. Sgt. Maj., Sq. Sgt. and Reg. Maj. Natal Mtd. police, Imperial Light horse, and South African Light horse from April 6, 1898 to September 1, 1902

#### SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY

2nd Plattsburg Training Camp, Sept. 1, 1917

### AGUILAR, MIGUEL

MAJOR & ASST. QUARTERMASTER, P. C.

Born July 29, 1885 in Manila  
Studied three years in St. Joseph's College, Hongkong, China  
An Ex-Clerk, Constabulary Headquarters, Manila  
Served as Private and Supply-Sergeant, G. S., from May 28, to June 4, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 5, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. August 23, 1917  
" 1st Lieut. October 18, 1917  
" Captain August 24, 1918  
" Major March 11, 1924  
DECORATION: (P. C.) Victory (World War)

### VICENTE L. TORRES

1st LIEUT. & DISBURSING OFFICER, P. C.

Born July 30, 1896 in Cavite  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, in Civil Engineering (C. E.), Pennsylvania Military College, U. S. A.  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 17, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 23, 1923  
" 1st Lieut. March 11, 1924

## Constabulary Academy

### DUCKWORTH-FORD, ROBERT A.

COLONEL & ASSISTANT CHIEF  
SUPERINTENDENT, ACADEMY

Born July 4, 1877 in Colombo, Ceylon  
Passed Senior Local Non-residential Examination, University of Cambridge, 1894  
Honor in Financial Law, King's College, London, 1894  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. Oct. 20, 1903  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1905  
" 1st Lieut. March 1, 1907  
" Captain November 15, 1909  
Resigned December 10, 1913  
Reinstated as 3rd Lieut. February 1, 1922  
Promoted Major February 2, 1922  
" Lieut.-Col. & Assistant Chief, March 10, 1924  
" Colonel & Assistant Chief, June 24, 1927  
DECORATIONS: United States.—Philippine Insurrection  
Philippine Constabulary  
Distinguished Service Star; Visayas, Mindanao, and Luzon campaigns.  
Great Britain.—Rhodesia. African G. S., 1914-1915  
Star; King's medal; Victory Medal.  
Japan.—Red Cross decoration for Relief Services, during the earthquake of September, 1923

**JOHNSON, ORVILLE M.**

MAJOR, P. C.  
*Commandant of Cadets, P. C. Academy*

Born February 24, 1884 in Shambaugh, Iowa, U. S. A.  
 A. B., Cotner University, Lincoln, Neb., U. S. A.  
 Graduate, Constabulary School, March 9, 1912  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. August 22, 1911  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 19, 1913  
 " 1st Lieut. September 1, 1916  
 " Captain Dec. 20 1918  
 Retired Feb. 15, 1920  
 Reinstated as 3rd Lt. Jan. 24, 1921  
 Promoted Major January 25, 1924  
 DECORATIONS—Philippine Constabulary.—  
 Distinguished Service Star; Victory (World War); Min-  
 danao Sulu campaign.

**BAJA, EMANUEL A.**

CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born December 25, 1891 in Cavite  
 A. B., University of the Philippines  
 Graduate, Constabulary School, April 30, 1911  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. October 9, 1913  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. August 1, 1915  
 " 1st Lieut. June 23, 1917  
 " Captain June 1, 1919  
 DECORATION: (P. C.) Victory (World War)

**PUNSALANG, VICENTE J.**

CAPTAIN & SURGEON, P. C.

Born September 11, 1892 in Pampanga  
 Graduate, Pampanga High School  
 A. B., University of the Philippines  
 M. D., College of Medicine & Surgery, U. P.  
 Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Med. Inspr. June 30, 1921  
 Promoted 1st Lieut. & Med. Inspr. July 1, 1921  
 " Captain & Surgeon, June 30, 1929

**JARDELEZA, BERNARDINO**

1st LIEUTENANT, P. C.

Born May 18, 1892 in Iloilo  
 Graduate, Philippine Normal School  
 R. S. E., Pennsylvania Military College, U. S. A.  
 Member, Philippine Bar.  
 Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. Feb. 17, 1920  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. Feb. 23, 1923  
 " 1st Lieut. March 11, 1924  
 Attended Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, U.S.A.

**VILLALUZ, FILOMENO B.**

1st LIEUTENANT, P. C.

Born November 29, 1898 in Rizal  
 Graduate, Philippine Normal School  
 Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 2, 1921  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 11, 1924  
 " 1st Lieut. October 27, 1930  
 Attended Infantry School, Fort Benning Georgia, U.S.A.

**NAVARRETE, FRANCISCO B.**

1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born July 21, 1894 in Bulacan  
 Graduate, Bulacan High School  
 Graduate, Academy, August 11, 1920  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. August 2 1920  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 15, 1924  
 " 1st Lieut. March 29, 1928

**District Commanders****FRANCISCO, GUILLERMO B.**

COLONEL & ASSISTANT CHIEF, P. C.  
*Commander, District of Visayas*

Born February 10, 1885 in Manila  
 Studied five years Ateneo Municipal, Liceo de Manila where  
 he obtained his diploma as bookkeeper  
 Honor Graduate, Constabulary School, December 9, 1908  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. August 20, 1908  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. June 1, 1911  
 " 1st Lieut. November 24, 1913  
 " Captain September 22, 1917  
 Major January 1, 1922  
 " Lieut.-Colonel & Assistant Chief, March 10, 1924  
 " Colonel & Assistant Chief, Nov. 22, 1927  
 DECORATIONS (P. C.) Victory (World War); Long  
 service.

**DOSSER, WILLIAM E.**

COLONEL & ASSISTANT CHIEF  
*Commander, District of Northern Luzon*

Born December 5, 1881 in Tennessee, U. S. A.  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 17, 1907  
 Graduate, Constabulary School April 3, 1903  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 1, 1908  
 " 1st Lieut. Feb. 1, 1911  
 " Captain Sept. 1, 1911  
 " Major February 4, 1919  
 " Lieut.-Colonel & Assistant Chief March 10, 1921  
 " Colonel & Assistant Chief, October 16, 1930  
 DECORATIONS (U. S.) —Philippine campaign  
 Philippine Constabulary.—  
 Victory (World War); Long Service.

SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY

Private, Corporal and Sergeant, 3rd Cavalry, from May 16,  
 1900 to November 15, 1907

**STEVENS, LUTHER R.**

LIEUT.-COL., P. C.

*Commander, District of Mindanao and Sulu*

Born July 4, 1888 in Mississippi, U. S. A.  
 B. S. and M. A., College of Mississippi, U. S. A.  
 Graduate, Constabulary School, Dec. 15, 1910  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 21, 1910  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. Oct. 14 1912  
 " 1st Lieut. Sept. 1, 1912  
 " Captain April 16, 1918  
 Resigned April 30, 1918  
 Reinstated as 3rd Lieut. January 23, 1922  
 Promoted Major January 24, 1922  
 Ad-Interim Lt.-Col. and Assistant Chief, March 14, 1924  
 Promoted Lieut.-Col. and Assistant Chief, January 2, 1927  
 DECORATIONS—Philippine Constabulary.—Distinguished  
 Service Star; Victory (World War); Mindanao cam-  
 paigns.

**BACTAT, EUSTAQUIO**

LIEUT.-COL., P. C.

*Commander, District of Southern Luzon*

Born September 20, 1897 in Manila  
 Studied medicine, San Jose College, Manila for one and  
 one half-years  
 Studied engineering, School of Arts and Officers, Manila  
 for one year.  
 Served in U. S. Cavalry for six months  
 Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant and 1st Sergeant,  
 P. C. Albay, from October 29, 1901 to August 14, 1903  
 Appointed Sub-Inspector, August 15, 1903  
 Promoted 3rd Lieut. Aug. 5, 1905  
 " 2nd Lieut. July 1, 1908  
 " 1st Lieut. Feb. 5, 1910  
 " Captain August 16, 1914  
 " Major January 1, 1919  
 " Lieut.-Colonel & Assistant Chief, June 24, 1927  
 DECORATIONS: (P. C.)—Long service; Victory (World  
 War); Luzon and Visayas campaigns.

**Manila Garrison****CASTAÑEDA, MARIANO N.**

CAPTAIN & C. O., MANILA GARRISON, P. C.

Born December 20, 1892 in Cavite  
 Attended Silliman Institute and Manila High School  
 Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. December 21, 1915  
 Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 24, 1917  
 " 1st Lieut. July 6, 1918  
 " Captain February 24, 1923  
 DECORATIONS (P. C.) Victory (World War); Visayan  
 campaign.

**FRESNIDO, ALFONSO J.**

1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Conductor, P. C. Band*

Born March 22, 1884 in Dumalag, Capiz  
 Attended primary grades in Dumalag, Capiz  
 Enlisted 2nd Class Musician September 1, 1911  
 Promoted 1st Class Musician August 1, 1914  
 " Soloist Professor February 11, 1917  
 Appointed 3rd Lieut. & Conductor, Constabulary Band  
 February 2, 1922  
 Attended Dana's Musical Institute one year, Warren,  
 Ohio, U. S. A.  
 Promoted 1st Lieut. & Conductor, Constabulary Band,  
 August 9, 1922.

**MISSING  
PAGE(S)**

## Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



**DOSSER, WILLIAM E. (Left)**  
*Colonel and Assistant Chief  
 Commander, District of Northern Luzon*  
 Born December 5, 1881 in Tennessee, U.S.A.  
 Graduate, Constabulary School April 31, 1908  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 17, 1907  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 1, 1908  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Feb. 1, 1911  
 " Captain Sept. 1, 1915  
 " Major February 4, 1919  
 " Lieut. Col. & Asst. Chief, March 10, 1924  
 " Colonel & Asst. Chief, October 16, 1930  
 DECORATIONS: U.S.- Philippine Campaign;  
 Philippine Constabulary:-- Victory (World  
 War); Long service.  
 SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY  
 Private, Corporal and Sergeant, 3<sup>rd</sup> Cavalry from  
 May 16, 1900 to November 15, 1907.



**GARMA, HIPOLITO (Right)**  
**MAJOR, P. C.**  
 Born February 2, 1890 in Ilocos Norte  
 Graduate, Manila High School  
 Graduate, Constabulary School, Oct. 31,  
 1913  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 22, 1913  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. August 16, 1914  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 26, 1917  
 " Captain January 1, 1919  
 " Major July 6, 1927  
 DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
 War)



**ATANACIO, MANUEL V. (Left)**  
**CAPTAIN, P. C.**  
 Born December 29, 1894 in Rizal  
 Graduate, Manila High School  
 Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. December 16, 1917  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
 " Captain January 10, 1931  
 DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
 War)



**CAMPO, ANASTACIO C. (Right)**  
**CAPTAIN, P. C.**  
 Born September 7, 1892 in Roubdon  
 Attended Manila High School for 2 years  
 Philippine Normal School for 2 years  
 School of Commerce for one year  
 Law School for one year  
 Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 20, 1915  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 20, 1917  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. June 10, 1918  
 Promoted Captain March 11, 1924  
 DECORATION (P. C.): Victory (World War)

to the Bureau of Animal Industry in the control of rinderpest which broke out in the Ilocos provinces from 1926 to 1929, and in the Cagayan Valley and Mountain Province from 1928 to 1931. They also take part in the extermination of locusts and rats which periodically appear in the district, particularly in the Mountain Province and the Cagayan Valley. For rinderpest and locust work in five years, the force in this district employed 218,879 days. The Constabulary in the Mountain Province perform duties which may be termed "missionary". When officers and soldiers are on patrol they do not only gather information but also explain to the people the benefits of modern civilization such as the use of modern medicaments, the importance of sanitation and education, etc. They also have a great deal to do

in the construction of roads, as they are often called upon to round up road-tax laborers which, in some cases, cannot be done otherwise.

Notwithstanding the few numbers of companies in the district which covers quite an extensive territory, the peace and order obtaining are usually excellent. Perpetrators of crimes are usually brought to the toils of the law and punished for their transgression. The troops have also always proved equal to the problems of our special laws such as the "gambling", "opium", "explosive", "traffic", etc. laws. Communistic societies or agrarian agroupments of socialistic tendencies led by selfish exploiters are conspicuous by their absence in the district. Some such societies have tried to organize but they have been nipped in the bud and died upon birth.

# Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



**LIZARDO, CLARO B. (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born November 4, 1891 in Abra  
Graduate, Academy, February 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1914  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. June 15, 1916  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917  
" Captain February 17, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**QUINTERO, LUIS E. (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born August 25, 1890 in Cagayan  
Attended Cagayan High School for 7 years  
College of Liberal Arts for one year  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1914  
Graduate, Academy, February 15, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 8, 1916  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 9, 1917  
" Captain October 13, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**ROSAS, PIO P. (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born May 5, 1893 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 7, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" Captain January 1, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**SOLIVEN, FIDEL (Right)**

CAPTAIN AND DENTAL SURGEON, P. C.

Born April 24, 1886 in Abra  
Attended Santo Tomas University for two years.  
D. D. S., University of Sto. Tomas  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. & Dental Surgeon December 22, 1917  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Dental Surgeon April 1, 1919  
Promoted Captain & Dental Surgeon December 6, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**VELASCO, MELANIO M. (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born January 4, 1888 in Batangas  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Constabulary School, Oct. 31, 1913  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 22, 1913  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 16, 1915  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. May 24, 1917  
" Captain February 26, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**AGGABAO, HIPOLITO (Right)**  
1st. Lieut., P. C.

Born January 4, 1892 in Nueva Vizcaya  
Completed first year High School in Nueva Vizcaya  
Served as Private, Med. Div. from January 17, 1912 to August 18, 1917, then Private, Sergeant-Major, G.S., D.N.L. January 7, 1916 then First Class Sergeant, Med. Div. from January 8, 1916 to May 9, 1918  
Graduate, Academy, January 21, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 10, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 6, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 23, 1923  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)

## Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



**BRILLANTES, JUAN (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born June 21, 1888 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
A.B., Silliman Institute  
Served as Private, Corporal and Sergeant, from  
October 1, 1916 to May 16, 1917  
Graduate, Academy, January 21, 1921  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 17, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 12, 1918  
" 1st Lieut. January 1, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**BULAN, PEDRO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born January 8, 1896 in Cagayan  
Served as private, corporal, sergeant and  
1st sergeant from October 1, 1904 to  
October 1, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. October 2, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. September 11, 1918  
" 1st Lieut. May 27, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Long service.



**GARCIA, CALIXTO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born October 14, 1888 in Ilocos Sur  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant  
Sergeant-Major, G. S., from May 11,  
1906 to June 5, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 6, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. April 16, 1918  
" 1st Lieut. Jan. 1, 1919  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Long service medal; Mindanao  
campaign



**GARCIA, VALENTIN T. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born November 10, 1896 in Cagayan  
Graduate, Cagayan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 1, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1922  
" 1st Lieut. July 1, 1925  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao-Sulu  
campaign



**JIMENEZ, MANUEL T. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born January 1, 1893 in Nueva Ecija  
Graduate, Colegio Mercantil High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 26, 1919  
" 1st Lieut. December 13, 1920



**LOMUTAD, EUSTAQUIO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born Sept. 20, 1890 in Abra  
Attended Manila High School for 2 years  
Completed Ranger's Course, Los Baños,  
U. S.  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 7, 1917  
" 1st Lieut. January 1, 1919  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Mindanao campaign

# Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



**MADAMBA, RICARDO LL. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT. & MED. INSPTR., P. C.

*Born February 7, 1897 in Ilocos Norte  
A. B., College of Liberal Arts, U. P.  
M. D., University of the Philippines.  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insptr. August  
2, 1926*

*Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insptr. August  
3, 1926*

**DECORATION (P. C.)** Mindanao-Sulu  
campaign



**SILERIO, PORFIRIO R. (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 11, 1898 in Albay  
Studied one year in National University  
Graduate Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 11, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926*



**ABELLANA, ANANIAS F. (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born January 25, 1903 in Bohol  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 13, 1929*



**ANCHETA, LINO G. (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born September 23, 1899 in Ilocos Norte  
Graduate, Ilocos Norte High School  
Graduate, Academy June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 28, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 23, 1930*



**BABISTA, SALVADOR V. (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 21, 1901 in Tayabas  
Graduate, Tayabas High School  
Attended the National University  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 3, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. October 22, 1930*



**CAYUGAN, DELFIN G. (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 1, 1901 in Pampanga  
Graduate, Far Eastern College, Manila  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 19, 1927*

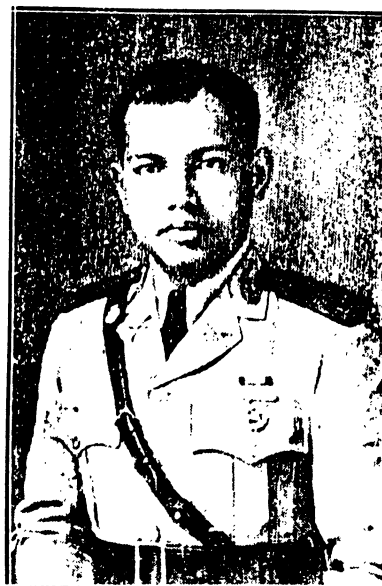


## Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



**GIMENO, FRANCISCO C. (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 20, 1895 in Batangas  
Graduate, Batangas High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed, 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 2, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926*



**SESE, ALFREDO C. (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 21, 1902 in Bulacan  
Attended Bulacan High School for 3 years  
and Central Luzon Agricultural School  
for 2 years.  
Served as Private, Lance-Corporal, Cor-  
poral, Sergeant, and Sergeant-Major  
from January 1, 1921 to December  
31, 1924  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 3, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 23, 1930  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao cam-  
paign*



**VILLANUEVA, LUIS (left)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 27, 1894 in Tarlac  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 18, 1926*



**CASTRO, MANUEL G. (Right)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 12, 1903 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Studied 1 year, College of Education, U.P.  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 24, 1928*



**CHAVES, LUIS A. (Left)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 25, 1900 in Cuenca, Batangas  
Graduate, Batangas High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 18, 1927*



**TORRALBA, MARGARITO S. (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born July 20, 1894 in Bohol.  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1927  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" Captain March 11, 1924*



## Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



**VILLALOBOS, ANTONIO N. (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born June 13, 1895 in Hocos Sur  
Graduate, Hocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 21, 1920  
" Captain April 1, 1931  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)*



**BRAVO, ANTONIO (Right)**  
1st. Lieut., P. C.

*Born January 17, 1887 in Abra  
Served as Private, Corporal, and Supply—Sergeant  
from April 30, 1909 to August 3, 1917  
Studied 1 year, Bangued Intermediate School  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 4, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. August 1, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 29, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)*



**DAMIAN, ANDRES D. (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 30, 1892 in Tarlac  
Graduate, High School in Colegio Mercantil  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 22, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
DECORATION (P.C.) Victory (World War)*



**SUBIATE FELICIANO (Right)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 9, 1903 in Tarlac  
Graduate, Tarlac High School  
Served as Private, from May 1, 1924  
to September 30, 1925  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 5, 1928*



**VILLASE, ESTEBAN (Left)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 3, 1902 in Bokod, Benguet  
Graduate, Mt. Province High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1928  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1930*



**LUNA, VICTORIANO (Right)**  
Major & Surgeon, P. C.

*Born March 28, 1885 in Batangas  
Graduate, Batangas High School  
M. D., University of the Philippines  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insp. March 9, 1914  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insp. November 16, 1915  
Promoted Captain & Surgeon, September 18, 1917  
Promoted Major & Surgeon, January 5, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)*

## Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



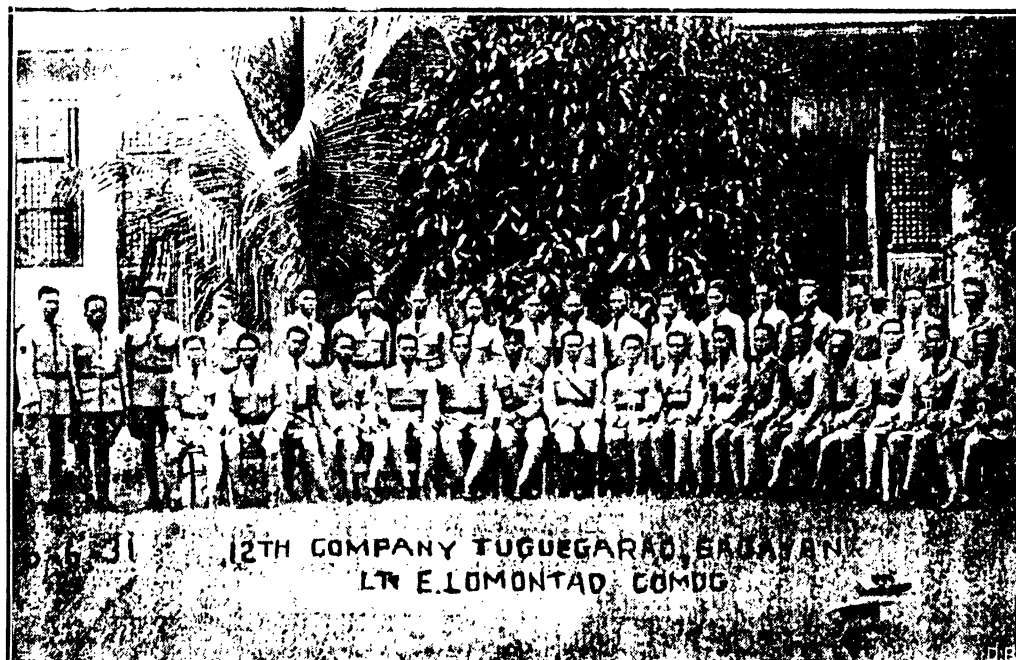
**DARIO, NEPOMUCENO F. (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 8, 1897 in Claveria, Cagayan*  
*Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, June 17, 1919*  
*Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 18, 1919*  
*Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 27, 1920*  
*" 1st Lieut. March 11, 1924*



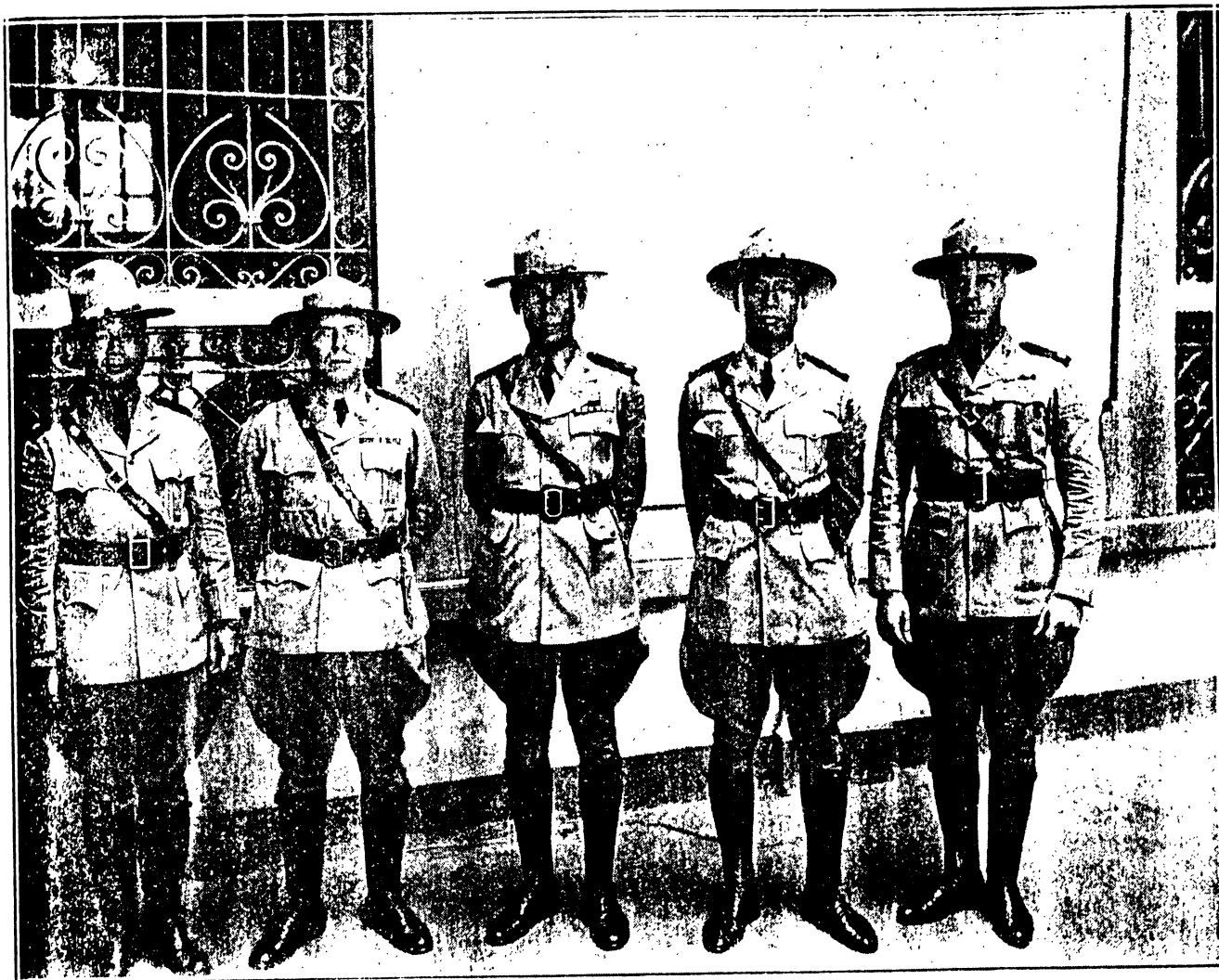
**ESPIRITU, JOAQUIN (Right)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 7, 1896 in Rizal*  
*Graduate, Manila High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, Sept. 17, 1919*  
*Appointed 3rd Lieut. Sept. 18, 1919*  
*Promoted 2nd Lieut. Sept. 6, 1920*  
*" 1st Lieut. August 1, 1925*



12TH COMPANY TUGUEGARAO, SAMAR  
LTN E. LOMONTAO, COMDG

## DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON



### DISTRICT STAFF

*Left to right: Major S. Gallardo, Inspector, 1st Division; Major C. Cerquella, Inspector, 2nd Division; Lieutenant-Colonel E. Bactat, District Commander; Captain F. I. Torres, District Adjutant; and Major A. Valdes, Inspector, 3rd Division*

# History Of The District Of Southern Luzon

By Lieutenant-Colonel EUSTAQUIO BACTAT, *District Commander.*

—) ÷ (—

1. On the 14th day of October in the year 1901, during the incumbency of Captain Henry T. Allen, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, as Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, par. 1, Order No. 49, was issued dividing the Archipelago into FIRST, SECOND and THIRD DISTRICTS for purposes of Constabulary administration.

The FIRST DISTRICT, under First Assistant Chief DAVID J. BAKER, Jr., with headquarters at Manila, embraced among other provinces the following, now under the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON:

1. Bataan, 2. Bulacan, 3. Nueva Ecija, 4.

Pampanga, 5. Pangasinan, 6. Rizal, 7. Tarlac, 8. Zambales.

The SECOND DISTRICT, under Third Assistant Chief WALLACE C. TAYLOR, with headquarters at Lucena, Tayabas, embraced also among other provinces the following, now under the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON:

1. Albay, 2 and 3. Ambos Camarines (now Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur), 4. Cavite, 5. Marinduque, 6. Masbate, 7. Sorsogon, 8. Tayabas.

The THIRD DISTRICT did not embrace any of the provinces now under the DISTRICT OF

## SOUTHERN LUZON.

The following provinces now under the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON were not then embraced by any of the above FIRST, SECOND and THIRD DISTRICTS:

1. Batangas, 2. Laguna, 3. Mindoro, 4. Palawan.

II. On June 13, 1904, under paragraph 7, G. O. No. 73, the Archipelago was resub-divided and into more districts: FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH and FIFTH.

The provinces now under the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON were then grouped as follows:

## FIRST DISTRICT:

1. Bataan, 2. Batangas, 3. Bulacan, 4. Cavite, 5. Laguna, 6. Nueva Ecija, 7. Pampanga, 8. Pangasinan, 9. Rizal, 10. Tarlac, 11. Zambales.

## SECOND DISTRICT:

12. Albay, 13 and 14. Camarines (now Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur), 15. Masbate, 16. Mindoro, 17. Sorsogon, 18. Tayabas.

## THIRD DISTRICT:

19. Paragua (now Palawan)

Only the province of MARINDUQUE which is now under the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON was not included under any of the above DISTRICTS as it was only made a separate province for Constabulary purposes on December 21, 1929, under par. 2, S. O. No. 240, H. P. C. However, it previously belonged to the province of Tayabas which was grouped under the SECOND DISTRICT.

III. On January 9, 1909, under par. 3, G. O. No. 4, the designation and limits of Constabulary districts as it affected the new DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON were announced as follows, to be effective January 15th of the same year:

The FIRST DISTRICT was changed to DISTRICT OF CENTRAL LUZON.

SECOND DISTRICT to DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON.

THIRD DISTRICT to DISTRICT OF VISAYAS, ETC.

The provinces under the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON now were then grouped under the DISTRICT OF CENTRAL LUZON and the then DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON as follows:

## DISTRICT OF CENTRAL LUZON:

1. Bataan, 2. Batangas, 3. Bulacan, 4. Cavite, 5. Laguna, 6. Mindoro, 7. Nueva Ecija, 8. Palawan, 9. Pampanga, 10. Pangasinan, 11. Rizal, 12. Tarlac, 13. Tayabas, 14. Subprovince of Marinduque and 15. Zambales.

## THE THEN DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON:

16. Albay, Subprovince of Catanduanes, 17 and 18. Ambos Camarines (now Camarines Nor-

te and Camarines Sur) 19. Sorsogon and 20. Subprovince of Masbate.

IV. As the Appropriation Bill for 1917 abolished the District headquarters of NORTHERN LUZON, CENTRAL LUZON and VISAYAS, G. O. No. 1, dated January 4, 1917, during the incumbency of General HERMAN HAIL as Chief of the Philippine Constabulary, was issued. Automatically, the DISTRICT CHIEFS of NORTHERN LUZON, CENTRAL LUZON and VISAYAS ceased to be as such and were designated INSPECTORS for NORTHERN LUZON, CENTRAL LUZON and VISAYAS, respectively, and their respective DISTRICT ADJUTANTS assigned to provincial duties.

V. On October 29, 1925, par. 1, G. O. No. 25, was issued reorganizing the Constabulary again into districts by direction of His Excellency, the Governor General, and in compliance with par. 16, M. P. C., amended as follows:

"Par. 16. The territory of the Islands is divided into several Constabulary districts, the number and extent of which are announced in orders by the Chief.

Each district is commanded by an assistant chief or by a senior officer of field rank".

Under this last reorganization of Constabulary districts, the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON at first was given the following provinces with headquarters at Manila:

1. Albay, 2. Bataan, 3. Batangas, 4. Bulacan, 5. Camarines Norte, 6. Camarines Sur, 7. Cavite, 8. Laguna, 9. Marinduque, 10. Mindoro, 11. Palawan, 12. Pampanga, 13. Rizal, 14. Sorsogon, 15. Tarlac, 16. Tayabas, 17. Zambales.

The province of MASBATE then embraced by the DISTRICT OF VISAYAS was later transferred to this DISTRICT effective August 1, 1927, under G. O. No. 23, dated July 18, 1927, during the incumbency of Brigadier-General C. E. Nathorst as Chief of Philippine Constabulary.

Summarizing this last reorganization which took effect in 1926, the DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN LUZON at present comprises the following twenty (20) provinces with 46 stations of companies and detachments, 1639 authorized strength and 116 officers:

Albay, Bataan, Batangas, Bulacan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Cavite, Laguna, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Nueva Ecija, Palawan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Sorsogon, Tarlac, Tayabas, Zambales.

VI. Colonel L. R. SWEET, now Chief of Staff, was the first District Commander and was in command from January 1, 1926, to January 18, 1927. Colonel JOSE DE LOS REYES, now retired and Chief of the Secret Service, Bureau of Customs, was the second Chief of this district. He

(Continued on page 116)

# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**CRUZ, ADRIANO T. (Left)**  
**MAJOR & SURGEON, P. C.**  
 Born March 5, 1888 in Bulacan  
 M. D., George Washington University, U.  
 S. A.  
 Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insptr. Jan.  
 20, 1919  
 Promoted Captain & Surgeon, November  
 1, 1925  
 Promoted Major & Surgeon, January 20,  
 1931.



**TANEDO, EULALIO (Right)**  
**MAJOR, P. C.**  
 Born February 25, 1888 in Tulae  
 Graduate, Tulae High School  
 Graduate, Constabulary School, Sept. 30, 1912  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 1, 1912  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 24, 1913  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 24, 1917  
 " Captain October 12, 1918  
 " Major February 15, 1927  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World War):  
 Visayas campaign.



**VALDES, ALEJO (Left)**  
**MAJOR, P. C.**  
 Born November 7, 1890 in Manila  
 A.B., "Instituto General y Tecnico," Barcelona, Spain  
 Studied medicine in Santa Tomas University for three  
 years  
 Graduate, Constabulary School, April 30, 1914  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 14, 1914  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1915  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. June 26, 1917  
 " Captain June 1, 1919  
 " Major March 11, 1924  
**DECORATIONS (P. C.)** Victory (World War):  
 Mindanao campaign.



**BORBON, FORTUNATO (Right)**  
**CAPTAIN, P. C.**  
 Born February 27, 1890 in Batangas  
 Attended Batangas Intermediate School  
 Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant, and Sergeant-  
 Major, from January 13, 1909 to February 9,  
 1916  
 Graduate, Academy, January 25, 1920  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 10, 1916  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. May 16, 1917  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. November 12, 1918  
 " Captain March 29, 1928  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World War):



**CACDAG, SOTERO F. (Left)**  
**CAPTAIN, P. C.**  
 Born April 22, 1894 in La Union  
 Graduate, Manila High School  
 Studied 1 year, Col. of Liberal Arts, U.P.  
 Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
 " Captain February 1, 1925  
**DECORATION (P. C.)**—Victory (World  
 War)



**CAMBALIZA, HUGO C. (Right)**  
**CAPTAIN, P. C.**  
 Born April 9, 1894 in Ilocos Sur  
 Graduate, Cagayan High School  
 Studied six months in the U. P.  
 Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
 Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. Dec. 11, 1916  
 Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sept. 1, 1917  
 " 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Jan. 1, 1919  
 " Captain March 6, 1926  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World  
 War)

## History of the District of Southern Luzon

(Continued from page 114)

held the command up to October 31, 1928, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Colonel EUSTAQUIO BACTAT who was assigned as Acting District Commander from November 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929. Lieut.-Colonel BACTAT was relieved by Colonel REYES who reported back to duty from accrued leave on April 1, 1929. Colonel REYES again commanded the district until October 15, 1930, as he was retired from active service the following day, October 16, 1930. Lieut.-Colonel EUSTAQUIO BACTAT again succeeded him as District Commander and still is in command to the present time.

On April 1, 1929, the post of an Assistant District Commander of Southern Luzon was created. Lieut.-Colonel BACTAT was the first to hold the position and held it until his assignment as Acting District Commander of Visayas from May 11, 1929, to October 30, 1929. On October 31, 1929, he was again assigned Assistant District Commander of Southern Luzon. Lieut.-Colonel PAULINO SANTOS, now retired and Director of Prisons, held it next. Then it was held by Lieut.-Colonel OCHOA who is now on extended leave.

The position of District Adjutant was first held by First Lieut. F. I. TORRES who is still holding it as Captain. Major RAMON OCHOA succeeded as District Adjutant and Inspector when Captain TORRES went on accrued leave. Major CERQUELLA was detailed next to relieve Major OCHOA as such but he never performed the duties of the office as Captain TORRES reported back to duty in time and relieved Major OCHOA as District Adjutant.

There is no Assistant District Commander for Southern Luzon and no Inspector for the First Division of the District with headquarters at Manila at the present time.

The two other Inspectors in the district, one assigned at Legaspi, Albay, in charge of the Second Division and the other at Lingayen, Pangasinan, as Inspector of the Third Division, are also assigned as Provincial Commanders of Albay and Pangasinan, respectively.

VII. Undoubtedly there is a decided advantage in dividing the Archipelago into Constabulary districts—closer and more effective supervision bringing about more systematic and fruitful administration—better results.

### VIII. ACTIVITIES:

(A) 1. Just to give an idea of the kind of work handled by the Constabulary in this district in connection with the TYPHOON of 1926, we shall quote below a portion of our Quarterly Report to the Chief of Constabulary pertaining to the province of BATANGAS:

"The typhoon of November 5th which damaged many buildings, destroyed roads and bridges, devastated sugar-

cane fields and plantations of oranges, claimed a toll of several persons. This province was the most severely hit. The dining room, kitchen and bathroom at Lipa collapsed. At Paliko all houses of enlisted men's families were blown down and the roofing of the barracks, dining room and officer's quarters blown off. Two officers and 56 men including Lt. De Guzman and 15 men from Calamba, Laguna, guarded and worked in the badly stricken places. Forty (40) men were on patrol throughout the affected places to prevent looting and to give necessary help. 1st Lt. Caedo, Medical Inspector, was on duty in the stricken region."

2. That which pertained to the province of TAYABAS shows not only the work tackled by the Constabulary, but also the fate of a Constabulary soldier. The report is quoted as follows:

"At Gumaca the barracks of 71st Company was entirely destroyed killing Pvt. T. Villarubia then a guard member. The Station Commander submitted estimate of P2,500.00 for the Company. Officers' quarters damaged and repairs estimated to about P500.00. Buildings are now about to be completed. H. P. C. immediately had requested the Governor General for special fund for the Constabulary buildings destroyed or damaged by the typhoon."

3. There was a typhoon during 1927 which hit the province of NUEVA ECIJA quite hard. We are quoting hereinunder our report about it to show the kind of work done by the local Constabulary:

"This province was, from about 11:00 p. m., September 17, to about 3:00 a. m., September 18, 1927, visited by a typhoon supposed to be the worst during the past 40 years. Ten persons were reported drowned by flood in Carrangalan, 13 missing and 2 injured; in Pantabangan 13 killed. According to report of September 29, 1927, by the Provincial Commander, the roads in the northern and central parts of the province were damaged, exact extent of which cannot as yet be ascertained. Regular trips of the railroad were suspended for 3 days. The telegraph lines were interrupted for three days and the telephone up to September 29, 1927. Rice plants to the value of about P14,000.00 damaged, cattle worth about P9,000.00 perished and houses of mixed materials valued at P4,000.00 destroyed. The Muñoz Agricultural School lost about P2,400.00 worth of buildings and crops.

4. Another report of a typhoon showing how the services rendered by Constabulary had been appreciated is quoted below from the Third Quarterly Report to the Chief of Constabulary:

"Two typhoons visited the district during the quarter. The first one lasted September 1-4, 1929, the second September 16-18, 1929. Those that were hardest hit and suffered most are Infanta and Polillo of Tayabas, Catanduanes of Albay, Camarines Sur and Bulacan. Roads and bridges were greatly damaged thus traffic was obstructed, land and water transportations, telephone and telegraph lines were interrupted, several towns inundated and were under water for several days. The flood washed down many houses, drowned many working animals and destroyed to a great extent agricultural crops, such as rice, coconuts, abaca, bananas, etc. Some barrios along the overflowed rivers were

(Continued on page 118)

# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**CRUZ, SEVERO C. (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born November 6, 1894 in Rizal  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, May 14, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 15, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 27, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" Captain July 19, 1929  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**DONESA, FRANCISCO P. (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born June 16, 1894 in Cagayan  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 13, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. August 23, 1918  
" Captain July 11, 1923  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**JALANDONI, RAFAEL (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born November 10, 1894 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" Captain August 1, 1925  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**LASAM, ELADIO (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born February 23, 1891 in Cagayan  
Graduate, Cagayan High School  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 23, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 21, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. May 1, 1918  
" Captain January 1, 1922  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**LEGASPI, CIRILO (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born July 9, 1892 in Manila  
A. B., Ateneo de Manila  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 7, 1919  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Jan. 1, 1919  
" Captain December 15, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**MENDOZA, EDILBERTO (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born February 26, 1893 in Pangasinan  
Attended Pangasinan High School for 2 years  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 30, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 24, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 6, 1918  
" Captain September 9, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



## History of the District of Southern Luzon

(Continued from page 116)

washed out. Many lives were lost especially in Infanta and Polillo, Bulacan, Camarines Sur and Catanduanes. Sixty-six persons were reported dead and 30 still missing in Infanta, 16 died in Polillo, approximately 65 in Bulacan and 14 in Camarines Sur excluding 11 still unaccounted for. There were a few launches and sail-boats that sank during these typhoons but the most important one was the sinking of the S. S. MAYON of the Manila Railroad Company in Ragay Gulf while on her way to take refuge at Aloneros, Tayabas. Of her officers and 40 crew, 22 were drifted alive, 13 died and 5 were missing, including her Captain.

(B) Another important activity is the suppression of Negrito depredations in Zambales.

From 1926 to the present year some bands of unruly Negritos and Negrito outlaws hiding themselves in the mountain fastnesses of Zambales had occasionally swooped down upon the cattle ranches at sitios Cayaña and Kilingkiling, Municipality of Botolan, and chased cattle therein killing them if they could with their bows and arrows for food consumption.

In one instance, some of these Negritos were located by a Constabulary patrol on September 20, 1926 and Private Luciano Redor was slightly wounded on the chest by an arrow. No member of the band of Negritos was killed although it was believed there were several wounded but were able to escape.

In another instance, on August 17, 1927, there was another encounter between these Negrito depredators and Constabulary patrol. The Negritos were surprised chasing cattle from a certain ranch by the patrol. An exchange of gunshots and arrows ensued but no casualty registered, and the Negritos were able to escape.

On September 19, 1929, two (2) Negrito outlaws were killed in Mt. Binua, Botolan, during an encounter of these Negrito fugitives who escaped from the provincial jail at Iba while detained as accused for theft of large cattle. Lieut. D. de Guzman, the Detachment Commander at Villar, was in charge of a detachment of 13 enlisted men accompanied by a Mr. W. L. Beach, a Negrito president and six Negrito policemen. No casualty on the part of the detachment.

Through activities of the Villar Constabulary detachment, one of the principal leaders of these bands of unruly Negritos and Negrito outlaws surrendered on November 22, 1929, and several others were arrested during 1930.

On June 17, 1931, a member of another Negrito band of fugitives who escaped from the provincial jail at Iba on September 21, 1930, was killed in an encounter with a detachment consisting of 14 enlisted men, a Negrito president and some Negrito policemen, under the charge of Lt. A. De Guzman, Detachment Commander at Villar.

The three other members of the band were able to escape while no casualty on the part of the Constabulary was registered.

### (C) LEAF MINER CAMPAIGN—

With the Constabulary forces of the provinces affected: Batangas, Laguna and Tayabas, 14 other officers and 316 enlisted men from other provinces in the district were detailed to cooperate with the other authorities, municipal, provincial and insular, especially with the Bureau of Plant Industry, to enforce the rules and regulations of the campaign, in short to make the leaf-miner campaign more effective. Our Constabulary in this particular instance cooperated with the other entities of the government above-mentioned for over a year, from the early part of January, 1930, to about the early part of February, 1931.

(D) One very important phase of Constabulary work in the District of Southern Luzon has much to do with troubles of landowners and tenants in connection with unlawful activities of dangerous secret societies. We will attempt to show the activities of the Constabulary in this respect by quoting below excerpts from our SECOND and THIRD QUARTERLY REPORTS of 1927, respectively, to the Chief of Constabulary pertaining to the province of Bulacan:

"The differences of landowners and tenants with respect to the payment of irrigation fees have gained press publicity to a certain extent, particularly so with the activities of the discontented tenants, members of "KAPATIRAN MAGSASAKA" under the leadership of Attorney Vicente Almazar. These discontented tenants have resorted to molesting the peaceful tenants, threatening and coercing them, damaging their properties and went as far as committing serious physical injuries resulting in the murder of a father and son. The condition, however, is much improved due to the intervention of the Bureau of Labor to amicably settle their differences and constant look-out on the part of the Constabulary including the interviews or conferences the undersigned had with several leaders of the ASSOCIATION OF LANDOWNERS and "KAPATIRAN MAGSASAKA". The situation is believed well under control by the Constabulary".

"The heavy penalty imposed by the Court of First Instance of Bulacan on Pedro de la Cruz and three other "KAPATIRANS" for the murder of Alejandro Aquino and his son, also "KAPATIRANS" (but disgruntled), and the conviction of Attorney Vicente Almazar, head of the "KAPATIRANS", and 5 members for "COACCION CON LESIONES" to 4 months and 1 day imprisonment, have undoubtedly brought the general peace conditions of the province with respect to agrarian differences of which mention was made in the next previous Quarterly Report to normalcy."

(E) Another work which time and again has always been bothering our district has relation to agrarian troubles. For instance, the troubles of the Pampanga Sugar Mills and the tenants of Dinalupihan Estate where members of the latter on October 27, 1927, resorted to criminal acts by as-

(Continued on page 120)



# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**NATIVIDAD, ARSENIO (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born May 5, 1894 in Rizal*  
*Graduate, Manila High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 30, 1917*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. October 1, 1918*  
*" Captain June 21, 1924*  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World War)



**RELLOSA, EMETERIO (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born March 3, 1889 in Laguna*  
*Graduate, Manila High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 23, 1915*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. December 5, 1916*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 15, 1918*  
*" Captain January 1, 1922*  
**DECORATIONS (P. C.)** Victory (World War); Visayas campaign



**TABUENA, PEDRO F. (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born May 13, 1893 in Sorsogon*  
*Graduate, Phil. Normal School*  
*Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919*  
*" Captain March 14, 1923*  
**DECORATION (P. C.)**—Victory (World War)



**TORRES FELICISIMO I. (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born October 26, 1894 in Tulae*  
*Attended Manila High School for 3 years*  
*" Phil. & Mercantile Law School for six months*  
*Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919*  
*" Captain July 6, 1927*  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World War);



**ALEJANDRE, ROMAN (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 24, 1890 in Batangas*  
*Graduate, Batangas High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 26, 1917*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919*  
**DECORATIONS (P. C.)** Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign



**OLAÑO, MANUEL R. (Right)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 31, 1900 in Naga, Camarines Sur*  
*Graduate, Camarines Sur High School*  
*Attended Seminary College, 1910-1916*  
*Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1928*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 2, 1930*

## History of the District of Southern Luzon

(Continued from page 118)

saulting three employees of the former. The Constabulary investigated the case, found the offenders, arrested and prosecuted them. The Pampanga Sugar Mills, in the construction of their railroad track through the Hacienda which was strongly opposed by the tenants, were guarded by a Constabulary detachment to protect the property and employees of the Company and to preserve law and order.

(F) In connection with the dangerous eruptions of the Mayon Volcano during 1928, the Constabulary of the district of Southern Luzon rendered invaluable services as can be seen from our reports quoted as follows:

"On account of the recent activity of Mayon Volcano, many inhabitants of the immediate vicinity have already deserted their places for fear of an impending dangerous eruption. Fifteen (15) soldiers from Sorsogon are now on temporary duty with Albay Constabulary for any emergency particularly to maintain peace and order and to safeguard the properties left behind by the refugees. Constabulary of Camarines Sur and Tayabas instructed to have an officer each and available men kept in readiness for a call. Representatives of the Red Cross are also ready to lend their ever ready help. Local Government officials are now helping. Ocular scientific observations is being conducted at present by representatives of the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Science. Undersigned went with these representatives.

"The 3 officers and 45 men detailed from nearby Companies to work in conjunction with the 2nd Company, Legaspi for preservation of law and order and relief work during the activity of the Mayon Volcano were ordered back to their respective stations, as follows, inasmuch as the volcano has apparently ceased its activity:

Aug. 12th—1 officer and 10 men, 67th Co., Sorsogon

Aug. 23rd—1 officer and 9 men, 4th Co., Naga.

Aug. 23rd—1 officer and 7 men, 3rd Co., Virac

Sept. 20th—1 Corpl. and 1 Pts., 67th Co., Sorsogon

Sept. 20th—1 Sgt. and 5 Pts., 4th Co., Naga

Sept. 20th—1 Corpl. and 7 Pts., 3rd Co., Virac.

(G) About secret societies we are quoting below our report pertaining to the province of Nueva Ecija just to show another kind of activity of the District:

"A 'COLORUM' movement with the object of overthrowing the government and seizing properties of the rich, was, in the early part of January 1929, discovered in the province following the arrest of 14 members by the police of Rizal and the Constabulary. One PEDRO CALUSA of San Nicolas, Pangasinan, an ex-convict of Oahu Prison, City and County of Honolulu, was the Chief and master mind of the movement. His Adjutant General, IGNACIO OBLERO and Lieutenant ELPIDIO TRINIDAD, were ex-convicts of the colorum uprising of 1925 in Rizal. The timely discovery of their plot and prompt action of the Constabulary frustrated the movement which is at present considered totally uprooted. Pedro Calusa, Ignacio Oblero and others were accused for CONSPIRACY before the Justice of the Peace Court, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, and Ignacio Oblero, Elpidio Trinidad and 12 others for SEDITION before Justice Peace Court, Rizal. Oblero still remains at large: Constabulary is hot after his arrest. The situation is

well under control by the Constabulary."

(H) On account of lack of confidence of the people through the inefficiency of several police forces of the provinces of Albay, Cavite and Rizal, some of their local police forces have been placed and are still under Constabulary control.

(I) One of the most difficult problems which confronts the District of Southern Luzon at present is to stem the tide of COMMUNISM now fast gaining grounds in the Islands by the dissemination of RED propaganda from Soviet Russia by Filipinos who had been pensioned to study this form of government in Russia. Among some of the strongest and most prominent living leaders of this movement are CRISANTO EVANGELISTA and JACINTO MANAHAN, both well known labor leaders, JUAN FELEO and his brother-in-law IGNACIO NABONG, a practicing attorney at Santa Rosa, Nueva Ecija, and others. The activities of these red propagandists have already affected the provinces of Bataan, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Nueva Ecija, Tayabas and Rizal. The Reds have recently so activated their movements that their leaders and many followers are now facing prosecution before the Civil Court for sedition. Their propaganda are inciting, ruinous and destructive to peace and order with the end in view of overthrowing the constituted authorities of the Philippine Government and establishing a government patterned after that of Soviet Russia. They had been holding meetings and in some instances insisted in holding meetings in the face of disapproval by local authorities. This happened in Nueva Ecija and Rizal where the local Constabulary rightfully stepped in to make their authority felt. Their strength is ever increasing and place where there are many poor ignorant people and laborers afford fertile soil for them. Just to show their activity, some of their leaders came out openly under the banner of the COMMUNIST PARTY during the last general elections and their candidates for the various elective posts in different provinces obtained the following results:

### BATAAN

For Senator: Crisanto Evangelista—120 votes.

For Governor: Lucio Pilapil, Abucay—No record of result.

For Municipal President of Dinalupihan:

Eulogio de Regla, present Municipal Secretary of Dinalupihan—No record of result

### LAGUNA

For Senator: Crisanto Evangelista—No record of result.  
For Representative:

1st District:—Caguin—No record of result.

For Provincial Governor: Maximo Gutierrez—No record of result.

For Members, Provincial Board:

Simplicio Ludovico—No record of result.

For Municipal President of Longos:

Doningo Acuesta—ELECTED.

(Continued on page 122)

# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**BARRIOS, ANGELES R. (Left)**

1st. Lieut., P. C.

Born August 1, 1892 in Albay  
Graduate, Albay High School  
Served as Private, Lance-Corporal, Sergeant-Major  
in Samar from June 6, 1916 to Jan. 31, 1918  
Graduate, Academy, July 16, 1918  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 17, 1918  
Promoted 3rd Lieut. January 21, 1920  
" 1st Lieut. February 24, 1923  
DECORATION (P.C.)—Victory (World War)



**CASTANEDA, GREGORIO (Right)**

1st. Lieut., P. C.

Born December 11, 1891 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 16, 1918  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. June 18, 1919  
" 1st Lieut. January 1, 1922  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**DEVERAS, ANTERO (Left)**

1st. Lieut., P. C.

Born January 2, 1896 in Camarines Sur  
Graduate, Camarines Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1918  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 26, 1919  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 21, 1920  
" 1st Lieut. December 12, 1923  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao campaign



**DOMAUAL, TOMAS (Right)**

1st. Lieut., P. C.

Born September 12, 1895 in Abra  
Graduate, Philippine Normal School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1st Lieut. January 21, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



**ESTANIEL, DELFIN (Left)**

1st. Lieut., P. C.

Born December 24, 1895 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 7, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 23, 1923  
" 1st Lieut. July 6, 1927



**FERNANDEZ, MIGUEL R. (Right)**

1st Lieut. & Dental Surgeon, P. C.

Born December 14, 1902 in Palawan  
Graduate, Far Eastern College  
D. D. S., Philippine Dental College  
Junior Red Cross Dentist for Neg. Occidental since June, 1924  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Dent. Surgeon, Jan. 1, 1927  
Promoted 1st Lieut. & Dental Surgeon, Jan. 1, 1930

## SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY

First Lieut. 12th Med. Regiment, Reserve  
Dental Corps, (PS) Ft. McKinley,  
October 1, 1926

## Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**FERREOL, GREGORIO F. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 17, 1894 in Pangasinan*  
*Graduate, Pangasinan High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917*  
*Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917*  
*Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1919*  
*" 1st Lieut. January 21, 1920*  
**DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)**



**JAVALERA, LAMBERTO T. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 12, 1895 in Cavite*  
*Graduate, Colegio Mercantil High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, July 5, 1918*  
*Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 6, 1918*  
*Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 21, 1920*  
*" 1st Lieut. February 23, 1921*  
**DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)**

### History of the District of Southern Luzon

(Continued from page 120)

(J) An all-important duty of the Constabulary of this district is the watching of the movements and activities of secret fanatical societies and the suppression and controlling of their outbursts. In the "COLORUM" outbreak on January 10-11, 1931, in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, two of our officers, 1st Lieut. Sulpicio Bachini and 3rd Lieut. Martin A. San Pedro, Commanding Officer and Junior Officer, respectively, and three enlisted men, Corporal Pascual Labaro, Pvs. Esteban Blando and Basilio Lantion, all of the 59th Company, were killed, and Capt. Mariano N. Castañeda, Commanding Officer, Manila Garrison, 1st Lieut. Jose G. Polotan, Commanding Officer, 58th Company, Dagupan, Pangasinan, Sgt. Eligio Abarca, 68th Company, Paniqui, Tarlac, Pvs. Liberato Viado, Victoriano Lantion, Guillermo Layco and Esteban Santiago, 59th Company, Tayug, Pangasinan, were wounded, and three civilians were also killed. This is only to show how dangerous these secret fanatical societies are. The "COLORUMS" belong to the low type of people. Being of the ignorant class, they were easily led by irresponsible persons who could not foresee and can never realize the consequences of their acts. They numbered about 60 persons of both sexes. They were duly prosecuted in court for murder and sedition and convicted.

(K) The other activities of course of lesser

importance which concern the District of Southern Luzon are numerous. They vary from usual investigations of numerous crimes, grave and less serious, and the taking of court action thereof when warranted by circumstances, to constant patrolling throughout the district including the remotest barrios and sitios for the purpose of observing general peace conditions and doing such other duties of kindred nature. Helping and cooperating with the different entities of the government in the enforcement of quarantine regulations for dangerous animal and epidemic diseases is another phase of our activities. Escorting government authorities while in the performance of their duties which endanger their lives, such as executing court orders, is another. Helping fire sufferers is quite ordinary and acting as representatives of the Executive Bureau during elections is usual. Acting as inspectors of the Public Service Commission and as Deputies of the Director of Public Works to enforce more effectively the motor vehicle laws and traffic rules and joint regulations is our work today. The rounding up and prosecution of cattle thieves form another. The suppression of illegal fishing by dynamiting; stopping illegal hunting; detecting and seizing of firearms held illegally and helping in locust campaigns have always been part of our work. The eradication of prostitution in the neighborhood of Manila has been for sometime committed to our district. The enforcement of opium and gambling laws has always been under the charge of our local Constabulary.

# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**LAZARO, TOMAS (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born September 18, 1892 in Ilocos Norte  
Graduate, Philippine Normal School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926*



**MENDOZA, JULIO R. (Right)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 24, 1893 in La Union  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, May 14, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 15, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 16, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Mindanao-campaign.*



**MANALO, GREGORIO (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 12, 1892 in Batangas  
Graduate, Phil. School of Arts and Trades  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 2, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. November 19, 1927*



**MEJIA, JACINTO E. (Right)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 30, 1888 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Served as Private, Supply-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major  
G.S., D.M. from Dec. 13, 1914 to June 12, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. June 13, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 6, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. June 11, 1919  
DECORATION (P.C.)—Victory (World War):*



**MONTILLA, EDUARDO R. (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 10, 1894 in La Union  
Graduate, La Union High School  
Studied in the Philippine Law School  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 21, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)*



**PANGANIBAN, SATURNINO (Right)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 6, 1892 in Batangas  
Served as Private, Corporal, Staff-Sergeant, from April 17, 1913 to February 28, 1919  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 13, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. April 1, 1931  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)*

## Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**PEREZ, RICARDO F. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 24, 1896 in Manila  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Studied in the Col. of Lib. Arts U. P.  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1920  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. December 13, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 15, 1924  
" 1st Lieut. April 23, 1930  
DECORATION (P. C.): Mindanao campaign*



**POLOTAN, JOSE G. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 19, 1893 in Ligao, Albay  
Attended Primary & Intermediate School  
of Ligao, Albay  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. March 15, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1st Lieut. December 15, 1927  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Mindanao-Sulu campaign*



**REYES, MARIANO C. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 5, 1896 in Tayabas  
Graduate, Tayabas High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 3, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 4, 1919  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 15, 1920  
" 1st Lieut. January 23, 1924*



**RUFFY, JOSE M. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 25, 1896 in Batangas  
Graduate, Batangas High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1918  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. December 27, 1918  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 21, 1920  
" 1st Lieut. May 2, 1923*



**SANDICO, FRANCISCO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born October 10, 1894 in Pampanga  
Graduate, Pampanga High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 7, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1922  
" 1st Lieut. January 22, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao campaign*



**TOMAS, GABRIEL P. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 18, 1896 in Cagayan  
Graduate, Cagayan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. March 27, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1st Lieut. November 19, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao campaign*



# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



VARGAS, JESUS (Left)  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 22, 1905  
Graduate, Manila North High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1929  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. April 15, 1930*



ABAY, EUSTAQUIO (Right)  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born September 20, 1896 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, Negros Occidental High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1927*



ARAMBULO, JOSE A. (Left)  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 6, 1899 in Laguna  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. May 9, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao campaign.*



CALICDAN, GRACIANO N. (Right)  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 19, 1896 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Tarlac High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 19, 1927*



CUARESMA, FRANCISCO H. (Left)  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 3, 1896 in La Union  
Graduate, Phil. Normal School  
Attended College of Education, U. P. for two years.  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926*



DABU, ALFONSO (Right)  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 11, 1900 in Lubao, Pampanga  
Graduate, Pampanga High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 13, 1929*

# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**DEVERA, BONIFACIO (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 7, 1896 in Zambales  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. August 1, 1925*



**DIVA, PACIFICO (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 12, 1900 in Panitan, Capiz  
Graduate, Capiz High School  
Attended one year college course in  
National University.  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 23, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 13, 1931.*



**GUBALLA, MACARIO (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 10, 1899 in Balacan  
Graduate, Balacan High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 27, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 23, 1929*



**LAURENTE, SERGIO (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 2, 1896 in Capiz  
Graduate, Capiz High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 1, 1925  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao campaign*



**MARAMBA, GUILLERMO (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 23, 1896 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Liceo de Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Served as Private, Corporal, Med. Div.  
from November 13, 1917 to February  
29, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 2, 1921  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. June 21, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)*



**NAVE, ELEUTERIO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 20, 1891 in Cavite  
Attended Manila High School for 1 year  
Forest School, Los Baños, U.P. for 3 years  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 21, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 26, 1919  
1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. December 13, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign*



# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**PALACIOS, ZOILO P. (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 25, 1899 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Served as Private from January 13, 1921  
to January 30, 1922  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. October 15, 1926*



**SALES, OSCAR (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 3, 1902 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 13, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. October 22, 1930*



**SALUDARES, ROSALIO C. (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born September 2, 1898 in Ilocos Norte  
Graduate, Ilocos Norte High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 19, 1927*



**SAYSON, ANTONIO V. (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 7, 1900 in Camarines Sur  
Graduate, Camarines Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 29, 1928*



**VIDUYA, GABRIEL (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 18, 1899 in La Union  
Graduate, La Union High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 15, 1927*



**VILLASEÑOR, FELIX (Right)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 22, 1896 in Negros Oc.  
Graduate, Negros Occidental High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 18, 1926*

# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**BONDAD, CORNELIO (Left)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 2, 1905 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School  
Served as Private, from Dec. 12, 1925 to  
October 1, 1927*

*Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1929  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 8, 1930*



**LEON, JOSE S. DE (Right)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 16, 1904 in Bataan  
Graduate, Bataan High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Served as Private and Sergeant from  
August 30, 1927 to May 17, 1928  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 18, 1928*



**NUIQUE, SERGIO G. (Left)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born Sept. 9, 1902 in Tolong, Negros  
Oriental*

*Graduate, Negros Oriental High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. October 24, 1927*



**SANTIANO, DOMINADOR (Right)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 14, 1904 in Cabaño, Nueva Ecija  
Graduate, Nueva Ecija High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 18, 1928*



**CERQUELLA, CRISTOBAL (Left)**

Major, P. C.

*Born March 31, 1887 in Manila  
A. B., and B. S., University of Granada,  
Spain  
Appointed Sub-Inspector, June 28, 1907  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 1, 1908  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 1, 1910  
1st Lieut. June 10, 1913  
" Captain Sept. 1, 1917  
" Major February 3, 1921  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Long service*



**NAVARRO, CELESTINO (Right)**

MAJOR, P. C.

*Born April 6, 1881 in Batangas  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. March 15, 1910  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 26, 1912  
1st Lieut. Sept. 16, 1915  
" Captain May 1, 1918  
" Major February 15, 1927  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Luzon campaign*

# Officers Of The District Of Northern Luzon



MATA, VICENTE A. (Left)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born April 15, 1892 in Cavite  
A. B., Silliman Institute  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 23, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. December 5, 1916  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 12, 1918  
" Captain Sept. 14, 1922  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



ALVARADO, DANIEL A. (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born March 21, 1896 in Albay  
Graduate, Albay High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 15, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. April 13, 1929



BARTOLOME, ANDRES V. (Left)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born November 30, 1892 in Tarlac  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 15, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 18, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. May 5, 1925  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



MEJIA, FABIAN C. (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born January 20, 1898 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Jan. 15, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. August 1, 1929



LISANGAN MATIAS (Left)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born February 22, 1893 in Nueva Ecija  
Graduate, Nueva Ecija High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 16, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



RIVERA, MARIANO E. (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born November 19, 1893 in Misamis  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 13, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 29, 1928

# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**VILLANUEVA, JOSE C. (Left)**

2nd Lieut. & Med. Inspector

Born May 13, 1900 in Iloilo, Iloilo  
A.B., Ateneo de Manila  
University of Santo Tomas for right wing  
Pharmaceutical Chemist (U.S.T.) M.D. (U.S.T.)  
Six months extern Phil. Gen. Hospital; Mary Childs  
Hospital  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Med. Inspector Jan. 2, 1930

**ECARMA, NATALIO (Right)**

2nd Lieut., P. C.

Born November 30, 1899 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, April 30, 1924  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 1, 1924  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 23, 1928



**BACCAY, MARIANO B. (Left)**

3RD Lieut., P. C.

Born June 20, 1900 in Naguilian, Isabela  
Graduate, Liceo de Manila  
Served as Private, Lance-Corporal and  
Sergeant from May 10, 1923 to December  
31, 1924 and from Sept. 8, 1926 to Nov.  
9, 1927  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 10, 1927



**EUFEMIO, ADOLFO (Right)**

3rd Lieut., P. C.

Born December 16, 1891 in San Jose, Abra  
A. B., San Juan de Letran College, Manila  
U. S. B., University of Manila  
Graduate, Academy, February 8, 1928  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 10, 1927  
Served as private, corporal, sergeant, 1st Sergeant,  
and Supply Sergeant, 18th Company, 15th Com-  
pany, Co. "D", 2nd Phil. Inf.; Co. D & C, 57th  
Inf. (P. C.) from April 11, 1911 to Nov. 10, 1927  
2nd Lieut., O. R. C., (Inf.) from Jan. 2, 1928  
Assistant Instructor, Dept. of Military Science,  
U. P., from February 9, 1928 to November  
10, 1927  
DECORATIONS (U.S.) Phil. Campaign; Victory  
(World War); National Trophy; Army Rifle  
Team Inf. Phil. Dept. Rifle Competition; U.S.  
Disturbed Marksmen, 1924.  
part; Co. "D", 2nd Phil. Inf.; Co. D & C 57th



**PADILLA, LAUREANO (Left)**

3RD Lieut., P. C.

Born July 4, 1894 in La Union  
Graduate, La Union High School  
Studied 1 year in the Phil. Normal School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. December 15, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.)--Victory (World  
War)



**JUBAN, SIMPLICIO (Right)**

2nd Lieut., P. C.

Born June 24, 1896 in Cebu  
Served as Private, Med. Dir., Corporal,  
Sergeant, Staff-Sergeant, Sergeant-  
Major from Oct. 4, 1916 to January  
31, 1924  
Graduate, Academy, December 14, 1924  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. December 15, 1924  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. April 13, 1929  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World  
War)



# Officers Of The District Of Southern Luzon



**TANGCO, PACIANO (Left)**  
MAJOR, P. C.

Born March 9, 1890 in Rizal  
Attended Escuela de Derocho  
A.B., Colegio Filipino  
Graduate, Academy, February 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1914  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. June 15, 1916  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Sept. 1, 1917  
" Captain February 1, 1920  
" Major January 10, 1931  
DECORATIONS (P.C.) Victory (World War);  
Visayas campaign.



**MAGSINO, PIO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born May 5, 1890 in Batangas  
Attended Spanish College for four years  
Completed 11 years in Public High Schools  
Served as Private, Corporal, First Class  
Sergeant, Medical Division, from Feb.  
1, 1918, to Apr. 30, 1918  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 7, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 23, 1923  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 15, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World  
War)



**RUFFY RAMON (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born August 22, 1893 in Batangas  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 12, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War)



**SABEROLA, BERNARDO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born March 12, 1892 in Pampanga  
Graduate, Tanabas High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 12, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 18, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Mindanao campaign



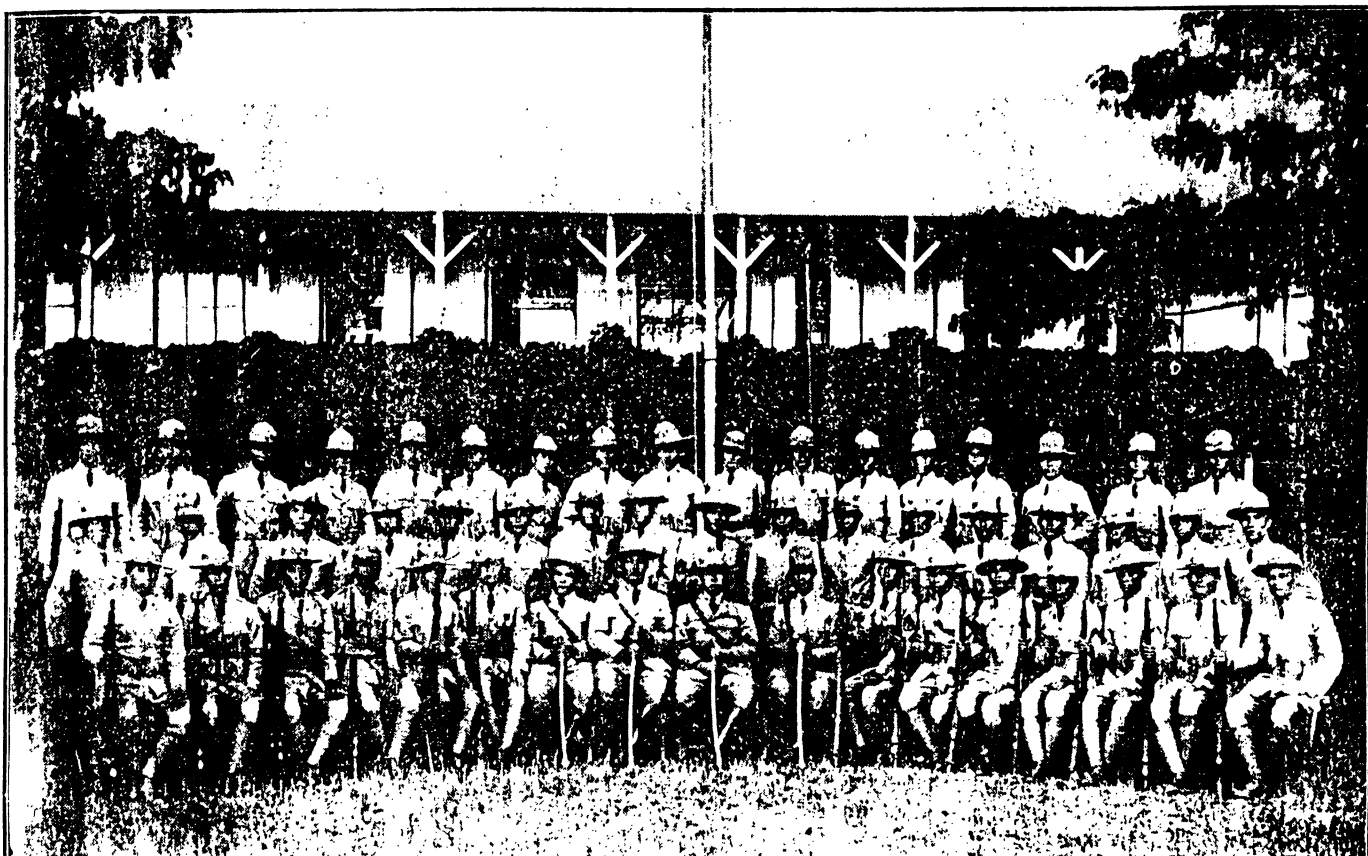
**ASIS, FLORENTINO (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

Born October 16, 1895 in Tayabas  
Studied two years, Phil. Normal School  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant,  
from February 23, 1919 to Dec. 31,  
1924  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 16, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. October 22, 1930



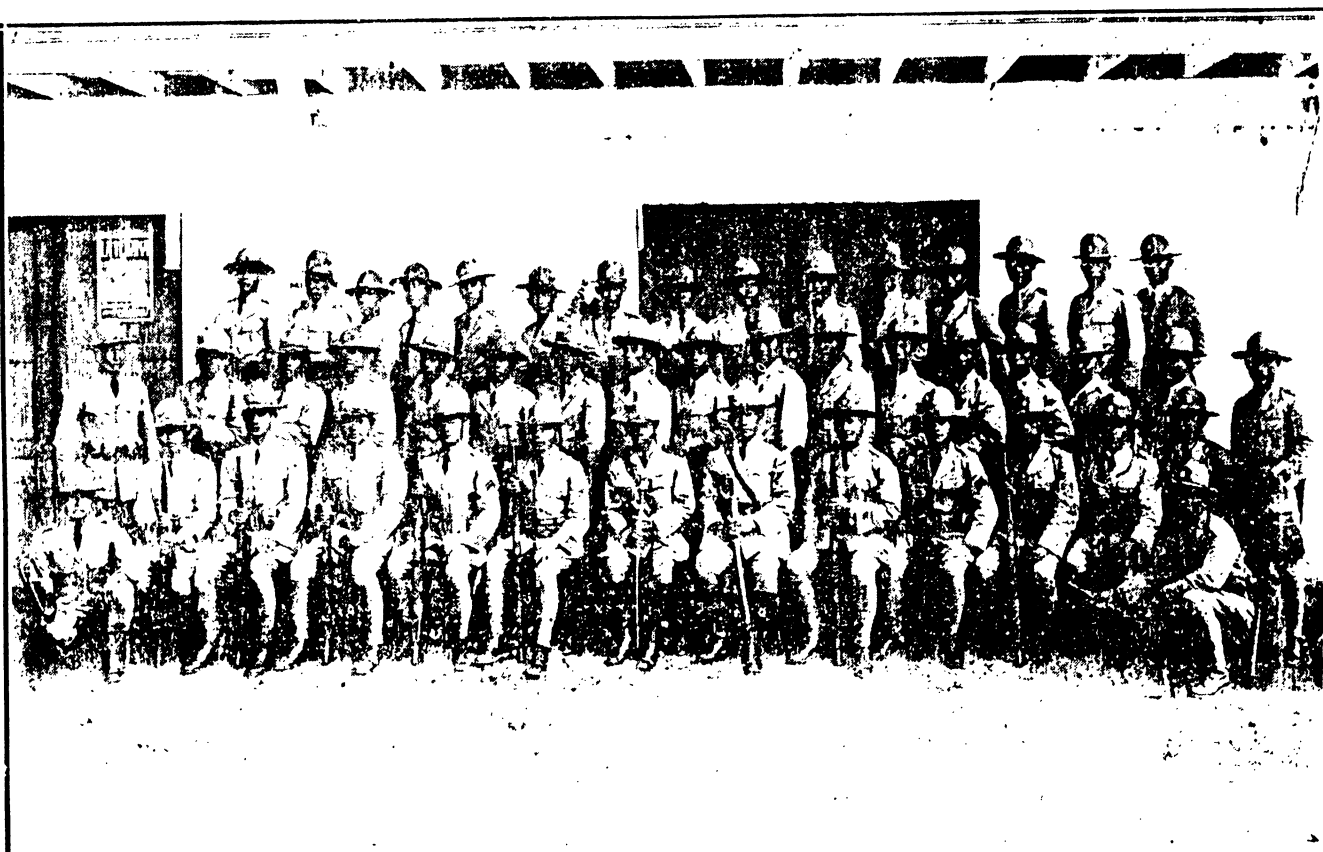
**GABRIEL, AGUSTIN G. (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

Born on August 28, 1896 in Pampanga  
Graduate, Pampanga High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 19, 1922  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924



11th COMPANY, MALOLOS, BULACAN

Captain S. C. Cruz, Provincial Commander; 1st Lieutenant C. F. Ferreol, Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieutenant B. Devera, Junior Officer

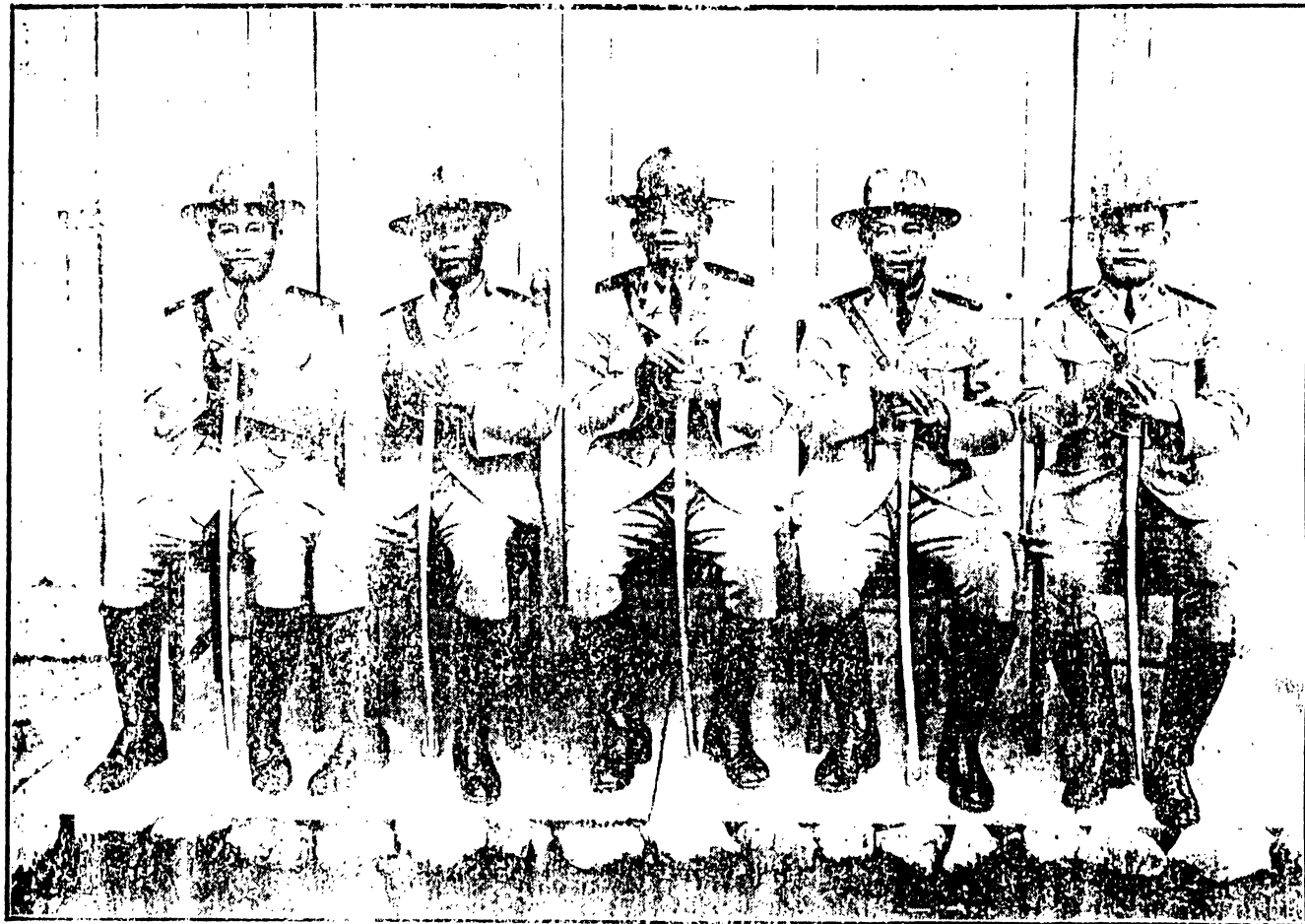


59th COMPANY, TAYUG, PANGASINAN

1st Lieutenant J. G. Polotan, Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieutenant Florentino Asis, Junior Officer



## DISTRICT OF VISAYAS



### DISTRICT STAFF

Major Alonso Gatudao, Inspector, 1st. Inspection Division, Visayas; Major Eliseo B. Banaag, District Surgeon, Visayas; Colonel G. B. Francisco, District Commander, Visayas; Major F. G. Obispo, Inspector, 2nd. Inspection Division, Visayas; 1st. Lieutenant Basilio Fernando, District Adjutant, Visayas

# Brief History Of The District Of Visayas

———)oOo(———

The District of Visayas was organized on January 1, 1926, with Headquarters at Cebu, Cebu; commanded by Col. Aurelio Rames from January 1, 1926, to January 28, 1927, and by Col. Guillermo B. Francisco from January 29, 1927, to the present date. The District is divided into two inspection divisions: First Inspection Division—Cebu, Leyte, Samar, Bohol, and Negros Oriental; Second Inspection Division—Hilo, Negros Occidental, Capiz, Antique, and Romblon.

### RESUME OF ACTIVITIES OF THE DISTRICT

#### 1. LAW AND ORDER:

(a) For thorough, intelligent and systematic patrolling of our district we have all routes of General Patrols revised in such a way that each route

can be easily covered in not more than 10 days. Each patrol route or district is under the charge of a non-commissioned officer known as patrol leader, assisted by an intelligent private. Each patrol leader remains in charge of his district from 3 to 4 months, during which period he is accountable to his Station Commander for law and order in his district. He is required to be thoroughly acquainted with the terrain in his district as well as its peace, social and economical conditions. Each route must be covered by General Patrol once a month, and each station officer is required to cover at least one route every month.

(b) Quelled the uprising of the followers of Flor Intrenchado on May 13, 1927, in Victorias and other towns of Negros Camang-camang, Isabela.

Negros Occidental, in June, 1928; and the uprising of the "pulajanes" in Gandara, Samar, on September 12, 1928.

(c) The Visayas have shown themselves to be a very fertile field for secret societies, fanatical sects, and other group movements. The Constabulary have succeeded in most cases to cause the dissolution of these organizations at the very start, and if overt acts have been manifested as in the case of the pulajanes uprising in Isabela, Negros Occidental, Intrencherados in Iloilo and Negros Occidental, and pulajanes in Gandara, Samar, the Constabulary have shown equal promptness and efficiency in quelling such disorders, bringing peace and order to normalcy. In order to obtain first hand information of what the people are doing, thinking and talking about, an effective intelligence system has been inaugurated.

(d) There had been labor strikes in Cebu, Leyte, Negros Oriental, Negros Occidental and Iloilo. The Constabulary maintained order and afforded full protection to persons who desired to work; and exerted vigilance to Red activities in these labor agitations.

(e) Important crimes have all been investigated by officers. The task of unraveling mysterious crimes and the gathering of evidence in serious cases devolved upon the Constabulary for any trouble they have.

(b) By waging vigorous campaign, illegal traffic in dynamite, which was a flourishing business in former years, was reduced to the minimum if not entirely eradicated. Burglar-proof dynamite magazines have been insisted. All blastings are done in the presence of Constabulary men, thus eliminating any possibility of leakage. Much activity has also been made in the enforcement of the opium, gambling, and motor vehicle laws.

(g) Designated as representatives of the Executive Bureau in the supervision of general elections, officers have helped make the last two general elections the cleanest so far conducted.

## 2. ECONOMICAL, ETC.:

(a) The Constabulary rendered quarantine service in the cholera epidemic in Cebu and neighboring provinces in 1930; quarantine service in the intermittent outbreak of rinderpest in almost all the provinces; locust duty in Bohol and neighboring provinces in 1926-27.

(b) Patrols are imparting salutary influence upon the mountain people to live peacefully; help bring them to the fold of civilization; and make possible the existing commercial intercourse among the non-Christians. Pioneers have found in this patrolling encouragement to open up virgin lands in the interior.

## 3. MILITARY, ETC.:

(a) Regulations prescribing instructions in military duties, theoretical and practical, are carried out. Officers personally attend to the training of the men as much as possible. In spite of the multifarious civil duties the Constabulary is called upon to perform, military efficiency is maintained to a desirable standard. High degree of discipline is exacted.

(b) Krag carbines in all companies except the 64th and 65th Companies in Samar have been replaced with Springfield rifles. Constant inspections of the equipments and clothings of the men, ready for emergency field duties, are made.

(c) The District Commander perfected an economical, smokeless, sanitary, up-to-date stove in 1930. It is manufactured by soldiers; materials paid from mess savings. This stove was installed in every company. As a corollary to this innovation, the District Commander prescribed a one-month cook's course of instruction under the direct charge of the District Surgeon. The cook of every company attended this course.

(d) The District Commander is advocating the concentration of companies within a province at a certain point, preferably at the provincial capital. Concentration saves the government personnel and expenses; permits the presence of an officer always at station to enforce discipline; more effective military training; stronger by the consolidation of forces, it is strategically superior to that of detached reduced units. The District Commander has embarked on a program to secure proper sites and buildings for the Constabulary in all provinces. The following projects have been undertaken:

Catarman, Samar—Construction of Bks. and Off. Qtrs.	1927
Tagbilaran, Bohol—Construction of Bks. and Off. Qtrs.	1929
Odiangan, Romblon—Construction of Bks. and Off. Qtrs.	1929
Malitbog, Leyte—Complete re-construction of Bks....	1929
Calinog, Iloilo—Construction of Bks. ....	1929
Tacloban, Leyte—Construction of Bks. and Off. Qtrs...	1930
Cebu, Cebu—Construction of Hospital .....	1929
Cebu, Cebu., Construction of additional Bks. still going on.	
Isabela, Neg. Occ.—Construction of Bks. and Off. still going on.	

Sites are being acquired in Cebu, Cebu, Dumaguete, Negros Oriental, Bacolod, Negros Occidental, and Capiz, Capiz. The insular and provincial officials promised their support for the acquirement of these lots and the necessary buildings for barracks and officer's quarters.

(e) The rifle and pistol district competition is held annually, if funds permit, at different provincial capitals. Besides the Rigg's medal which is disputed at these competitions, the District Commander has introduced the awarding of a silver cup trophy to the company making the highest average in the annual target practice. A sort of a

(Continued on page 136)



# Officers Of The District Of Visayas



**BUENCONSEJO, IRINEO (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born April 6, 1887 in Iloilo  
Studied for two years in Barotac Spanish School  
Graduate, Sava Intermediate School  
Served as Private, Sergeant, First-Sergeant from  
January 2, 1909 to July 11, 1915  
Honor Graduate, Academy, Feb. 26, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 12, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. December 16, 1917  
" Captain December 15, 1929  
DECORATIONS (P.C.) Victory (World War);  
Long service.



**FLORES, VIVENCIO (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born January 13, 1888 in Cebu  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, February 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1914  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. June 28, 1916  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Sept. 1, 1917  
" Captain March 15, 1929  
DECORATION (P.C.) Victory (World War)



**HERNANDEZ, ANTONIO S. (Left)**  
Captain & Surgeon, P. C.

Born March 14, 1888 in Sorsogon  
Graduate, San Juan de Letran College  
M. D., University of Santo Tomas  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Inspector,  
June 20, 1922  
Promoted Captain & Surgeon, December  
6, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao cam-  
paign



**KANGLEON, RUPERTO K. (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born March 27, 1892 in Leyte  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 26, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" Captain November 19, 1927  
DECORATIONS (P.C.) Victory (World  
War); Visayas campaign



**RAMOS, ALBERTO (Left)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born November 21, 1891 in Sorsogon  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 16, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 21, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. May 27, 1918  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War)



**ROSKA, FRANCISCO (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born December 3, 1892 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 21, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 21, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 6, 1918  
" Captain May 5, 1925  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Mindanao campaign medal.

## Officers Of The District Of Visayas



**BOTIN, ROBERTO O. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born March 27, 1894 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 21, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 27, 1918  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. May 9, 1919  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**BRIONES, FRANCISCO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born June 19, 1899 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. April 23, 1930



**FERNANDO, BASILIO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born June 14, 1895 in Rizal  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. Nov. 1, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 2, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**FLORENTIN, LUIS (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born October 10, 1896 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Phil. Normal School  
Honor Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1918  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 21, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 23, 1924

### Brief History of the District of Visayas

(Continued from page 134)

convention of Inspectors and Provincial Commanders presided over by the District Commander is held in connection with district competitions. Various subjects pertaining to Constabulary problems are discussed.

(f) Interest in athletics has been revived in the district. The District Commander planned to hold provincial and district tournaments, but these had to be deferred due to lack of funds. Athletics are also held in connection with target competitions.

(g) On recommendation of the District Com-

mander, one of the General Service Companies will be stationed at Cebu, Cebu, for emergency service. Additional barracks at Cebu, Cebu, is now under construction to accommodate this company and a small band to be organized if funds permit.

(h) District Headquarters has secured a few gas masks and hand-granades for distribution to strategic places. Major P. E. Zablan gave a short course in chemical warfare on June 9, 1931, to officers and non-coms stationed at Cebu and neighboring provinces.

(i) The District Commander is requisitioning machine guns and portable radio sets for important stations in the district.

# Officers Of The District Of Visayas



**IBAÑEZ, ROMAN (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 18, 1895 in Pampanga*  
*Graduate, High School, Liceo de Manila*  
*Graduate, Academy, July 5, 1918*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 6, 1918*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 21, 1920*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 18, 1926*  
*DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)*



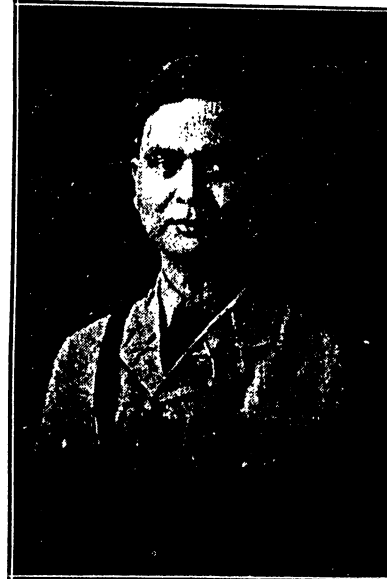
**JESENA, JOSE C. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born January 2, 1894 in Iloilo*  
*Graduate, Iloilo High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 7, 1920*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 1, 1928*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. November 19, 1927*



**MONSOD, GODOFREDO R. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 19, 1894 in Rizal*  
*Graduate, Liceo de Manila High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 7, 1920*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 23, 1923*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 6, 1927*



**PINEDA, AMADO B. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 6, 1895 in Rizal*  
*Attended Manila High School for 3 years*  
*and National Academy for 1 year*  
*Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1917*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 1, 1920*  
*DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign*



**UMADHAY, JULIO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 4, 1894 in Iloilo*  
*Graduate, Iloilo High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 7, 1920*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1927*



**VERGARA, SEGUNDO G. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 2, 1893 in La Union*  
*Graduate, Pangasinan High School*  
*Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 7, 1920*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926*  
*DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao campaign.*

# Officers Of The District Of Visayas



VILLANUEVA, ARSENIO (Left)  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born December 14, 1891 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
A. B., University of the Philippines  
Graduate, Academy, May 11, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 12, 1919  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 1, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. June 21, 1924



VILLANUEVA, WENCESLAO (Right)  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born September 27, 1895 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 7, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao campaign.



ARCENO, SANTIAGO J. (Left)  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

Born May 23, 1900 in Negros Oriental  
Graduate, Neg. Or. High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 15, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 3, 1929



BALBUENA, GREGORIO (Right)  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

Born November 17, 1896 in Dumanjug,  
Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 24, 1927  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 13, 1931



CAUSING, JUANITO (Left)  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

Born January 27, 1896 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924



CUNANAN, HUGO V. (Right)  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

Born April 6, 1898 in Capiz  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926

# Officers Of The District Of Visayas



**DELOSO, JUAN (Left)**

2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 5, 1897 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 20, 1925  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao campaign*



**TORRES ANTONIO (Right)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born January 27, 1895 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, Neg. Occidental High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. September 1, 1926*



**LEON, ELEUTERIO L. DE (Left)**

2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 20, 1897 in Rizal  
Graduate, Rizal High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. September 14, 1922  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 1, 1925*



**VILLACASTIN, FRANCISCO (Right)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 4, 1898 in Bantayan, Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 27, 1925  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 3, 1929*



**ALEJANDRE, BENIGNO A. (Left)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 29, 1904 in Vigan, Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1929  
Enlisted as Private on April 2, 1930  
Promoted Corporal May 1, 1930  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. September 26, 1930*



**ASPILLA, JULIAN (Right)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 16, 1902 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, Far Eastern College High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928  
Served as Private, Corporal, and Sergeant  
from Feb. 5, 1924 to Feb. 11, 1925  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. March 22, 1929*

## Officers Of The District Of Visayas



**ESTRERA, LUIS B. (Left)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 22, 1905 in Mandue, Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 3, 1929*



**NAVARRETE, DOMINADOR (Right)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 26, 1904 in Agno, Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, August 1, 1928  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 3, 1930*



**PASTRANA, JESUS F. (Left)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 24, 1902 in Kalibo, Capiz  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 16, 1928*



**VELARDE, NICANOR S. (Right)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 6, 1905 in Rizal  
Graduate, Manila North High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1929  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 3, 1929*



**GADOR, GABRIEL R. (Left)**

CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born March 18, 1894 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 30, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. October 1, 1918  
" Captain March 11, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)*



**GUTIERREZ, GIL (Right)**

1ST LIEUT. & DENTAL SURGEON

*Born August 18, 1895 in Albay  
Graduate, San Beda College  
A.B., San Beda College, Manila  
D.D.S., Phil. Dental College  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. and Dental Surgeon  
April 18, 1925  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. and Dental Surgeon April 18, 1925*



# Officers Of The District Of Visayas



**MABESA, JULIO S. (Left)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 22, 1897 in Negros Occidental  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Graduate, Academy, August 1, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 2, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.); Mindanao campaign*



**CAYAYAS, BENITO (Right)**

2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 12, 1895 in Albay  
Graduate, Albay High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1927  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant from  
April 12, 1918 to June 11, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 13, 1925*



**MAGSAKAY, FELICIANO (Left)**

2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 9, 1895 in Bulacan  
Graduate, Bulacan High School  
Served as Private, Corporal and Sergeant  
from June 16, 1920 to January 31, 1924  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 11, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 23, 1930*



**QUEJADA, FELIPE P. (Right)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 21, 1902 in Palo, Leyte  
Graduate, Leyte High School  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 3, 1930*



**RUEDA, JOSE P. (Left)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 15, 1904 in San Miguel, Bulacan  
Graduate, Bulacan High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 9, 1928*



**TRINIDAD, PEDRO (Right)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born January 2, 1900 in Angat, Bulacan  
Graduate, Bulacan High School  
A. A., College of Liberal Arts, U. P.  
Ph. B., College of Liberal Arts, U. P.  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. September 18, 1928*

## Officers Of The District Of Visayas



OBOZA, FEDERICO G. (Left)  
MAJOR, P. C.

Born April 3, 1890 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Constabulary School, April 30, 1914

Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 21, 1914

Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1915

" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. June 26, 1917

" Captain June 1, 1919

" Major December 15, 1927

DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



CAPADA, RAFAEL (Right)  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

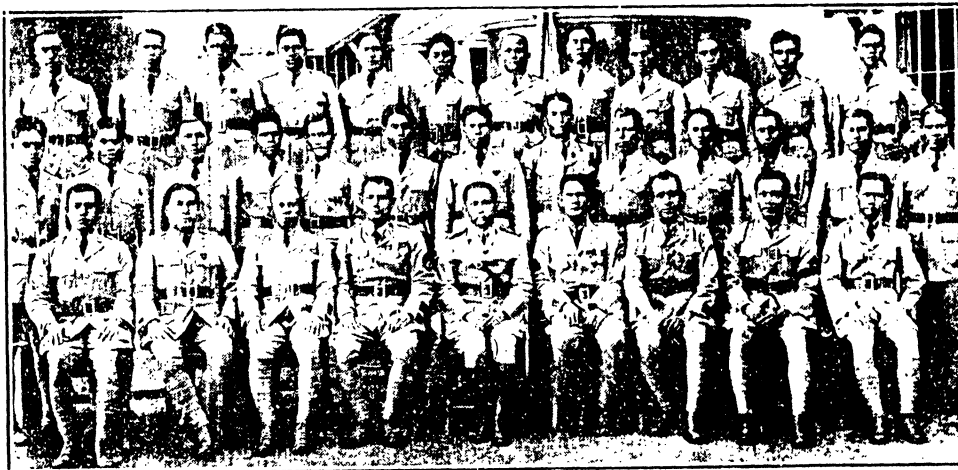
Born October 30, 1902 in Bogo, Cebu

Graduate, Manila South High School

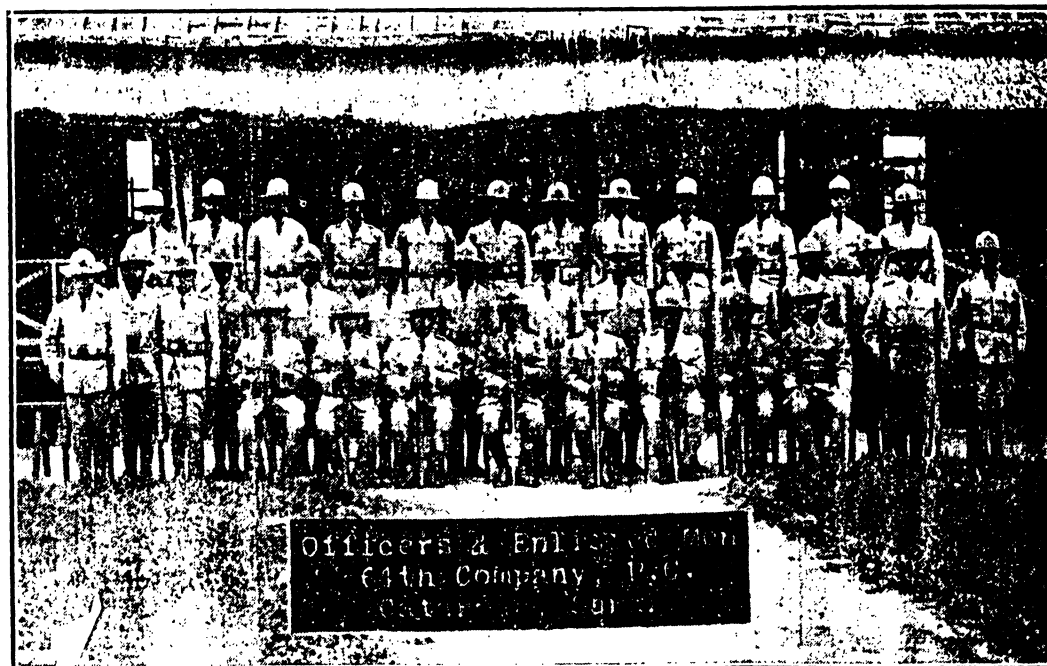
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926

Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 16, 1927

Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 13, 1931



20th CONSTABULARY COMPANY, BOGO, CEBU  
Lieutenant B. R. Salazar, Commanding Officer



Officers & Enlisted Men  
64th Company, P. C.  
Cebu, Philippines



## — DISTRICT OF MINDANAO AND SULU —



DISTRICT STAFF

Sitting: Major J. V. Agdamag, Lieutenant-Colonel L. R. Stevens, District Commander; Major L. Ramos, District Inspector.  
 Standing: Captain R. Zagala, Dental Surgeon; Captain H. C. Page, District Adjutant; Captain R. T. Salacup, District Surgeon;  
 1st Lieutenant A. C. Lanzar.

# History Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu

— ) o ( —

The District of Mindanao and Sulu was organized on July 1, 1903 under the designation of "Fifth District". Territorially it covered the Moro Province, which contained the Districts (now Provinces) of Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu and Zamboanga, and the Provinces of Surigao and Misamis, which together included the territory now embraced in the Provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental and Surigao. Captain (now Major-General, Retired) J. G. Harbord, U. S. Cavalry, a temporary Colonel of the United States Army and Assistant Chief of Constabulary, was assigned to command the Dis-

trict with Headquarters at Zamboanga. Up to this time Misamis and Surigao had formed a part of the Third District (Visayas) but no Constabulary organization had previously existed in the Moro Province, the policing of which had been entirely in the hands of the Military authorities.

The Mindanao Constabulary started with an authorized strength of 34 officers and 1,000 enlisted men which number was soon reduced to 660 enlisted men. There were, at the same time, some 8,500 federal troops within the district composed of American Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery and several companies of Philippine Scouts.

To form the newly authorized Constabulary Non-commissioned Officers and privates available for promotion were transferred from the older districts to make up the non-commissioned strength and the required number of privates was obtained by local enlistments from the Moros, Pagans and others of the district. Almost one half of the original force were Moros while fully three-fourths were enlisted within the District.

The island of Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu groups differed from the northern islands in that the disorders taking place thereon were not temporary disorders incident to an insurrection but were, and for centuries had been, the normal order of things; the lack of government was not due to a temporary breakdown of an established government but due to the fact that no government had ever existed. For uncounted centuries the people, Mohammedan Moros and Pagan hill-men alike, had lived under the primeval system of "let him take who has the power and let him keep who can," and not only did they put up a strenuous and valiant fight to maintain this order of things but, due to their lack of contact with civilization, could actually conceive of no other mode of living. In Sulu, the power of the Sultan of Sulu had built up a despotic state under Mohammedan laws, which were greatly at variance with our ideas of government, but in Lanao and Cotabato and among the Pagan tribes in the rest of the district, the people were constantly engaged in internecine strife with adjoining tribes or with other families in their own tribe. Each one protected himself as best he could, succumbed to superior force when that was his lot, and, with great gusto and enthusiasm, raided, pillaged and killed or enslaved his neighbor whenever he got a chance.

Prior to the organization of the Mindanao and Sulu Constabulary no semblance of government, other than family and petty tribal rule had ever been established among these people. Spain had made and precariously maintained a few settlements, penal and military along the coast; had compelled Sulu to make a vague acknowledgement of her sovereignty and had made a few not always successful expeditions into the interior. However the Spanish government had made contact with only a very small percentage of the population and her influence was negligible outside of the range of the guns mounted upon her few forts. The United States Army had made headway, but up to this time it had been a military force in a hostile country and had not been able to exert much influence except by sword and bullet.

The problem confronting the government in 1903, was to stop this merry carnival of human sacrifice, murder, slavery, kidnaping, slave raiding, cattle stealing and other sanguinary outdoor

sports of similar nature, and to convert the assorted reprobates who engaged therein with so much zest into peaceful, useful, and contented citizens of a state capable of self government. As the Constabulary was the principal punitive arm of the civil government, it became the most useful and most used force in attaining this end.

The Moro Province, at that time, was under a special form of Government in which the Department Commander of the United States Army was the Provincial Governor, and the District Governors were appointed from Army and Constabulary Officers. The Constabulary in the province was by law, placed under the command of the governor. The newly organized Mindanao Constabulary immediately began to put forth every effort to make itself so useful to the governor as to become his chief reliance in government activities, law enforcement and police work. A long line of Governors of that province followed the policy of using the Constabulary for all work that it was strong enough to do and regarding the Army troops of their commands as reserves to be used only when the Constabulary lacked sufficient strength to meet the manifold demands made upon it.

In furtherance of these policies, as soon as the Mindanao and Sulu Constabulary was organized, the Army withdrew entirely from Davao; from Zamboanga, except the town of Zamboanga; and from all of Sulu south of the island of Jolo, leaving the police of these areas and of Surigao and Misamis entirely in the hands of the Constabulary. In Cotabato and Lanao, Army and Constabulary troops worked side by side, with the Constabulary taking over more and more of the work, as its strength was increased, until federal troops were withdrawn entirely in 1918. The island of Jolo remained in the hands of the Army until 1911, except that Constabulary troops participated in the Bud Dajo fight in 1906. From 1911 to 1918 the Army and Constabulary were in joint control and the Army finally withdrew in 1918. The Army troops in the district have been reduced until only two companies of Philippine Scouts and no American troops are on duty therein and they have not been called upon for police duty for many years.

As the Army was withdrawn the Constabulary has been increased until the actual strength of the District of Mindanao and Sulu is 128 officers and 2,411 men, divided into 52 companies occupying 48 stations and 7 sub-stations. More than forty percent of the Philippine Constabulary is now serving under the District Commander of Mindanao and Sulu. This makes this District the largest in the Constabulary as it controls more area, has more companies and stations and more officers and

(Continued on page 146)

# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



AGDAMAG, JOSE V. (Left)  
MAJOR, P. C.

Born September 25, 1884 in Cagayan  
Served as Private and Sergeant-Major,  
Cagayan from August 15, 1905 to  
January 27, 1908  
Appointed Sub-Inspector January 28 1908  
Honor Graduate, Constabulary School,  
July 31, 1908  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 1, 1908  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. May 6, 1911  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. November 8, 1913  
" Captain September 22, 1917  
" Major August 1, 1925  
DECORATIONS (P. C.) Victory (World  
War); Long service



GREEN, JAMES A. (Right)  
MAJOR, P. C.

Born September 8, 1880 in Tennessee, U.S.A.  
Graduate, Pleasant Hill Academy, Tennessee  
Graduate, Constabulary School, Sept. 30, 1912.  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 6, 1912  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. December 24, 1913  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. December 5, 1916  
Promoted Captain January 1, 1919  
Major March 11, 1924  
DECORATIONS (P. C.) Victory World War; Vis-  
ayan and Mindanao-Sulu campaigns.  
SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY.  
Served as Private, 58th Infantry from June 22, 1901  
to June 21, 1904  
Served as Private and Corporal, Co. K, Engineering  
Corps, from Nov. 16, 1907 to July 4, 1912



ANGELES, LEON (Left)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born April 18, 1892 in Bulacan  
Graduate, Bulacan High School  
Studied one year, College of Lib. Arts, U.P.  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. Dec. 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sept. 1, 1917  
" Captain November 14, 1923  
DECORATIONS (P. C.) Distinguished  
Service Star; Mindanao campaign me-  
dal; Victory (World War)



BILBAO, VICTOR S. (Right)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born March 30, 1888 in Negros Oriental  
Studied for six years in Negros Oriental High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Served as Private, Corporal, and Supply-Sergeant,  
D.M., from June 11, 1909 to April 24, 1915  
Reenlisted as Supply-Sergeant, D.M. Nov. 16, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. October 12, 1918  
" Captain December 12, 1923  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



DAVID, EMIGDIO V. (Left)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born August 5, 1849 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" Captain February 1, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World  
War).



GUERRERO, PATRICIO (Right)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born March 16, 1899 in Ilocos Norte  
Attended Cagayan High School for eight years  
Studied one year, Phil. Normal School and obtained  
High School and Normal School diplomas.  
Served as Provincial Property Clerk in Cagayan  
for eight months.  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 23, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. December 29, 1916  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. April 16, 1918  
" Captain February 23, 1923  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)

## History of the District of Mindanao & Sulu

(Continued from page 144)

men than any other District.

The Army and Constabulary in Mindanao, working in closest harmony, tackled their problem without delay and the Mindanao Constabulary got its baptism of fire early. Misamis, now one of the most peaceful of provinces, was affected with a plague of brigandage and minor rebellions, the inception of which dated back long before it became a part of the Fifth District. No spectacular fighting took place but the Misamis Constabulary, reinforced by a few small detachments from other provinces, saw much hard service and had several sharp little skirmishes before the province was brought under control and peace finally established. In Surigao the Adriano Concepcion Campaign occupied the Constabulary until April of 1904. The Davao and Surigao troops immediately got busy cleaning up the upper reaches of the Agusan river and the Umayan river country. In Cotabato our men cooperated with the Army in the Datu Ali campaign and in Lanao, Sulu and on Basilan island in Zamboanga, hard service and much fighting soon became the order of the day.

But the responsible officials including our own officers realized that sharp fighting, absolutely necessary as a preliminary step in many cases, was, after all, only a preliminary step and that real progress could be made only by hard, patient, and long continued work along educational lines. It was necessary to meet the wild man on his own ground, gain his confidence, and demonstrate to him the advantages of the government over his old wild ways. To this end all government officials, provincial and Constabulary alike became missionaries of civilization and exerted every possible effort to get in touch with the people by peaceful means. Many were so reached, often at considerable risk to the officer involved, and listened, with various degrees of enthusiasm or lack thereof, to explanations of the new order. A few, at first, then later many accepted the new doctrine, abandoned their more barbarous customs, and settled down. Many of the nomadic tribes were settled into newly formed towns and became reasonably industrious farmers. Many of the wild chiefs were taken into the government service and became, in their turn, apostles of the new order of things among their less advanced brethren. In this work the Constabulary and civilian officials cooperated so closely and their work was so mutually interdependent that no marked distinction can be made between the work of the provincial authorities and the Constabulary. To make this relation even closer, many Constabulary officers were appointed to positions in the provincial governments in addition to their constabulary duties. Every prov-

ince in Mindanao except Surigao, Zamboanga and the Misamis Provinces has, at some time, had a Constabulary Officer for governor, and Cotabato still has, while large numbers of Officers have held assignments as District or Provincial Secretaries, Deputy Governors, Justices of the Peace, District Health Officers, Municipal Presidents, Chiefs of Police, Jail Wardens and like positions.

Not all of these peoples could be reached by peaceful means. As was to be expected, a large majority objected strenuously to the abolishment of their age old license and refused to desist therefrom until force was used. Not all who tried the new order remained loyal thereto and some, at least, finding the habits of generations stronger than their newly acquired loyalty to the government, reverted to their customs of the past. In these cases a Khaki and Red patrol got busy and to the hum of bullets and the crack of rifles, taught the recalcitrants the error of their ways. Thus was impressed upon the unruly that any of the medley of assorted crimes were not merely pleasant outdoor sports but were serious affairs which an established government was willing and able to stop and to punish. This part of the work necessitated much hard and dangerous service and uncounted thousands of miles of patrolling was required. Since its organization in 1903 the Constabulary of Mindanao and Sulu has quelled twenty-six disturbances of sufficient seriousness to be classified as "Campaigns" and to have the Mindanao and Sulu Medal awarded therefor. Hundreds of minor skirmishes, small enough to be important only to the men involved, have also taken place and helped make the work successful. The cost in lives of officers and men has been heavy.

A by product of this Constabulary activity that should not be overlooked is the part played by individuals after they left the Constabulary service. The young men of the Moro and Pagan tribes who lived in contact with the government during their one or more enlistments acquired a respect for and understanding of the government that made them peculiarly sympathetic to the new order. In their daily life they had lived, worked, and shared every hardship and danger with men of strange tribes and young christians from the north and lost much of their suspicion of and hostility to strangers. Temporary details around the bigger towns of the district and even into the provinces of the Visayas and Luzon broadened their horizons and gave them increased standards of living. All these new ideas they carried back to their tribes upon discharge and helped to disseminate among their people. Also the young men from the north, through association in the service, acquired a knowledge of and sympathy for the Moro and Pagan which made them very valuable to the

(Continued on page 148)

# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



PAGE, HERBERT C. (Left)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born September 17, 1877 in Virginia, U.S.A.  
Graduate, Constabulary School, April 3, 1903  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 3, 1907  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 1, 1908  
Resigned October 20, 1911  
Reinstated as 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. September 23, 1913  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 1, 1915  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. June 5, 1917  
" Captain July 29, 1919  
DECORATIONS  
United States—Philippine Insurrection.  
Philippine Constabulary—Visayan, Mindanao Sulu  
Campaigns; Victory (World War).  
SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY  
Served as Private, Corporal and Acting Sergeant—  
Major, 8th Infantry from August 8, 1903 to  
September 24, 1907.



GAVIOLA, RAMON D. (Right)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born August 6, 1890 in Leyte  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 23, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 21, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. May 16, 1918  
" Captain February 23, 1923  
DECORATIONS (P. C.) Distinguished  
Conduct Star; Victory (World War);  
Mindanao campaign



REYES, LEON S. (Left)  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born April 11, 1892 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, December 10, 1916  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1916  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 22, 1917  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" Captain February 15, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Mindanao Campaign Medal.



ROSALES, JOSE P. (Right)  
CAPTAIN & SURGEON, P. C.

Born December 17 1895 in Samar  
M. D., University of Santo Tomas  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Inspr. March  
10, 1920  
Promoted Captain & Surgeon, December  
6, 1927



SALACUP, ROMAN T. (Left)  
CAPTAIN & SURGEON, P. C.

Born February 28, 1899 in Manila  
Attended Ateneo de Manila  
M. D., University of Santo Tomas  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. & Med. Inspr. Nov. 1,  
1925  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Inspr. Nov. 2,  
1925  
Promoted Captain & Surgeon, Nov. 1,  
1930



SANCHEZ, PEDRO F. (Right)  
Captain & Dental Surgeon, P. C.

Born April 29, 1896 in Manila  
Graduate, Burgos Institute High School  
D. D. S., Phil. Dental College  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. & Dental Surgeon Feb. 11, 1920  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Dental Surgeon Dec. 6, 1927  
" Captain & Dental Surgeon Feb. 11, 1928

## History of the District of Mindanao & Sulu

(Continued from page 146)

government after discharge. Many positions in all grades of government service in Mindanao from Provincial Governor to Policeman are filled by former Constabulary men.

To direct and control the Mindanao Constabulary has always been a task of the first magnitude. The forces engaged have been dispersed over large areas, with transportation and communication facilities almost non-existent. To command under such conditions has required men of vision, energy and tact. The district has been particularly fortunate in having had commanders of this type and in the list of men who have commanded it are many who have gone on to greater tasks and some who have been promoted to positions of world wide importance and have gained enduring fame. A full list of those commanders includes:

Col. J. G. Harbord, U. S. A., July, 1903—Oct. 1905

Col. W. S. Scott, U. S. A., Oct. 23, 1905—Dec., 1906

Capt. Herman Hall, U. S. A., Dec. 1906—June 1, 1907

Maj. Peter Borseth, P. C., June 2, 1907—Aug. 19, 1907

Col. W. C. Taylor, P. C., Aug. 20, 1907—Dec. 23, 1907

Lt.-Col. E. W. C. Griffith, P. C., Dec. 24, 1907—Nov. 10, 1909

Col. Mark L. Hersey, U. S. A., Nov. 11, 1909—April 10, 1912

Capt. J. W. Craig, U. S. A., Apr. 11, 1912—May 6, 1912

Col. W. C. Rivers, U. S. A., May 7, 1912—Nov. 26, 1912

Col. Mark Hersey, U. S. A., Nov. 27, 1912—Aug. 12, 1914

Capt. James C. Rhea, U. S. A., Aug. 13, 1914—Oct. 20, 1914

Col. Peter E. Traub, U. S. A., Oct. 21, 1914—Mar. 14, 1917

Col. J. W. Craig, U. S. A., Mar. 15, 1917—May 13, 1917

Col. Ole Waloe, P. C., May 10, 1917—Mar. 13, 1924

Lt.-Col. Luther R. Stevens, P. C., Mar. 13, 1924—July 12, 1927

Lt.-Col. C. E. Livingston, P. C., July 13, 1927—Jan. 1, 1927

Lt.-Col. Luther R. Stevens, P. C., Since Jan. 2, 1929

Although this district was the last organized it is the only one which has continued to function continuously from its organization until now. Until 1909 it was known as the 5th District P. C.; until 1917 it was the District of Mindanao; until 1922 it was the Department of Mindanao; and since then it has been the District of Mindanao and Sulu. But the territory controlled has been the same. In 1917 when the other districts were abolished the District of Mindanao and Sulu was continued and has survived until today.

As the work of civilization has progressed political status has changed. In 1912 the Moro Province was abolished and its component districts were made into Provinces. Even before that Agusan and Bukidnon had been organized. In the

same year the Department of Mindanao and Sulu was organized, to be abolished in its turn in 1918. Some of the Provinces in Mindanao have become regularly organized provinces. Others still remain special provinces but with a large and increasing degree of self government. In the regularly organized provinces the Constabulary has divested itself of its former extraneous duties and performs only the service normal to the whole Corps. But in the specially organized province and in the remoter districts the work remains much the same as in early days. It is not as arduous as formerly. It is not spectacular. But the old problems have not entirely disappeared and, as always, the Constabulary is still taking a leading part in bringing them to a final solution. In remote and inaccessible districts a few people still exist who have had little contact with the government. Among the other tribes are people who still remember the license of the past and think of "the good old days." Most of the people acknowledge that the government, through the Constabulary, is powerful enough to enforce its ideas and that those ideas are beneficial. Most of them are content that this is so. But occasionally some chief, smarting under a real or fancied injury or animated by the same warlike urge that dominated his forefathers, goes on the warpath and, in a limited way and for a limited time, creates a situation reminiscent of old times. These outbreaks become fewer as time goes on and the sons of the men who started the work of civilization or perhaps their sons may see its full fruition.

In 1903 a problem of the greatest difficulty and importance faced the government in Mindanao. In the 28 years which have elapsed great results have been obtained. In the accomplishment many a comrade of the Corps has laid down his life in line of duty. Many another, worn out by years of arduous duty has had to be retired at an age when a man should ordinarily be in his prime. All of those engaged have devoted some of the best years of their lives to the work. But the accomplishments have been such that those who died have not died in vain and all, the dead and living alike, can feel that they have made the world better by their devoted services. The problem is still such, that, as always, any man may well feel proud to be privileged to devote his whole life to it.





# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**ABIA, LUCIANO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born January 7, 1896 in Samar  
Graduate, Samar High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 24, 1923  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926



**ALAGAR, VICENTE G. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born July 25, 1896 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, Sept. 17, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. Sept. 18, 1919  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sept. 6, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. April 7, 1924  
**DECORATIONS (P. C.)** Distinguished  
Conduct Star Mindanao campaign



**ALMAGRO, DOROTEO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born March 28, 1888 in Tayabas  
Studied in the College of Agriculture U.P.  
for two months  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant,  
Supply - Sergeant, Sergeant - Major,  
I. G. S. D. C. L., Tarlac and Rizal  
from July 25, 1913 to May 26, 1918.  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 27, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sept. 6, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 24, 1924  
**DECORATION (P. C.)**—Victory (World  
War)



**ANTE, BIRIANO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born December 2, 1889 in Albay  
Studied one and one-half years in Albay  
High School  
Served as Private, Sergeant-Major, G. S.  
D. M., from December 8, 1913 to June  
12, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. June 13, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. June 10, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 18, 1919  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World  
War)



**ALVIOLA, PEDRO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born October 19, 1885 in Negros Occidental  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant,  
First Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, G. S.,  
P. C. from June 4, 1904 to June 5,  
1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. June 6, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 16, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
Resigned August 25, 1929  
Reinstated 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 2, 1930  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 23, 1930  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 13, 1931



**BARCENA, MARCIANO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.  
Born January 9, 1893 in Albay  
Served as Private, Corporal and Sergeant,  
M.D. from April 24, 1915 to July 27, 1917  
Graduate, Officers' Course, Academy,  
January 25, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 28, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 6, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. October 13, 1919  
**DECORATION (P. C.)**—Victory (World  
War)

## Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**BARGAS, REYNALDO (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 7, 1888 in Sorsogon  
Attended the Sub-Provincial School of Masbate for four years  
Served as Private, Sergeant-Major, G.S.P.C., from July 20, 1906 to June 5, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 6, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. April 16, 1918  
" 1st Lieut. August 2, 1920  
DECORATION (P.C.) Victory (World War)*



**CAÑOS LAMBERTO B. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 16, 1892 in Negros Occidental  
Graduate, Negros Occidental High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 27, 1918  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. May 13, 1919  
" 1st Lieut. January 1, 1922  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)*



**DELGADO, LUIS M. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 21, 1896 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 7, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 1, 1920  
" 1st Lieut. January 23, 1924  
DECORATION (P.C.) Mindanao campaign*



**DUMLAO, AMANDO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 6, 1896 in Tarlac  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1st Lieut. January 21, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign*



**FAWCETT, ALFRED E. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 24, 1896 in Shanghai, China  
Graduate, La Salle College-High School  
Graduate, Academy, May 12, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 13, 1919  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 17, 1920  
" 1st Lieut. January 15, 1924  
DECORATION (P.C.) Mindanao campaign*



**FERAREN, MAURO F. (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

*Born January 20, 1895 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Liceo de Manila High School  
D. D. S., Phil. Dental College  
Junior Red Cross Dentist since Oct. 1, 1924  
Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Dent. Surg. Jan. 1, 1927  
Promoted 1st Lieut. & Dent. Surg. Jan. 1, 1930*



# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



GONZALES, JOSE (Left)  
1st. LIEUT., P. C.

Born August 27, 1895 in Leyte  
A. B., Instituto General y Tecnico de  
Victoria, Alara, Spain  
Finished First Year (Common Course)  
of Electrical Engineering, at the  
Universit  de Lieje, Belgique.  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1st Lieut. September 6, 1920  
DECORATIONS - Philippine Constabulary,  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War)



HIFE, FERNANDO (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born May 30, 1889 in Iloilo  
Served as Private, First Sergeant, Sup-  
ply-Sergeant and Sergeant-Major, G.  
S. from January 5, 1910, to August  
17, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. August 13, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. August 3, 1918  
" 1st Lieut. June 14, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World  
War)



LANZAR, ANTONIO C. (Left)  
1st. LIEUT., P. C.

Born January 22, 1897 in Negros Occidental  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Graduate, Academy, May 13, 1920  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 14, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1st Lieut. December 17, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao cam-  
paign



LOPEZ, CORNELIO (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born December 22, 1896 in Tayabas  
Graduate, Tayabas High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. September 14, 1922  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 1, 1925  
" 1st Lieut. April 13, 1929  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao cam-  
paign



LUNA, MANUEL R. DE (Left)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born December 28, 1898 in Ilocos Norte  
Graduate, Rizal High School  
Studied 2 years, College of Lib. Arts, U.P.  
M. D., University of the Philippines  
Appointed 1st Lieut. & Med. Insptr. Feb.  
28, 1928



YLAGAN, AMANDO D. (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born May 2, 1897 in Batangas  
Graduate, Phil. Normal School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. July 1, 1925  
" 1st Lieut. June 26, 1930  
DECORATION (P. C.); Mindanao cam-  
paign

## Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



MANIQUE, PEDRO (Left)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born June 7, 1895 in Bohol  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 7, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1922  
" 1st Lieut. November 19, 1927



MORTERA, CIRIACO (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born June 18, 1893 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy May 14, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 15, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 16, 1917  
" 1st Lieut. January 1, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War) Mindanao campaign.



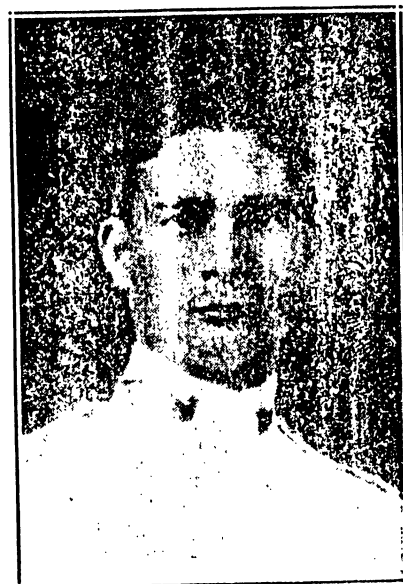
NAIDAS, TIBURCIO N. (Left)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born April 15, 1893 in Hocos Norte  
Graduate, Hocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, May 14, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 15, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 27, 1918  
" 1st Lieut. January 1, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



OPPUS, ANGEL (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born October 1, 1901 in Bohol  
Graduate, Bohol High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 29, 1928  
" 1st Lieut. February 13, 1931  
DECORATION (P. C.); Mindanao campaign



QUIAL, LOPE (Left)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born September 25, 1896 in Palawan  
Graduate, National Academy High School  
Graduate, Academy, May 13, 1920  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 14, 1923  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1st Lieut. March 29, 1928



REYES, ARTURO A. (Right)  
1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born June 21, 1896 in Cavite  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1920  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1920  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 15, 1924  
" 1st Lieut. April 13, 1929  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao campaign

# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**SELIM, EMILIO M. (Left)**

1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born October 29, 1897 in Negros Oriental  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 2, 1921  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. October 22, 1930  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao campaign



**SISON, VALERIANO E. (Right)**

1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born September 11, 1897 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy March 18, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 19, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1922  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
DECORATIONS (P. C.) Distinguished  
Conduct Star; Mindanao campaign.



**SOLIDUM, HOSPICIO L. (Left)**

1st LIEUT. & MED. INSP.

Born May 21, 1901 in Alcantara, Looc,  
Romblon  
Graduate, Romblon High School  
A. B., Silliman Institute, 1922  
M. D., University of Santo Tomas  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insptr. July 30,  
1929



**TEANO, JUSTINO (Right)**

1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born April 13 1895 in Cagayan  
Graduate, Cagayan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. March 16, 1920  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War)



**TEVES, RICARDO R. (Left)**

1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born February 9, 1895 in Cebu  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 7, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 23, 1923  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 23, 1928



**VILLANUEVA, PACIFICO (Right)**

1st LIEUT., P. C.

Born September 26, 1899 in Zambales  
Graduate, Rizal High School  
Served as Private, Corporal, 4th Co. 1<sup>st</sup> G.S.R.  
from Sept. 3, 1918 to Feb. 29, 1920  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 2, 1921  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. October 22, 1930  
DECORATIONS (P.C.) Victory (World War)  
Mindanao campaign.

## Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**ADLE, ENRIQUE (Left)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 5, 1900 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, St. Agustin High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 23, 1930*



**BALOLONG, LICERIO (Right)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 19, 1898 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Studied six months, College of Law, N. U.  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao campaign.*



**CANTERO, DIEGO V. (Left)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

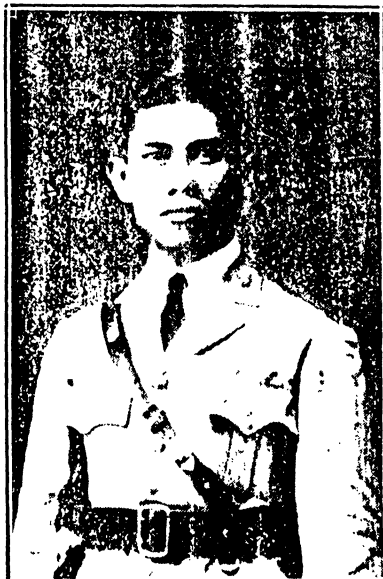
*Born November 2, 1897 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, Negros Occidental High School  
Served as Private from April 11, 1923 to  
January 31, 1924  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 13, 1929*



**DELARMENTE, JORGE B. (Right)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 27, 1897 in Bohol  
Graduate, Association Institute, Y.M.C.A.  
Attended one year, Phil. Law School, N. U.  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 12, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926*



**DONATO, VENUSTO (Left)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born May 22, 1899 in Ilocos Sur  
Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. December 15, 1927*



**DATOR, LUIS T. (Right)**

2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 13, 1899 in Iloilo  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 10, 1927  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. February 13, 1931*

## Officers Of District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**ENRIQUEZ, RAMON (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 5, 1899 in Zamboanga  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Studied for 8 years in the Cosmopolitan  
Business College  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. September 1, 1926  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao cam-  
paign*



**FERRER, DAMASO S. (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 11, 1895 in Rizal  
Graduate, Phil. Normal School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sept. 9, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao cam-  
paign*



**GARCIA, SILVINO P. (Left)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born February 17, 1902 in Camarines Sur  
Graduate, Zambales High School  
Studied six months in U. S.  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 20, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. October 22, 1930*



**GANTUANGKO, CONSTANCIO (Right)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 3, 1896 in Leyte  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 19, 1927*



**JACARIA, HADJI A. (Left)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 16, 1900 in Sulu  
Studied Agriculture in Muñoz  
Studied Agriculture in Oklahoma for two  
years  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1924  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 1, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. December 15, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.); Mindanao cam-  
paign*



**MONDRAGON, FORTUNATO (Right)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 17, 1899 in Leyte  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 2, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 3, 1929*

## Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**PADAYHAG, FEDERICO (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 22, 1899 in Negros Oriental  
Graduate, Bohol High School  
Studied 7 months in the College of Law,  
National University, Manila  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1923  
Appointed 3''Lieut. November 14, 1923  
Promoted 2''Lieut. December 17, 1927*



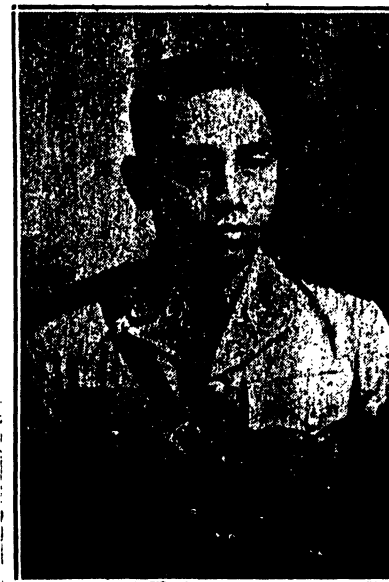
**SANTILLAN, BENJAMIN M. (Right)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born January 25, 1902 in Pampanga  
Graduate, Pampanga High School  
Studied 1 year, Col. of Engineering, U.P.  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3''Lieut. August 3, 1926  
Promoted 2''Lieut. October 22, 1930*



**TORILLO, ALFONSO T. (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born September 19, 1901 in Negros Oc-  
cidental  
Graduate, Silliman Institute High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3''Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2''Lieut. April 13, 1929*



**ARELLANO, ALFONSO (Right)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 12, 1905 in Talavera, Nva.  
Ecija  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1929  
Appointed 3''Lieut. April 16, 1930*



**ARPA, PULLUNG (Left)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 5, 1905 in Siasi, Sulu  
Graduate, Manila South High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1928  
Appointed 3''Lieut. July 28, 1929*



**BORROMEO, PATRICIO (Right)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 17, 1901 in Rizal  
Graduate, Rizal High School  
Honor Graduate, Academy, July 30, 1927  
Appointed 3'' Lieut. December 22, 1927*



# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**CARLOS, ISABELO (Left)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

Born July 2, 1899 in Laguna  
Graduate, Laguna Intermediate School  
Served as private, lance-corporal and  
Sergeant from October 12, 1917 to  
December 12, 1924 and from August  
5, 1926 to July 7, 1927  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 8, 1927



**JONES, LEONARD M. (Right)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

Born April 3, 1909 in Kentucky, U. S. A.  
Attended grammar school and one and a  
half years High School  
Graduate, Officers' Course, Academy, July  
31, 1929  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. April 23, 1929

## SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY

Served as Private, First Class Private,  
Artillery and Quartermaster Department  
from May 30, 1927 to April 11, 1929.



**MAGALLANES, ANGEL C. (Left)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

Born October 1, 1905 in Tagbilaran, Bohol  
Graduate, Bohol High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1928  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 2, 1930



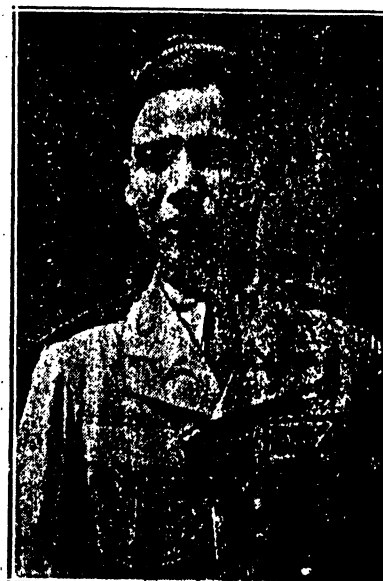
**MAROHOMBSAR, LOUIS R. (Right)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

Born July 15, 1908 in Genassi, Lanao  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 3, 1929



**MERCADO, JESUS (Left)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

Born June 22, 1899 in Cebu  
Graduate, High School, Seminary College  
of San Carlos, Cebu.  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 28, 1926  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. April 23, 1930  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao-Sulu  
campaign



**REYES, BERNARDINO (Right)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

Born May 19, 1902 in Paombong, Bulacan  
Graduate, Bulacan High School  
Served as Private in Manila Garrison  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1929  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. September 25, 1930



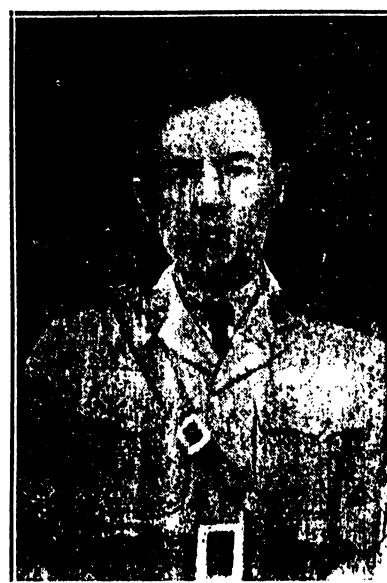
# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**SUMULONG, PEDRO M (Left)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born June 6 1903 in Antipolo, Rizal  
Graduate, Rizal High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1928  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. April 19, 1930*



**TAN, LEONCIO S. (Right)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 26, 1904 in Pampanga  
Graduate, Manila North High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 17, 1929*



**TAYAG, LEON (Left)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born April 19, 1904 in Pampanga  
Graduate, Pampanga High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. Sept. 17, 1928*



**VENZON, CIRILO (Right)**

3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 12, 1893 in Arayat, Pampanga  
Graduate, Pampanga High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1927  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 10, 1928*



**VILLASIS, BRAULIO (Left)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born March 15, 1901 in Pontevredra, Capiz  
Graduate, Iloilo Institute High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1928  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. April 19, 1930*



**JAVIER, CATALINO I. M. (Right)**

CAPTAIN, P. C.

*Born April 30, 1890 in Batangas  
Served as Private, Supply-Sergeant, D.V., from Dec.  
1, 1908 to April 8, 1915  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 23, 1915  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. December 5, 1916  
" 1st Lieut. March 12, 1918  
" Captain February 3, 1921  
DECORATIONS (P.C.) Victory (World War)  
Long service; Mindanao-Sulu campaign.*

# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**ANGELES, RAMON (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born March 1, 1896 in Bataan  
Graduate, Liceo de Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 2, 1921  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 13, 1931  
DECORATION (P. C.) Mindanao-Sulu  
campaign.



**BUSTILLO, CORNELIO V. (Right)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born September 15, 1897 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, Negros Occidental High School  
Graduate, Academy, March 30, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 31, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. December 15, 1927



**ESQUEJO, JULIAN N. (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born January 9, 1896 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 12, 1919  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 13, 1919  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 13, 1925



**GIRONELLA, BASILIO M. (Right)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born June 12, 1893 in Ilocos Sur  
Served as Private, Sergeant-Major, G. S.,  
from May 13, 1911 to December  
10, 1918  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 11, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. January 18, 1926  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World  
War)



**LASOLA, NICOLAS P. (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born September 10, 1890 in Neg. Oriental  
Graduate, Silliman Institute High School  
A.B., Silliman Institute, Neg. Oriental  
Served as Private, Supply-Sergeant, from March 25,  
1917 to January 31, 1918  
Graduate, Academy, July 31, 1918  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 1, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 21, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
DECORATIONS (P. C.) Victory (World War);  
Mindanao campaign.



**VIDAMO, CRISANTO P. (Right)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born October 24, 1894 in Cavite  
Studied in International Correspondence Schools  
Served as Private, Corporal, Supply-Sergeant,  
Sergeant-Major, Medical Division, Or. Negros  
from August 4, 1913 to May 26, 1918  
Graduate, Academy, January 25, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 27, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 21, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)

# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**PICCIO, HUMBERTO (Left)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 9, 1897 in Neg. Occidental  
Graduate, Iloilo High School  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1922  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
Resigned May 14, 1929  
Reinstated as 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 9, 1931  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 1, 1931*



**VELASCO, DIONISIO (Right)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 2, 1901 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Ilocos Sur High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 7, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. July 3, 1929*



**TENERIFE, HONORATO (Left)**  
2ND LIEUT., P. C.

*Born December 29, 1888 in Iloilo  
Attended Iloilo Normal School for one year  
" St. Joseph College, Hongkong for three years  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major from May 25, 1908 to January 31, 1920  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. February 19, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. March 11, 1924  
DECORATIONS (P.C.) Victoria (World War):*



**CRAME, JUAN (Right)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born September 8, 1907 in Manila  
Graduate, La Salle College High School  
Served as Private from Sept. 3, 1923  
to April 15, 1929  
Graduate, Officers' Course, Academy,  
June 23, 1928  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. April 15, 1929*



**FAJARDO, APOLINAR G. (Left)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born July 23, 1901 in Rizal  
B.S.E., University of the Philippines  
Graduate, Officers' Course, Academy, June  
28, 1929  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 21, 1929*



**LUNA, FRANCISCO (Right)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born August 24, 1902 in Cavite  
Graduate, U. P. High School  
Studied one year, Jose Rizal College  
Studied Commerce and Stenography  
Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 5, 1929*

## Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**SANTOS, LEOPOLDO F. (Left)**  
3rd LIEUT., P. C.

*Born November 15, 1898 in Rizal  
Graduate, Far Eastern College High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 16, 1927*



**WEINBRENNER, CARLOS (Right)**  
3RD LIEUT., P. C.

*Born October 19, 1902 in Malabon, Rizal  
Graduate, High School, Association Institute  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1926  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. January 2, 1930*



**MARFORI, CAYO (Left)**  
MAJOR & SURGEON, P. C.

*Born September 27, 1884 in Batangas  
Attended Alameda de Manila for 5 years;  
Licco de Manila for 3 years; Phil.  
Medical School for 3 years;  
A. B., Santo Tomas University  
Appointed 1st Lieut. & Med. Insptr., January  
24, 1918  
Promoted Captain & Surgeon, November 1,  
1925  
Promoted Major & Surgeon, January 24,  
1930  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Mindanao campaign*



**RAMOS, LUIS (Right)**  
MAJOR, P. C.

*Born March 3, 1889 in Laguna  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 23, 1915  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. December 5, 1916  
" 1st Lieut. March 15, 1918  
" Major Jan. 10, 1931  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World  
War); Visayas campaign*



**ALCALA, RAFAEL B. (Left)**  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.

*Born October 24, 1891 in Pampanga  
A. B., Licco de Manila  
L.L. B., Escuela de Derocho  
Graduate, Academy, May 14, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 15, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 2, 1918  
" 1st Lieut. January 1, 1919*



**BARBAJERA JULIO F. (Right)**  
1st. Lieut., P. C.

*Born April 12, 1890 in Cagayan  
Studied two years in the Intermediate School  
Served as Private, Lance-Corporal, Corporal and  
Sergeant G.S., P.C. 1st Sergeant, Sergeant-Major,  
G.S., D.M., from Nov. 22, 1910 to July 7, 1917  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 8, 1917  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. October 13, 1919  
DECORATIONS (P.C.)—Victory (World War);  
Mindanao-Sulu campaign.*

# Officers Of The District Of Mindanao And Sulu



**NUNAG, VICENTE (Left)**

1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born July 19, 1887 in Bulacan  
Served as Private, Lance-Corporal, Supply-Sergeant & Sergeant-Major, G.S., D.M., from Oct. 22, 1908 to August 22, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 23, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. August 23, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. June 11, 1919  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Long Service.



**SANCHEZ, JOAQUIN (Right)**

1st Lieut. & Medical Inspector

Born August 20, 1898 in Vigan, Albay  
Graduate, Albay High School  
B.S., College of Liberal Arts, U. P.  
M. D., College of Medicine, U. P.  
Experiences: 1st Lieut. MC-Res., U. S. Army;  
Battalion Commander, High School Cadets Albay High School  
President, Sanitary Division, P.H.S.  
Instructor in Hygiene and Public Health, U.P.  
Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Inspr. August 16, 1930



**SUAREZ, ALEJANDRO (Left)**

1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born March 14, 1897 in Cotabato  
Attended Intermediate School of Cotabato  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant from July 9, 1911 to March 14, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. March 15, 1920  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. December 15, 1927  
DECORATIONS (P.C.)—Victory (World War); Mindenno campaign.



**MALONE, GEORGE H. (Right)**

1ST LIEUT., P. C.

Born September 27, 1900 in Mankato, Minnesota, U. S. A.  
Studied High School for one year in Northwestern University  
Graduate, Honolulu Business College  
Previous Military Service: 27th Infantry, U.S. Army, A.E.F. Siberia and Phil. Islands: U.S. Navy from 1921 to 1929 inclusive.  
Ex-Acting Chief Clerk to the Captain of the Yard, Cavite.  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 15, 1929  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 1, 1931



**ALCANTARA, ANIANO C. (Left)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

Born November 17, 1900 in Bao, Neg. Oc.  
Graduate, Cebu High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 29, 1929

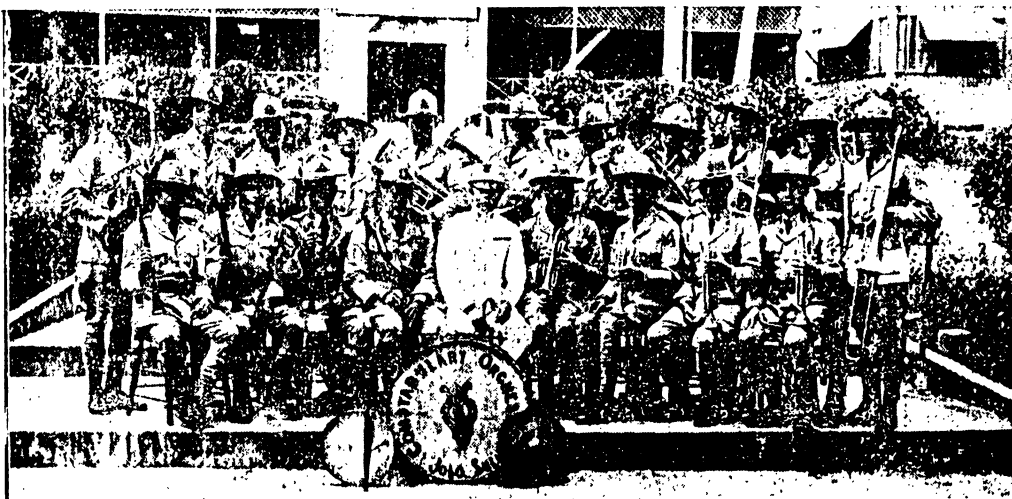
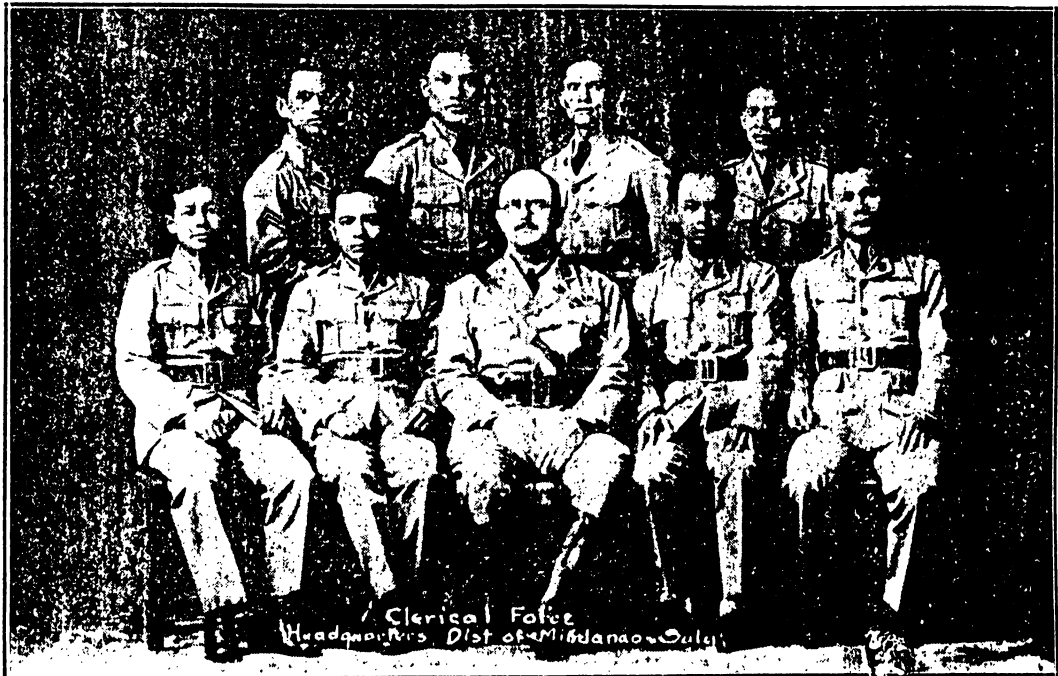


**BUNO, GREGORIO (Right)**

3RD LIEUT., P. C.

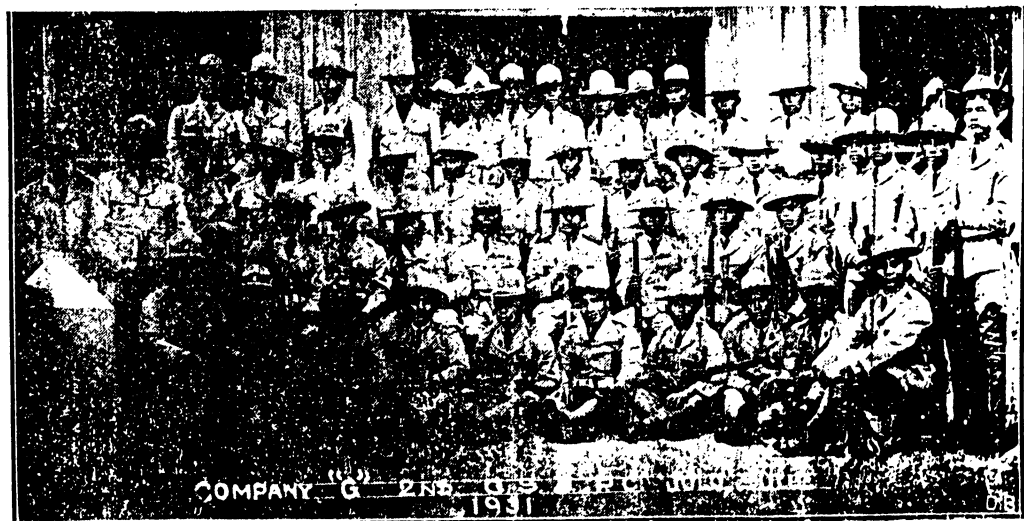
Born March 15, 1905 in Taal, Batangas  
Graduate, Manila North High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 23, 1928  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. October 4, 1929

CLERICAL FORCE AT HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF MINDANAO and SULU. Captain H. C. Page, District Adjutant is sitting in the center of the group.



THE FAMOUS CONSTABULARY ORCHESTRA OF SULU AT JOLO

Company "G" 2nd General Service Battalion stationed at Jolo, Sulu, is under the command of 2nd Lieut. R. Enriquez.

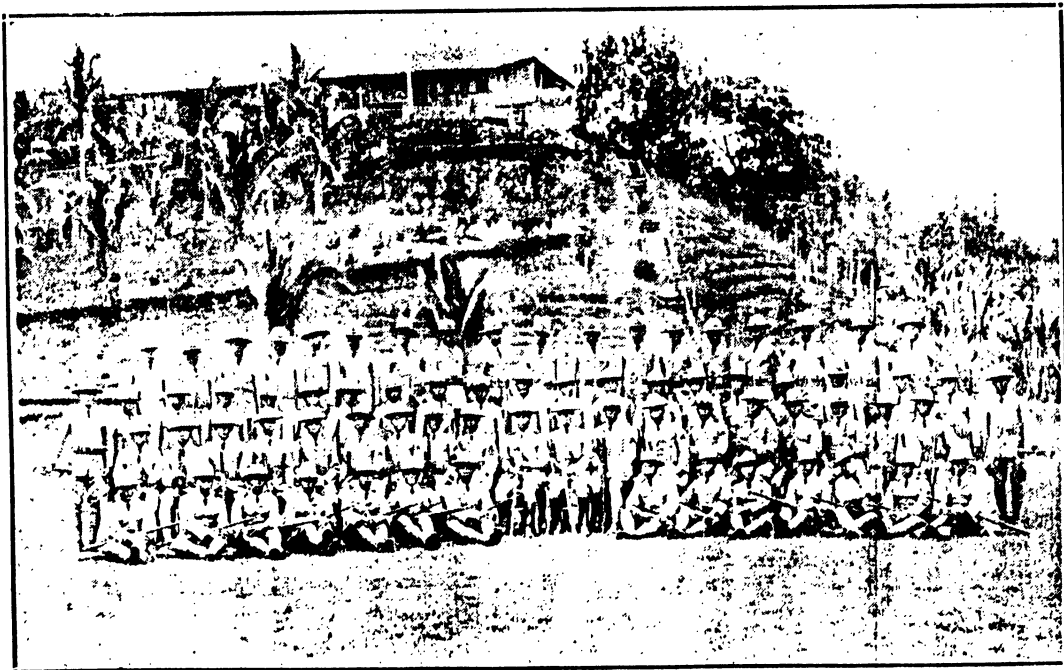






COMPANY "H" SECOND GENERAL SERVICE BATTALION,  
Asturias Barracks, Jolo, Sulu.

*1st Lieutenant R. R. Teres, Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieutenant V. Orala, Junior Officer.*

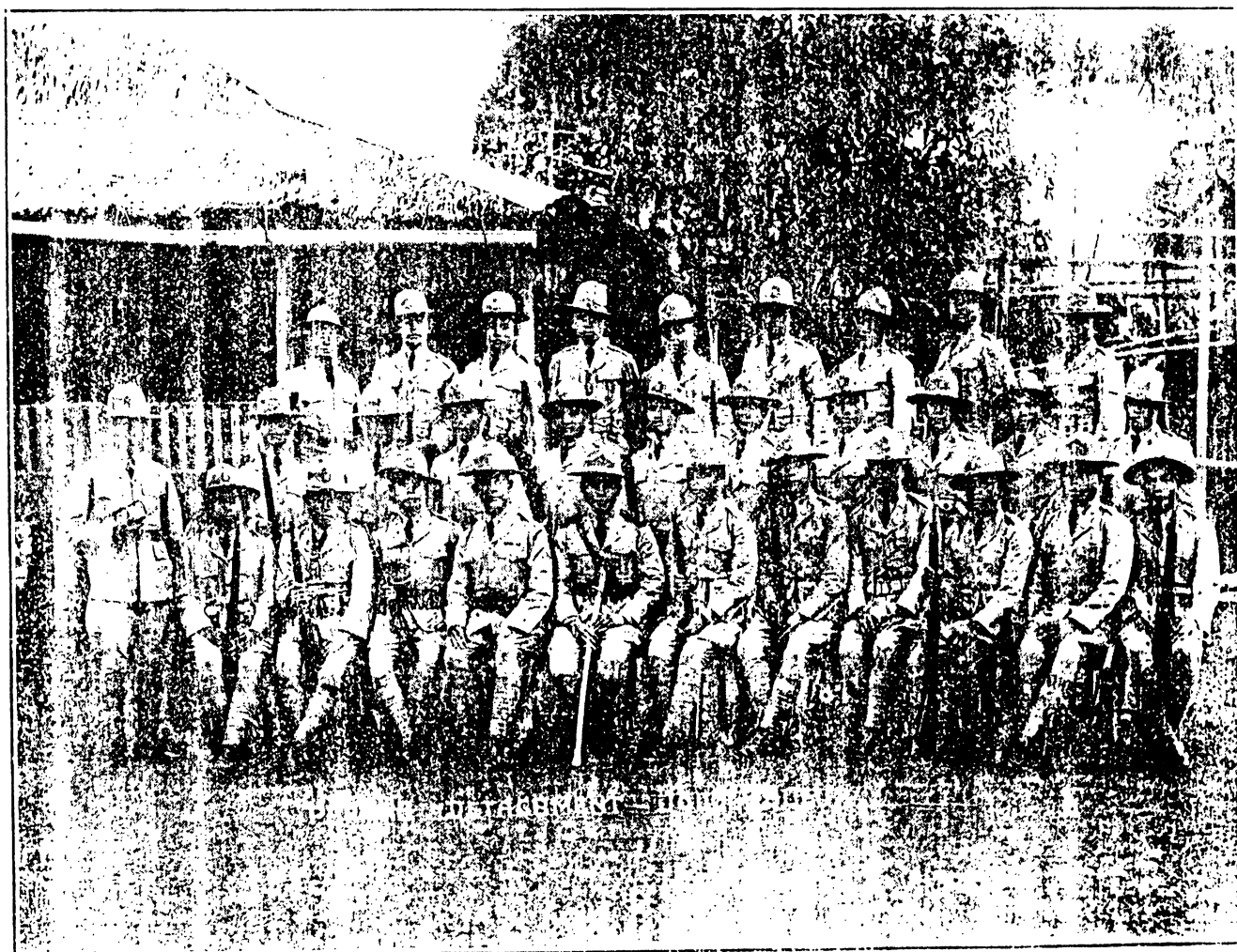


79th COMPANY, FORT PIKIT, COTABATO





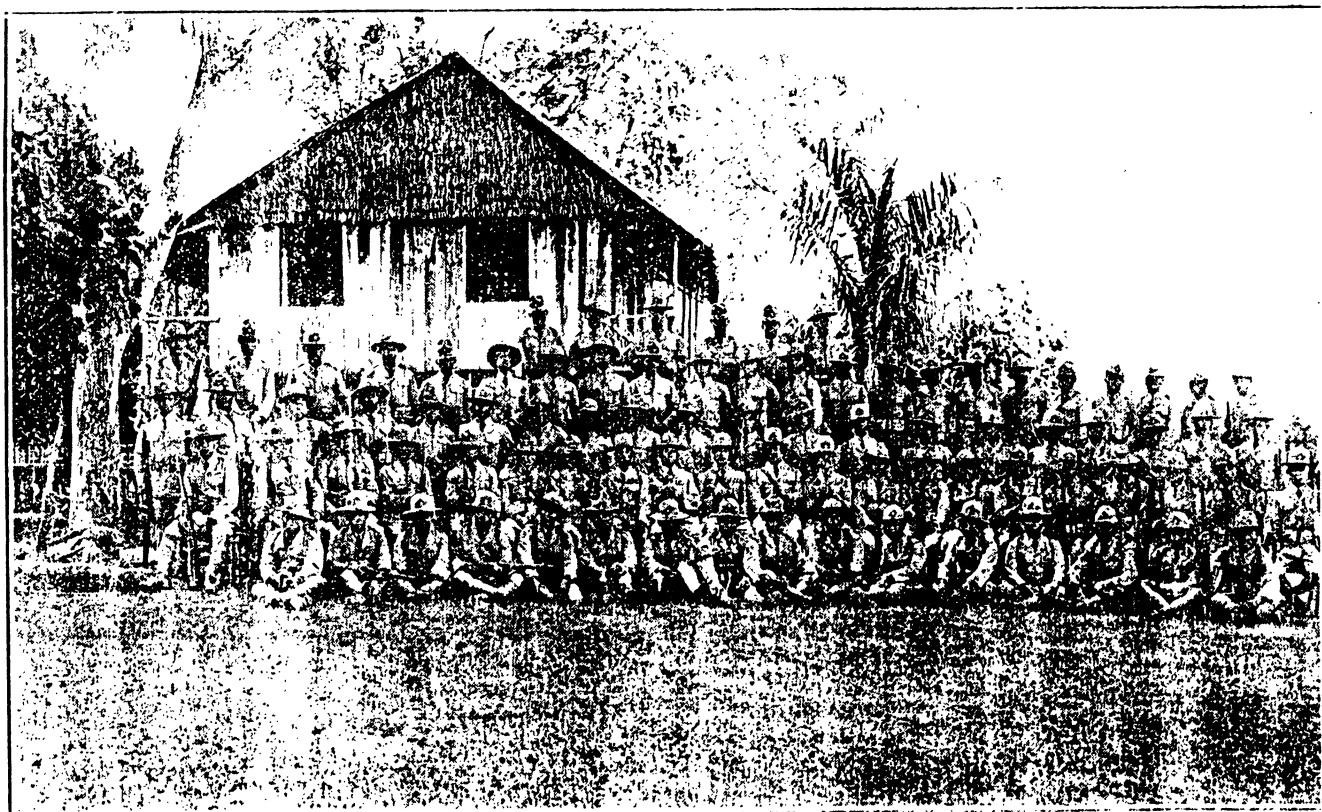
80th COMPANY, SARANGANI DISTRICT, COTABATO  
1st Lieutenant S. P. Mendoza, Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieutenant E. Adle, Junior Officer



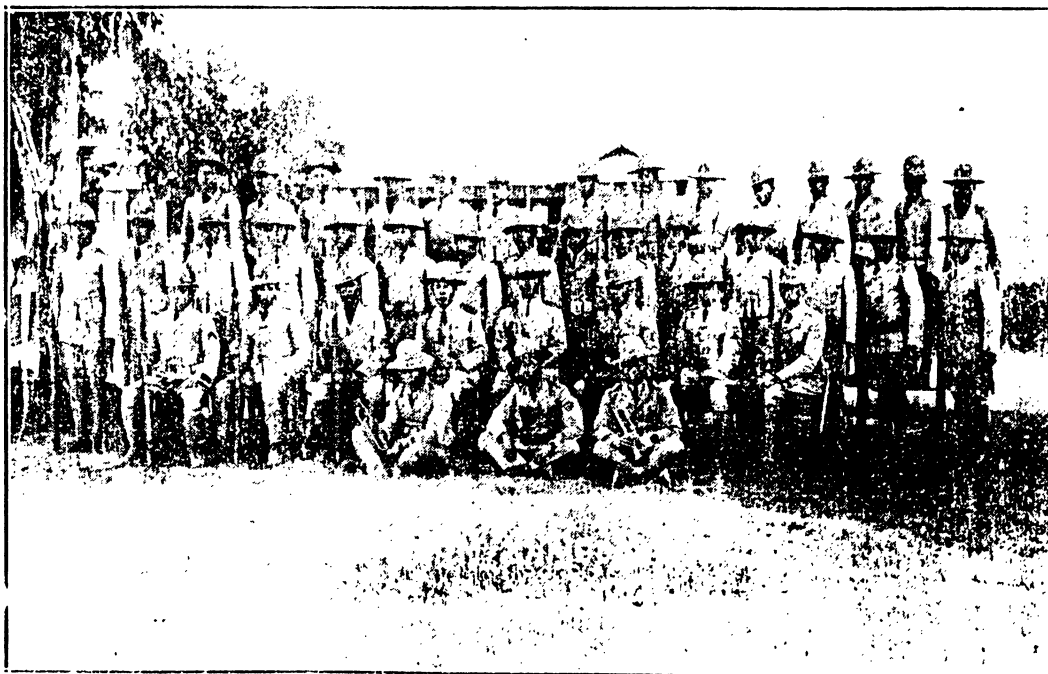
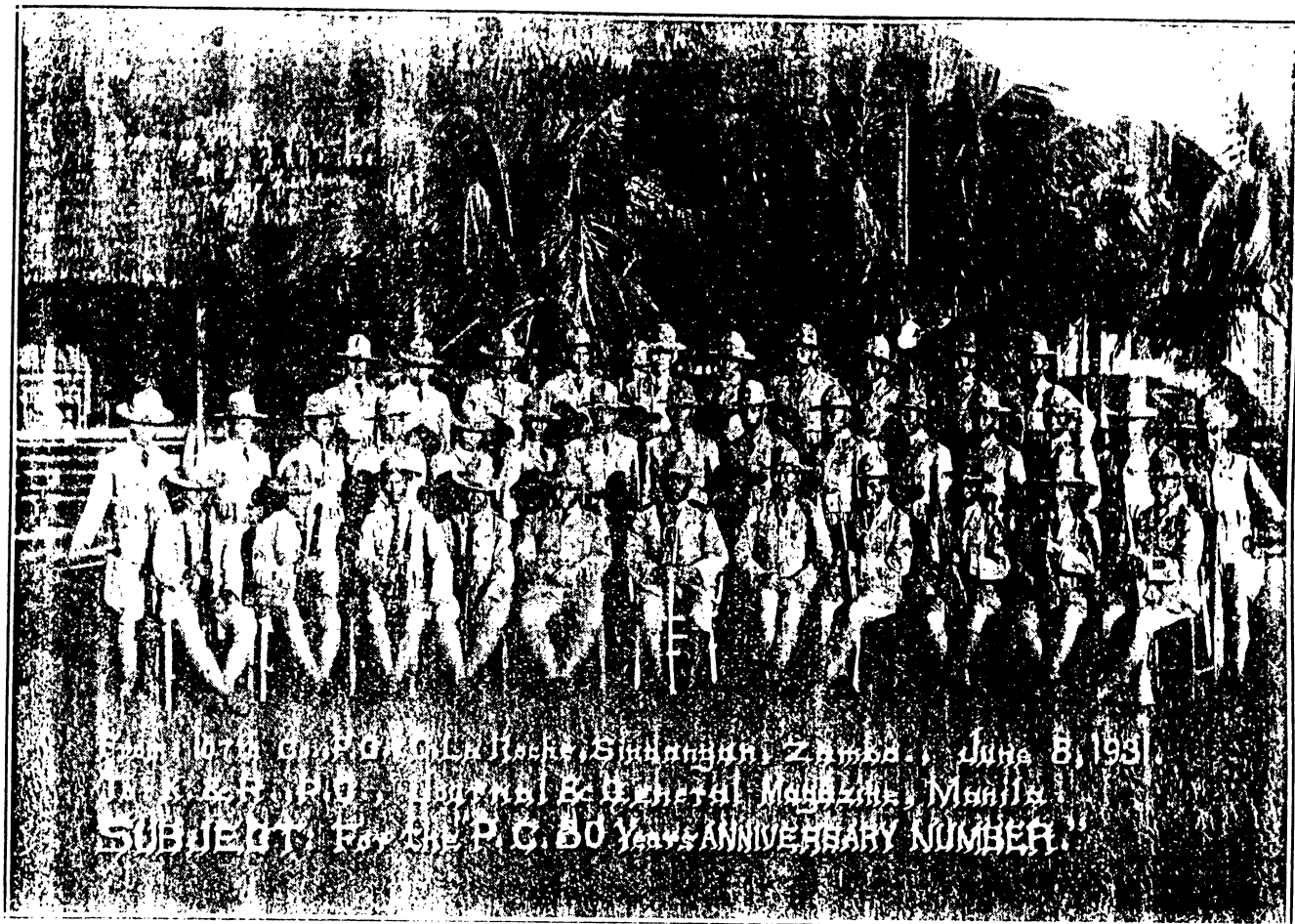
82nd COMPANY, JOLO, SULU  
2nd Lieutenant S. Sevilla, Commanding Officer



100th COMPANY, P. C., ASTURIAS BARRACKS, JOLO, SULU  
1st Lieutenant L. Abia, Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieutenant D. Cantero, Junior Officer

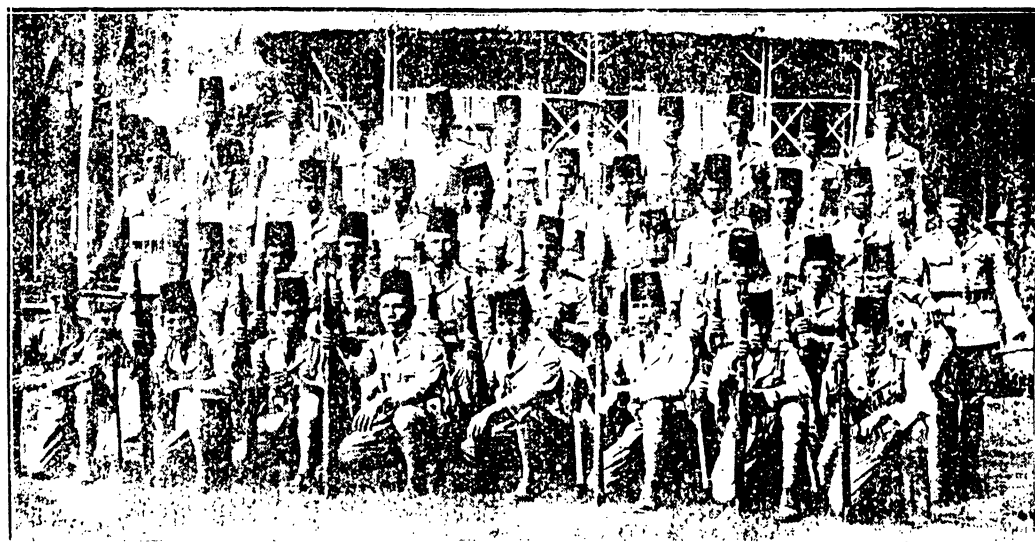


106th & 113th COMPANIES, P. C.  
106th Company, P. C.: 1st Lieutenant L. E. Littawa, Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieutenant A. Gonzalo, Junior Officer  
113th Company: 1st Lieutenant P. Manique, Commanding Officer

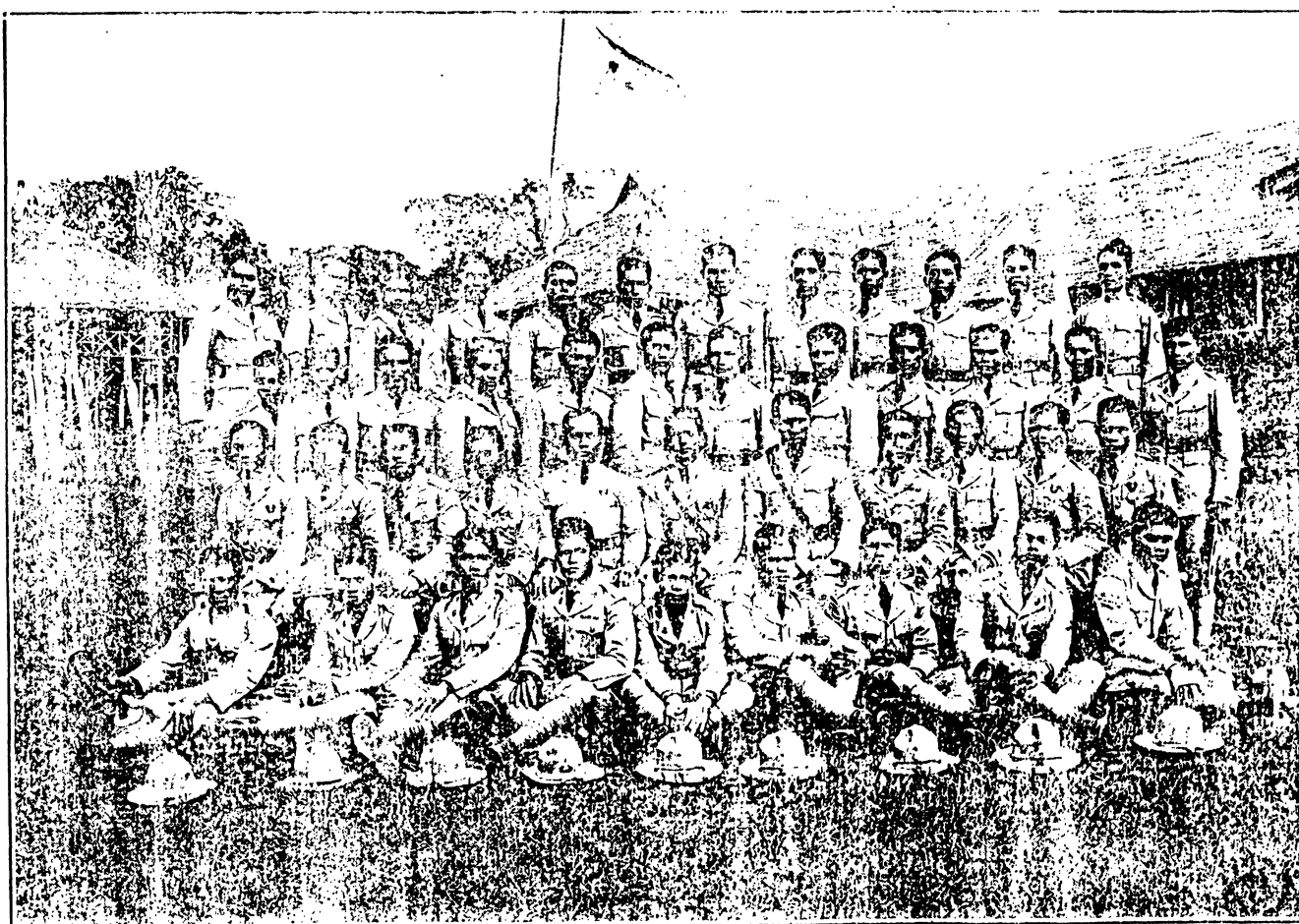


119th COMPANY, LABANGA, ZAMBOANGA

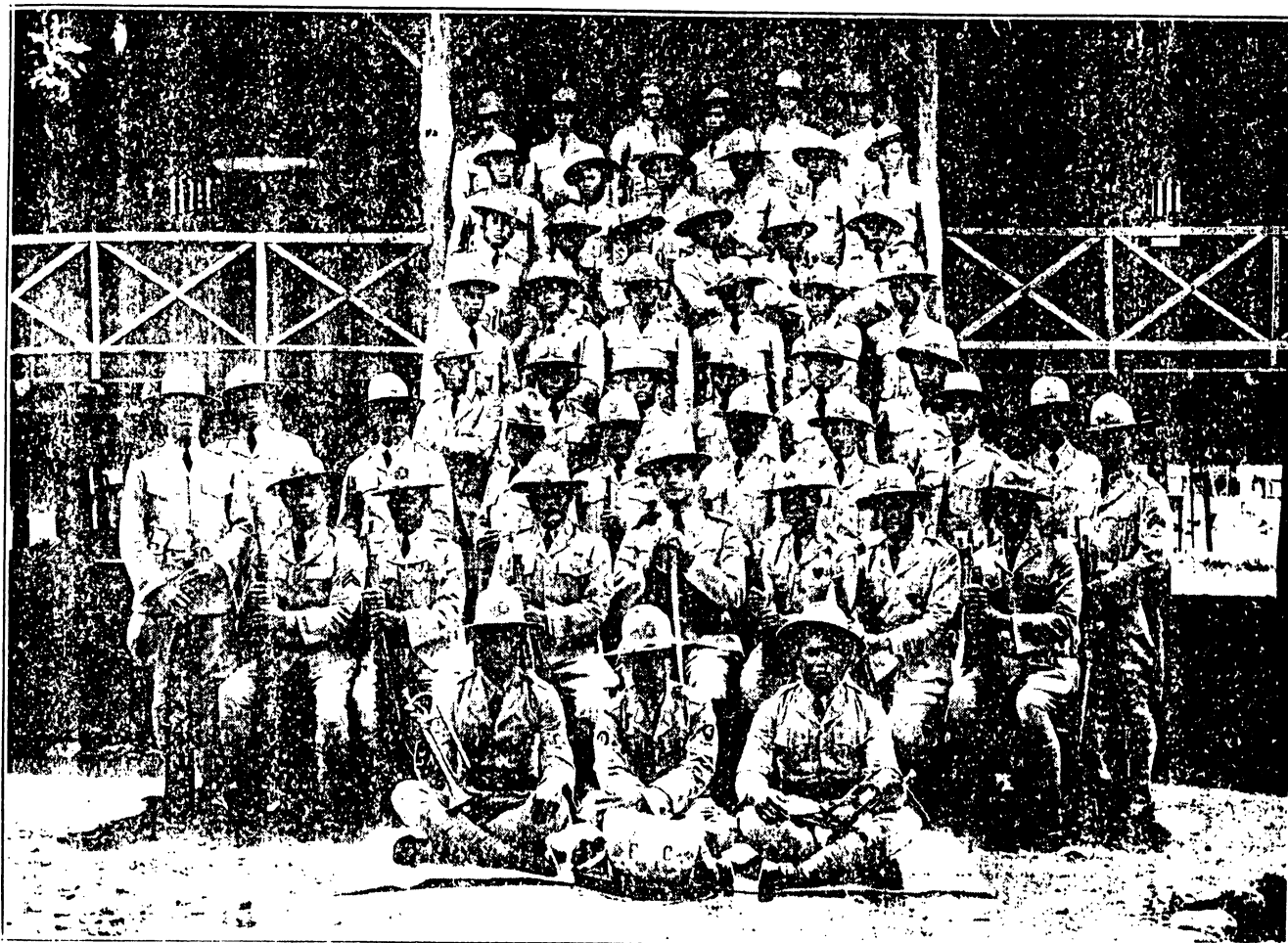
1st Lieutenant Marciano Barcena, Commanding Officer, 3rd Lieutenant Gregorio P. Tuena, Junior Officer



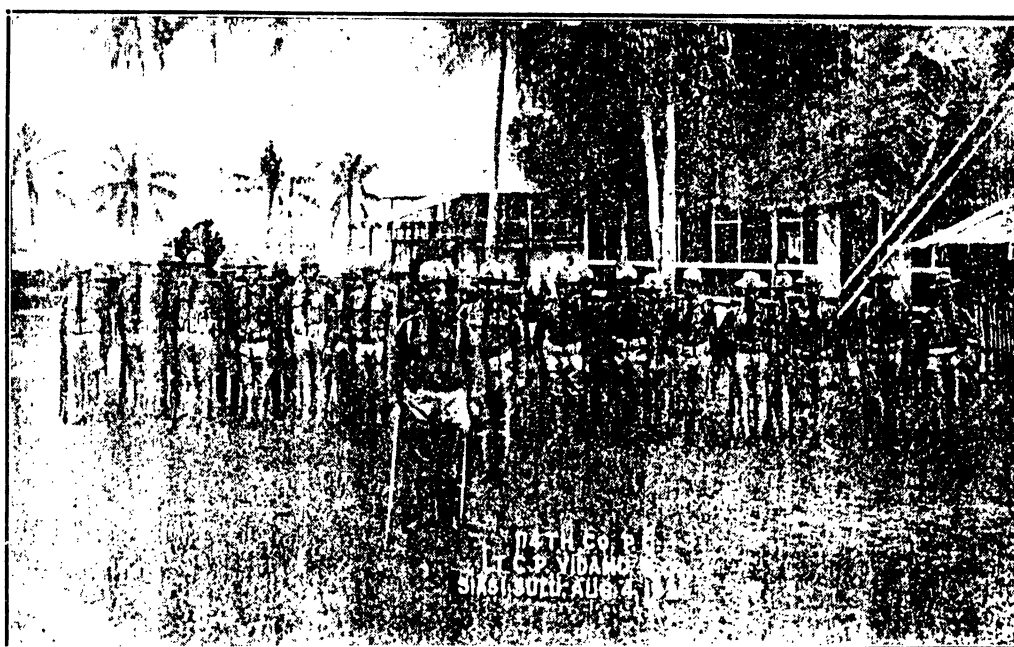
110th COMPANY, P. C., TAGLIBI, SULU  
1st Lieutenant Luis Delgado, Commanding Officer. (Absent when picture was taken)



111th COMPANY, P. C., SEITH LAKE, SULU  
1st Lieutenant V. G. Alagar, Commanding Officer, 3rd Lieutenant F. Arpa, Junior



112th COMPANY, P. C., CAMP ROMANDIER, SULU  
*Commanded by Lieutenant Alejandro Suarez, P. C., and 2nd Lieutenant Tenerlie, Junior Officer (Not in picture)*

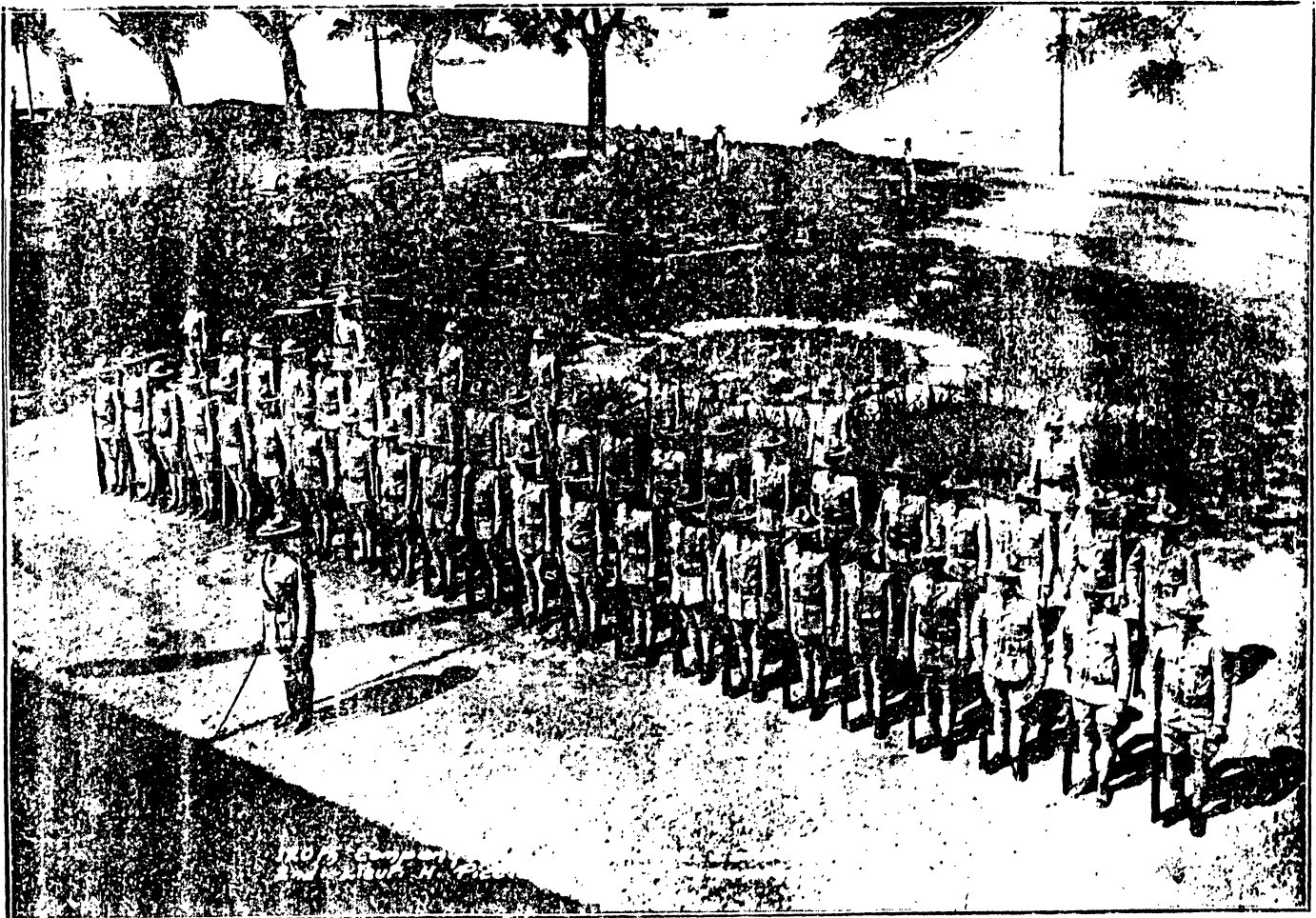


114th COMPANY, P. C., SIASSI, SULU  
*1st Lieutenant C. P. Vidamo, Commanding Officer*





116th COMPANY, JOLO, SULU  
1st Lieutenant S. Abrera, Commanding Officer



120th COMPANY, ZAMBOANGA, ZAMBOANGA  
2nd Lieutenant H. Picolo, Commanding Officer

# A Bigger And Better Veterans Organization Is Wish Of General Nathorst

The idea of the Philippine Constabulary Veterans Association was formed August 16, 1928, at a social gathering of retired Constabulary officers at the residence of Major A. Yance, P. C. Retired. Once the idea was suggested it took tremendously and then and there those present set to work on a tentative plan for our present organization.

Our success is due to a number of both active and retired officers who are too numerous to mention. To Colonel F. Llorente, P. C., Retired, however, belongs the greatest credit for the organization's early efforts. He put body and soul into the work and never ceased until we were sure of success. To us who later took over the various parts of the work belongs only the credit of continuing work well begun.

The Philippine Constabulary Veterans Association is similar to all other Veteran



Colonel FELIX LLORENTE  
He is a most active Veteran....

Associations and its aims and purpose are the same.

Since the inauguration of General Band-



Brigadier-General CHARLES E. NATHORST  
Commander-In Chief, Philippine Constabulary Veterans

holtz Post No. 1, Manila, we have added the following: Rickard Post No. 2, Dagupan, Pangasinan; Capt. Juan Post No. 3, Laoag, Ilocos Norte; Col. Thomas I. Mair Post No. 4, Iloilo, Iloilo; Captain Rosado Post No. 5, Bacolod, Negros Occidental; Lieut. Maynes Post No. 6, Camp Keithley, Lanao; and Lieut. Magno Post No. 7, Zamboanga, Zamboanga. The combined membership of the above posts is over a thousand men.

Posts at Jolo, Dumaguete, Tarlac, and Tuguegarao are awaiting inauguration. It is needless to say that we are extending our activities and hope ultimately to have a Veterans post in every province of the Islands.

*Charles E. Nathorst*  
Commander-in-Chief,  
Veterans Philippine Constabulary



## Constabulary Veterans Organization Is Three Years Old This Month

The seedling of the organization which now functions under the name of Philippine Constabulary Veterans was sown on August 13, 1928, on the occasion of a party at the home of Major Alejandro Yance, tendered in honor of retired Constabulary officers. Recollections of the "good old days" brought a feeling of comradeship among the guests and it was but natural that the talk drifted to the establishment of an organization of P. C. Veterans in order to afford opportunity for the old timers to meet occasionally to talk over old times. No sooner was the subject broached than it was immediately accepted as the most logical thing to do and so tentative plans were made for the establishment of the organization which has since become an institution and an organization of no mean number and of wide influence.

An organization committee, headed by Colonel Felix Llorente, as chairman, was appointed and four days after its appointment the committee submitted a copy of a proposed Circular-letter, which was mailed to every officer and enlisted man on the retired list and to ex-officers of the service. The proposal met the approval of General Nathorst who has since become one of the most staunch and enthusiastic boosters of the Veterans organization.

The avowed aims and purposes of the founders in establishing the Veterans organization were:

"(a)—The bringing together into a fraternal and closer comradeship of officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary, both on the retired list and in active service, as well as ex-service officers and men. All units of the Philippine Constabulary shall be eligible to membership; provided, the officers who separated from the service are of good standing and the men had been honorably discharged, and provided further, that all applicants, both officers and men in ACTIVE SERVICE, for membership, have three or more years' service to their credit.

"(b)—To be prepared to offer their services to the government on a reasonable short notice, in case of emergencies, catastrophies, riots, etc.

"(c)—To aid needy and invalid members, and those dependent on them for support, in case of sickness or other emergencies; to give protection to their widows and minor children, and generally to give aid and comfort to the fullest extent possible and consistently with the means and power of the association."

To facilitate the work of organization a grand reunion and encampment of all Constabulary Veterans was held on Sept. 30, 1929 when the details

of organization were worked out and the officers were elected. On November 29, 1929, the Veterans held a Grand Ball and Reunion at Plaridel Temple, this being the first social function of the new organization.

According to Article II of the Constitution and By-laws the objects of the Veterans organization were:

"That, the objects of this association are fraternal, benevolent, and patriotic, that is, to assist in caring for our sick and burying our dead; to render all possible relief to our needy or invalid comrades, pecuniary or otherwise; to extend such aid to the widows and children of deceased comrades; to unite in benevolent and social comradeship those who have served and are serving honorably in the Philippine Constabulary; to preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind soldiers together; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead comrades; to maintain true and unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and constituted Government of the Philippine Islands, obedience and fidelity to its constitution and laws; to cooperate with the Philippine Government in preserving peace and order throughout the Philippine Archipelago, when called upon to do so; to stand for all patriotic service and sacrifice, and generally, to preserve the dignity of and defend the people of the United States of America and of the Philippine Islands from all their enemies whomsoever; to protect their constitutional rights and liberties of citizenship, and, ultimately, to make comradeship our cherished anthem, charity our prime virtue, and loyalty our sacred hymn."

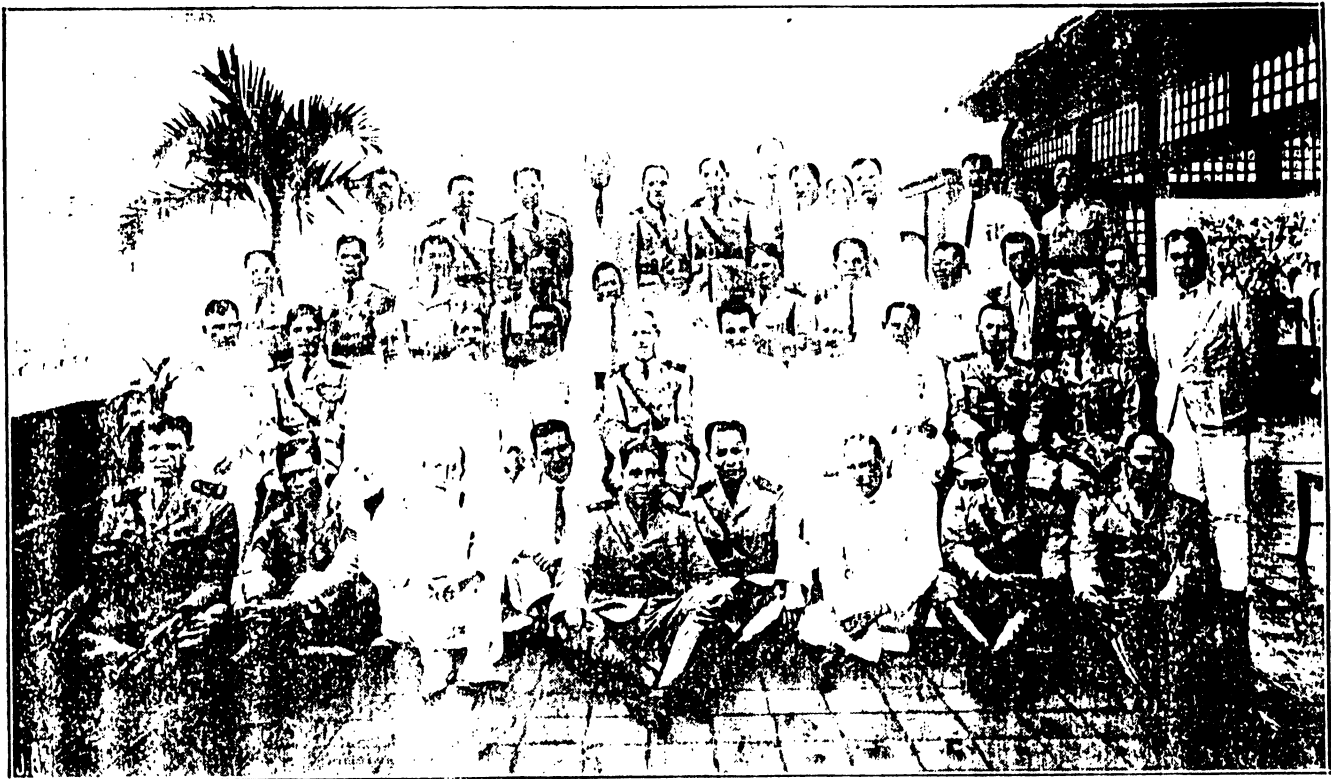
Since its organization three years ago the Veterans organization has grown to be a large organization with posts scattered in various places throughout the archipelago and with a membership of over a thousand veterans. General Nathorst, commander-in-chief of the Veterans, is looking forward to the day when each province will have a Veterans Post and that the Veterans organization will grow into a huge and powerful society for the protection of the welfare of veteran Constabulary men.

Following is a list of the different Posts which have already been instituted, together with their present officers:

### OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT

Commander-in-Chief	Comrade C. E. Nathorst
1st Vice Commander-in-Chief	Juan Dominguez
2nd Vice Commander-in-Chief	Liborio Gomez
Quartermaster General	Eugene Walter
Judge Advocate General	Jose P. Guido
Grand Chaplain	Juan C. Quimbo
Surgeon General	Basilio J. Valdes

# Constabulary Veterans Hold Reunion Following Organization



Among the Veterans who attended the first reunion were: C. E. Nathorst, M. Aguilar, J. P. Quimbo, A. Yance, C. Manibog, R. Monserrat, J. N. Hernandez, R. Hipolito, P. Taguba, L. Gomez, A. Lejano, D. Victorla, Pedro Arriola, Lapuz, Mejia, Woods, Gatudes, Fresnido, Espiritu, Purisima, Carado, Bates, Sison, Guido, Afzelius, Valmares, Walter, Polotan, Babtera, Conrado, Cortales, Boyer, Plata, Anonas and Francisco

## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION

For Northern Luzon .....	Comrade W. C. Boyer
„ Southern Luzon .....	„ Domingo Valmores
„ Central Luzon .....	„ Miguel Aguiar
„ Visayas .....	„ T. I. Owen
„ Mindanao & Sulu .....	„ Jose V. Agdamag

## STAFF OFFICERS

Adjutant-General .....	Comrade Telesforo Martinez
Chief of Staff .....	„ Paulino Santos
Deputy Commander-in-Chief .....	„ Rafael Monserrat
Deputy Commander-in-Chief in the United States .....	„ O. A. Hansen
Inspector General and General Installing Officer .....	„ Manuel G. Olympia
Assistant Adjutant General .....	„ Eugene Walter
Assistant Quartermaster-General .....	„ Rafael Ramos
Aide to the Commander-in-Chief .....	„ Juan A. Hernandez
Grand Historian .....	„ Felicisimo I. Torres
Grand Patriotic Instructor .....	„ Mariano N. Castañeda
Grand Trumpeter .....	„ Alfonso J. Fresnido
Sergeant-at-Arms .....	„ Arcadio Lizaso
Color Sergeant .....	„ F. Guzman
Color Guards .....	„ Eugenio Alano
Guard .....	„ Gregorio de Leon
	„ Benito Espejo

## GENERAL BANDHOLTZ POST No. 1, Manila, July 31, 1929

Commander .....	Comrade Paulino Santos
1st Vice Commander .....	„ Telesforo Martinez
2nd Vice Commander .....	„ Eugene Walter
Quartermaster .....	„ M. N. Castañeda

Adjutant .....	„ Rafael Ramos
Post Advocate .....	„ Jose P. Guido
Chaplain .....	„ W. O. Boyer
Surgeon .....	„ M. G. Olympia

## CAPT. RICKARDS POST No. 2, Dagupan, Pangasinan, Sept. 7, 1929

Comander .....	Comrade Rafael Monserrat
1st Vice Commander .....	„ J. N. Evangelista
2nd Vice Commander .....	„ Sulpicio Bachini (deceased)
Quartermaster .....	„ J. G. Polotan
Post Advocate .....	„ M. P. Blardony
Adjutant .....	„ Simplicio Juban
Chaplain .....	„ Juan Saingan
Surgeon .....	„ Diego Gloria, Jr.

## CAPT. JUAN POST No. 3, Laoag, Ilocos Norte, Nov. 8, 1929

Commander .....	Comrade Gonzalo Manibog
1st Vice Commander .....	„ Eulalio Ranjo
2nd Vice Commander .....	„ Justo Pasion
Quartermaster .....	„ Agaton Pasion
Adjutant .....	„ Feliciano Ilacar
Post Advocate .....	„ Crispin Lopez
Chaplain .....	„ Manuel G. Cid
Surgeon .....	„ Jacinto Orallo

## COLONEL MAIR POST No. 4, Hoilo, Hoilo, Oct. 13, 1930

Commander .....	Comrade H. E. Gilhouser
1st Vice Commander .....	„ F. G. Oboza
2nd Vice Commander .....	„ Nazario Soto
Quartermaster .....	„ Nicolas Elbanbuena
Adjutant .....	„ Vicente Cuenca
Post Advocate .....	„ R. E. Fernandez
Chaplain .....	„ M. Ferdinandae
Surgeon .....	„ J. Gonzales-Rexas

(Continued on page 16)

# General Bandholtz Post No. 1

## Veterans of Philippine Constabulary

BY CAPTAIN RAFAEL RAMOS

Adjutant, P. C. V.

In less than a year after the Grand Encampment of the newly organized association of Veterans of Philippine Constabulary was organized, it was next in order to establish Camps in different places subordinate to the mother organization, the Grand Encampment.

Accordingly on the night of July 31, 1929, in one of the lodge rooms of the Plaridel Temple at San Marcelino Street fifteen charter members: Comrades I. O. Afzelius, Miguel Aguilar, C. J. Bates, Lucas G. Babiera, Benito Espejo, Olympio J. Jover, Oscar A. Hansen, Felix Llorente, Quintin F. Llorente, Telesforo Martinez, Manuel G. Olympia, Paulino Santos, Honorato Tenerife, Basilio J. Valdes and Alejandro Yance met together and constituted the first Post of the Veterans Philippine Constabulary, the General Bandholtz Post No. 1, named after General Bandholtz, who was one time Chief of the Philippine Constabulary. Comrade Olympia presided during the organization and acted as master of ceremonies assisted by comrade Telesforo Martinez. After the constitution of the Post, election of officers was held with the following results:

COMMANDER .....	Oscar A. Hansen
1st VICE-COMMANDER ..	Paulino Santos
2nd VICE-COMMANDER ..	C. J. Bates
QUARTERMASTER ....	Miguel Aguilar
POST ADVOCATE .....	Telesforo Martinez
CHAPLAIN .....	Juan C. Quimbo
TRUSTEES .....	Manuel S. Palma
	Lucas G. Babiera
	Artemio L. Lejano

No better set of officers than the above could have been selected to guide the Post in its period of organization. The interest and devotion shown for the welfare of the Post by each and everyone of them making special mention of the first Post Commander, Comrade Hansen, were most commendable.

At the end of the year, the election of new officers for 1930 was held. Major Hansen had to return to the States as his tour of duty as an army officer in the Islands had already expired. His departure was regretted by all comrades. Comrade Paulino Santos was chosen to succeed comrade Hansen as Post Commander. The election of Comrade Santos met with the most favorable comment and universal acceptance from all quarters.

Seeing that the funds of the Post were getting

low due to past activities such as reliefs and aids given to needy members and comrades in distress, the Post, acting on the happy idea of comrade Quimbo, held a Benefit Ball in the Carnival Auditorium on March 8, 1930. The Committee in charge of the affair headed by the Post Commander Santos and composed of comrades Aguilar, Quimbo, West, J. Hernandez, Castañeda and Afzelius, did not leave any stone unturned in the big preparation. Tickets for the Benefit Ball were sent to all Constabulary officers stationed throughout the archipelago. Their response to the "Call" was beyond expectation for although they could not attend the Ball they contributed their "bits" and helped to swell the proceeds. The Ball was a pronounced success from all angles. It was well attended by the cream of Manila society and neighboring provinces, starting from the Governor-General and his staff down to the "unknown" P. C. veteran. The benefit ball netted several thousand pesos which now constitute the Special Benefit Funds of the Post.

As a recognition of his good work during his incumbency, Comrade Santos was reelected Post Commander for the year 1931. However, due to his excessive work since he was appointed Director of Prisons, the duties and other obligations incumbent upon the Post Commander devolve and is entirely performed by 1st Vice-Commander, Comrade Telesforo Martinez.

During the short period of its existence, the Post has extended relief and a helping hand to needy comrades and families of veterans who were sick, or who suffered from calamities such as fire and the like.

At the start and for over a year the Post had to hold its meetings in one of the lodge rooms in the Plaridel Temple, San Marcelino Street. Thanks are due to the management of the Plaridel Temple for this and many other courtesies extended to the Post. Beginning this year however, the Post has been holding its meetings and social functions in Manila Garrison on Juan Luna Street. This arrangement is most advantageous as the place is always available and effected a saving to the Post in the amount that used to be paid to Plaridel Temple for the use of a room.

The Post now claims 190 members and boasts of being the largest one in the Islands. It continues to grow both in membership and in activities.

# OFFICERS OF BANDHOLTZ POST No. 1, V.P.C.



Comrade PAULINO SANTOS  
*Commander, V. P. C.*



Comrade TELESFORO MARTINEZ  
*First Vice-Commander, V. P. C.*



Comrade RAFAEL RAMOS  
*Adjutant, V. P. C.*



Comrade MARIANO N. CASTAÑEDA  
*Quartermaster, V. P. C.*

# Founder of Women's Auxiliary, V.P.C. Says—

Thirty years is a large portion of man's allotment of three score and ten years. It was to meet the needs of men and women who have grown old in the Constabulary service that the Women's Auxiliary was organized. The organization is officially attached to General Bandholtz Post No. 1, but its purpose is to serve Constabulary families wherever they may be found. It is to be hoped that in due course the larger centers will form their individual Auxiliaries which will serve their own communities. Meanwhile, the mother organization endeavors to serve with love throughout the archipelago.

The work of the organization is divided into two parts—relief and entertainment. Every member of the Auxiliary has agreed to work in one of the two departments. We try to have no drones.

Relief ordinarily is represented in one or the other of two concrete forms—pesos or flowers. When we find veterans or their families in want, we give monetary aid in as large sums as we with wisdom can. The money contributed to the women who suffered at Tayug is a case in point.

When Constabulary families have a sick member, one of our Relief Committee visits them with flowers and extends our wish for a speedy recovery. We let them know that we have remembered them and wish them well.

The entertainment work falls under two heads. It consists in raising the money with which the Relief Committee works. This is done by means of such public benefits as the recent Symphony Concert. It also combines with General Bandholtz Post in arranging for many pleasant social gatherings which give Constabulary people a chance to meet and learn to know each other well.

We are as yet a very new and inexperienced organization with our capacity and strength practically untried. However, we believe that we are finding ourselves almost daily. We hope great things of our work and long to prove a very real source of strength to the whole Constabulary past, present, and future. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that in time we may come to be thought of as a Constabulary Reserve Unit.

(SGD.) *Gwinne Trego Nathorst*

(MRS. C. E. NATHORST)

Founder and Honorary President,

Women's Auxiliary

General Bandholtz Post No. 1

Veterans Philippine Constabulary.



**Mrs. CHARLES E. NATHORST**

Founder and Honorary President, Women's Auxiliary,  
Veterans of the Philippine Constabulary.

# Women's Auxiliary Society Still An Infant But Very Much Alive

Two years after the establishment of the Philippine Constabulary Organization and over a year after the establishment of the General Bandholtz Post No. 1, the wives and feminine relatives of Constabulary veterans decided that it was high time for them to join together in a fraternal society "for the purpose of cooperating with the Veterans organization, the Women's Auxiliaries of all Constabulary Veterans posts, and especially with General Bandholtz Post No. 1 for welfare of all Constabulary veterans, members of the Women's Auxiliaries, and the dependents of both."

Under the initiative of Mrs. Charles E. Nathorst, honorary president of the society, the Veterans formally organized themselves into a society on October 28, 1930. The organization is composed of wives of veterans of the Philippine Constabulary and their daughters who have attained the age of sixteen years.

Besides its social objectives, the other duties which the Women's Auxiliary have assumed are the "visitation of those Veterans, Auxiliary members and their dependents who are sick or in dis-

tress and of arranging for their immediate relief" and "administering comfort and relief to the sick and needy and furnishing entertainment to the well and happy."

Realizing that in order to carry out its avowed purpose of helping those in need it is necessary to have money, the members of the Auxiliary engineered a symphony concert at the Manila Grand Opera House on December 19, 1930 and netted several thousand pesos which they converted into the Relief Fund of the organization.

The present membership includes Mrs. Nathorst, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. B. J. Valdez, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. F. I. Torres, Mrs. P. Santos, Mrs. Quimbo, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. Dioquino, Mrs. A. Yance, Mrs. R. Ramos, Mrs. T. Martinez, Mrs. C. de Baviera, Mrs. Jalandoni, Mrs. M. N. Castañeda, Mrs. R. Ramirez, Mrs. J. E. Mejia, Mrs. V. Torres, Mrs. J. J. Asuncion, Mrs. P. Espiritu, Mrs. V. Sayson, Mrs. F. Sandico, Mrs. L. P. Lapus, Mrs. J. Guido, Miss R. Aguilar, Miss C.

## Constabulary Veterans Organization Is Three Years Old This Month

(Continued from page 12)

Lt. MAYNES Post. No. 5, C. Keithley, Lanao, Oct. 22, 1930

Commander .....	Comrade B. B. Andrada
1st Vice Commander .....	" Pedro Alviola
2nd Vice Commander .....	" C. T. Lopez
Quartermaster .....	" A. Jacaria
Adjutant .....	" Jose Teanco
Post Advocate .....	" Jesus Aguilar
Chaplain .....	" Alejandro Casa
Surgeon .....	" B. M. Gonzales

CAPT. ROSADO POST No. 6,

Bacolod, Occ. Neg., Jan. 20, 1931

Commander .....	Comrade Jose P. Misa
1st Vice Commander .....	" Modesto Colmenares
2nd Vice Commander .....	" Angel D. Labayen
Quartermaster .....	" Guillermo Monfort
Adjutant .....	" Crispin E. Guinalon
Post Advocate .....	" Ruperto K. Kangleon
Chaplain .....	" Francisco T. Bombate
Surgeon .....	" Simeon Salon

LIEUT. MAGNO POST No. 7, Zamboanga

Commander .....	Comrade Jose V. Agdamag
1st Vice Commander .....	" Leon Angeles
2nd Vice Commander .....	" Lauro Hernandez
Quartermaster .....	" Ramon Earipez
Adjutant .....	" Juan Crame
Post Advocate .....	" Rafael B. Alcaia
Chaplain .....	" Ramon Zagala
Surgeon .....	" Cayo Marfori

CPL. ADRIATICO POST No. 8, Jolo, Sulu

Commander .....	Comrade Jose Tando
1st Vice Commander .....	" Luis M. Delgado
2nd Vice Commander .....	" Saturnino Abrera
Quartermaster .....	" Jose Cortez
Adjutant .....	" Nicolas Barrantes
Post Advocate .....	" Ramon T. Salacap
Chaplain .....	" Fausto Aguilar
Surgeon .....	" Mariano P. Lebla

LIEUT. WALKER POST No. 9, Cebu, Cebu, March 23, 1931

Commander .....	Comrade C. E. McAdam
1st Vice Commander .....	" F. L. Reed
2nd Vice Commander .....	" J. U. Borromeo
Quartermaster .....	" Amando B. Pineda
Adjutant .....	" Luis Florentin
Post Advocate .....	" Simeon de Jesus
Chaplain .....	" A. Ramos
Surgeon .....	" E. Q. Bringas

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, GEN. BANDHOLTZ POST No. 1, V. P. C.

Founder & Honorary President ..	Mrs. C. E. Nathorst
Honorary Vice President .....	" P. C. Santos
Executive President .....	" L. R. Sweet
1st Vice President .....	" C. H. Bowers
2nd Vice President .....	" A. Yance
Secretary .....	" R. Ramos
Treasurer .....	" T. Martinez
Trustee .....	" B. J. Valdez
" .....	" J. C. Quimbo
" .....	" F. I. Torres
" .....	" E. Dioquino



## CONSTABULARY WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SOCIETY



Front Row, Left to Right:--Mrs. J. Mejia, Miss Cecilia Llorente, Mrs. R. Ramos, Mrs. C. E. Nathorst, Mrs. C. H. Bowers, Mrs. A. Yance, Miss Ramona Aguilar, Mrs. L. P. Lapuz, Mrs. F. Sandico, Mrs. R. Jalondini  
Second Row, Left to Right:--Miss Eugenia Walter, Miss Amparo Llorente, Mrs. R. G. Woods, Mrs. P. Santos, Mrs. T. Martinez, Mrs. J. C. Quimbo, Mrs. J. Guldo, Mrs. A. Ramirez, Mrs. F. I. Torres, Mrs. B. Gallinato, Mrs. A. V. Sayson

Llorente, Miss A. Llorente, Miss E. Walter, Miss R. Olympia.

Mrs. C. E. Nathorst is honorary president of the organization while Mrs. Paulino Santos is honorary vice president. Mrs. Lucien Sweet is Executive President and Mrs. C. H. Bowers is 1st Vice President of the association.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Sweet and Mrs. Bowers the Auxiliary is rendering real humanitarian work and is filling a long felt need.

The other officers of the Women's Auxiliary are: Mrs. A. Yance, 2nd Vice President; Mrs. R. Ramos, secretary; Mrs. T. Martinez, treasurer; Mrs. J. Quimbo, trustee and chairman of the Relief Committee; Mrs. B. J. Valdes, trustee, and chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. F. I. Torres, trustee and vice-chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. E. Dioquino, trustee and vice chairman of the Relief Committee.

### CONSTABULARY ORDERS

July 6, 1931

SPECIAL Orders, No 141

1. Private ALUS (Moro), 81st Company, Cotabato, Cotabato, having completed twenty-three (23) years service will, under the provisions of section 874 of the Administrative Code as amended by Act No. 3205, be retired from the service effective July 15, 1931.

June 24, 1931

SPECIAL Orders, No. 133

2. Private EUSEBIO RUIVIVAR, 4th Com-

pany, Naga, Camarines Sur, having completed twenty (20) years service will, under the provisions of section 874 of the Administrative Code as amended by Act No. 3205, be retired from the service effective June 30, 1931.

July 3, 1931

SPECIAL Orders, No. 140

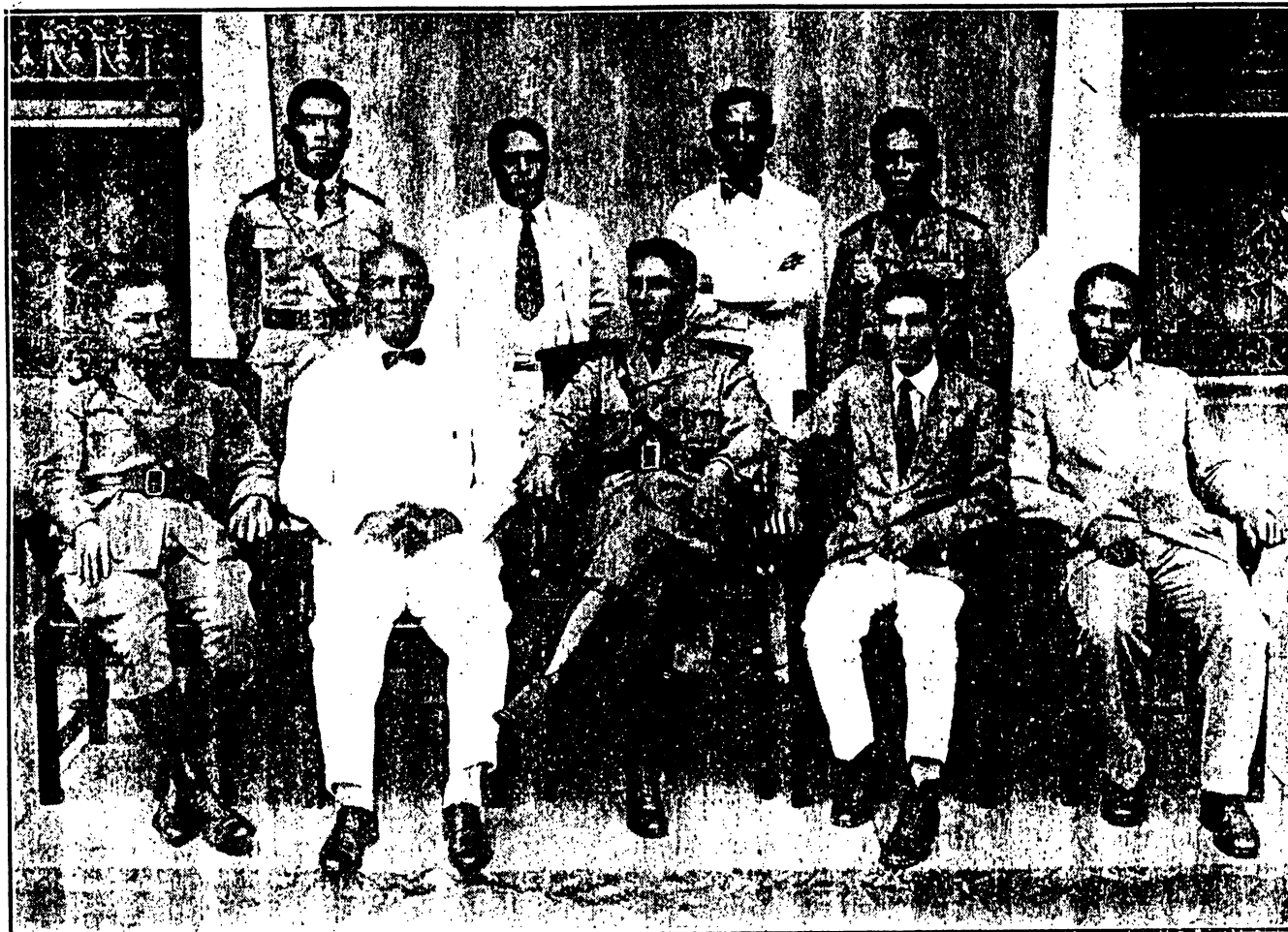
3. The following appointment of officer is hereby announced, effective July 4, 1931:

To be Third Lieutenant at an annual salary of P1800: BURBAN G. DUCKWORTH-FORD

By Command of Brigadier-General

C. E. NATHORST, Chief of  
Constabulary.

# Constabulary Savings And Loan Association



BOARD OF DIRECTORS, PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

*Sitting: left to right -- Major J. C. Quimbo, Member; Robt. G. Woods, Vice-President; Major T. Martinez, President; Santos Corpuz, Secretary and D. O. Victoria, Treasurer.*

*Standing: left to right -- Captain E. I. Torres, Member; Lieutenant J. P. Guido, Legal Adviser; P. N. Jamnola, Member; and Captain R. Ramos, Auditor.*

## Philippine Constabulary Savings And Loan Association, Inc. BALANCE SHEET-JANUARY 1, to JUNE 30, 1931.

A S S E T S		L I A B I L I T I E S	
Office Equipment	P 541.60	Invested in Fixed Property	P 541.60
Cash on hand	" 8,006.05	Loan & Investment Fund	" 151,075.54
Cash in bank	" 3,294.79	Reserve Fund	" (19,271.39)
Loans Receivable	" 130,683.77	Surplus Fund	" 1,853.64
		General Fund	" 26.50
		Accounts Payable	" 263.51
		Interest on loans	" 8,036.81
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P 142,526.21</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P 142,526.21</b>

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

D. O. VICTORIA  
*Treasurer & Cashier*

AUDITED AND FOUND CORRECT:

RAFAEL RAMOS,  
*Auditor*

APPROVED:

TELESFORO MARTINEZ,  
*President*

# Celebes Soliloquies

By LAST MOHICAN

—)÷(—

After working several years at the benedict business, our definition of a married man is, just one more completely wrecked bull virgin.

District Headquarters City of No Te Vayas, Zamboanga, P. I.—The original foregathering place for all the lost, strayed and stolen human mavericks on earth in search of anything from worthless information on opium, lost bull pups or mislaid carabaos and monkey-wrenches; folks wanting the price of a gravestone for mother-in-law or a loan of ten cents Mex and the makin's of a cigarette, on down through people who want to beat the firearm law and get back their deposited, swiped or confiscated artillery, to other people "just touring and looking for local color" and hero lies for magazines or a chance to make a "touch" for a blade weapon from our walls—all sorts and conditions of men, women and other ethnological whatnots and bric-a-brac with nothing, anything and everything to do that will gum up our day's work and won't make their living.

The Adjutant, P. C., Manila, forgot to ask us to publish the following for him, so we do it anyhow as an act of Inter-Adjutantial Comity:

Changes in Guard Regulations:—Constabulary Guard Regulations, series 1930, Article No. 1, pages 7 and 8, will hereafter contain the following substitution in its appropriate place in the sentence concerned:

"Post Number One" will hereafter be changed to read, "Constabulary Universal Bed-Chamber", inasmuch as that is what it is, anyhow.

Bureau Chief:—A Mex job in a Bamboo Government, held by the skin of the holder's teeth through the sweet, tender mercy of hell, and during tenure of which several thousand junior officials and employees wish piously, unanimously and enthusiastically that you would have the decency to die so that they could all move up one peg.

The present D. A. at these Headquarters wishes to make the request that our vast army of report writers, assorted, would desist from writing "Dining", as in Dining Hall, with three n's. A Dining Hall (2 n's, please note) is a place where lucky soldiers feed their faces, provided that neither the mess sergeant nor the C. O. has swiped the funds. A "Dining" Hall (3 n's) is a bedlam foundry where a din—a frightful noise—is made; e. g., a



Captain HERBERT C. PAGE, P. C.  
Better known as the "Last Mohican"

Constabulary Band Practice Hall, or Plaza Pershing, Zamboanga, with all church bells, radios, cines, babies and dogs going at once.

No analogy exists per se, between "Dining" and "Dining" unless the Dinners happen to be stewed pickled or polluted.

So, please be careful in the future and don't report that you need P200.00 to repair the roof of your "Dinning" Hall, because we will be only too glad to learn it is going out of business, and you won't get the P200.00.

THE MAIN CHANCE of this sector is a good-natured guy (so long as nobody calls him "The Old Man"), but we, the bald-headed Swivelchair Hero and Main Insklinger, were never accused of any such item of sanctity, no matter what we got called. And now, some of you birds, get this: All hands around here are becoming peevisish at the aplomb, sangfroid and even naiveté with which certain young Loots are coursing their C. F. 38's to Q. M. direct. Just like that; also ad. lib.

We admire young men who possess the ability and art to promote themselves long, aerial kangaroo leaps by selection and the aid of their own

boot-straps, but this is becoming a Colonel a little too damned fast.

And when you pull those "boners", we get "called" for it.

Just a rumbling sort of hint, that's all.

**Efficiency Report:**—A bright hang-over from the Military Era of Pickled Prophets—a joke that means a lot to the poor devil it's "on", but pure heifer-dust to him who writes it.

**SUGGESTED** that all Officers learn the essential difference between "rugged" and "ragged" and the fact that "rugged" when used as descriptive of a drill sounds as if you were Pedro Domecued; while "ragged" often applies to the condition of the rest of one's breeches as well as to drill that has been long neglected while the drill-master was out somewhere "necking", "skirting" or indulging in other nocturnal and hymeneal pursuits.

**Inspection Report, Writing of:**—An unfair but legalized game of no chance for the little fellow—game in which aces and asses are both running wild.

We recently heard a Constabulary Veteran asked: "Say, Matanda, I just received my very pretty V. P. C. Badge, with my insignia of rank on it. Now, just where and when is it proper to wear it?"

"Son, be quiet", he was answered.

"Place where—On your wife".

"Time—Whenever she damned well chooses".

**SAM BROWNE BELT:**—Curse of this era of jawbone and would-be military men. Built on the theory that we are all-armed Lime Juicers and that we need to be tightly wrapped up in a couple of kilometers of cow-hide in order to be efficient, warm and comfortable in the tropics. Useful only as a napkin holder for a slob too fat to lay his chin-wiper across his knees.

**ANENT** that Tayug Affair:—We would suggest that our northern province visitors and Escolta heroes who always hit the Zambo and Jolo docks with a couple of tail-pocket-loads of automatics, now wear all that field artillery at home—and in their hands, at that.

WE got quite a kick out of a certain young Officer's Efficiency rating that his favorite sport or recreation "is foot ball". Out here in the Philippine boque, that's the pastime he dotes on. That bozo must be getting almost as much fun out of life as we do, our own pet hobby being canal boating and guitar playing on moonlight nights with

the long-haired and starry-eyed budjangs on our sister planet, Mars.

**Another Efficiency Rating:**—A certain very young Loci was found "suffering from advanced ego intensified by a violent love affair." Poor little devil! That's about as bad as Neurasthenia! But instead of becoming *petreus baguensis*, he went from C. O. to J. O., at once.

**RE WOUND STRIPES;** Information Requested of Captain R. Ramos, Wisdom Shooter for H. P. C.:—Do BOTTLE SCARS, such as those we used to acquire in Lanao, Sulu, Sarangani and elsewhere, while entertaining the Great, the Near Great, the Great-In-Law and the Great Dog Robbers entitle us BOTTLE SCARRED Veterans to wear those Stripes?

**A Fair Come-Back** on the D. A.:—A highly excited young teniente, bridegroom of overnight, blew into our office the other morning—evidently his first time up for air after the plunge—and he was a wierdly uniformed thing. His long pants, which had started off in life with him at least eight inches too short, were now hitched up until they fit him so quick that one instinctively apprehended that they were coming on up through him to the back of his neck, and he had obviously just had his coat put on him for the first time by a darling of the bridal persuasion, so that he sort of fitted into it on the left-oblique-in-place-halt. One of his Corps insignia was down where his cross-rifles should have been on the left side, and over on the right his cross-rifles were up under his chin while his eagle was down near his udder. His Sam Browne Belt had won the altitude competition and was making girth-sores under his arm pits.

We just couldn't let it get by.

"Son", says we, sort of silky and snakelike, "we know, as a hang-over from our youthful experiences, that this marriage thing is a dizzy business, but please don't let it make you forget how to come into this office with your clothes on."

"Well, Captain", he comes right back, "I don't mean any impertinence to my superior Officer, but my own latest youthful experience is that bridegrooming is a game in which getting outside of a lot of clothing is much more fascinating than putting any of it on."

One of our brightest and socially most popular young Junior Officers, a promising youth of strong hymeneal inclinations, has lately been observed wearing eyeglasses.

That's all right, Juan, and we sympathize with you. Also, it's great for *postura*.

But you'll never see Cebu with those things, Son. Better try the "Mayon".



NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF AND MEDICAL DIVISION OFFICERS ON DUTY AT HEADQUARTERS.

*First Row:--From left to right: Staff-Sgt. Germano Parinas (Firearms Section); Sgt.-Maj. W. M. Macatangay (Opium Committee); Sgt.-Maj. F. C. Biascan (Chief Mailing Section); Sgt.-Maj. Rafael Santos (D. S.L.); Sgt.-Maj. Justo Y. Bato (Office Paymaster); 1st Cls. Sgt. P. Ibarra (Office Chief Surgeon); Staff-Sgt. H. Valenton (Int. Division); and Staff-Sgt. A. Cargo (D.S.L.).*

*Second row--from left to right: Pvt. Pedro Bautista (Pharmacy Med. Div.); Pvt. Juan Ramos (Accounting Div.); Cpl. Clemente Raga, Med. Div. (Store Room, Chief Surgeon); Cpl. Fidel Fontanilla, Med. Div. (Dental); Pvt. David Almas (Office Chief Surgeon); Cpl. Juan D. Orara (Office Chief Surgeon); Pvt. Enrique L. Entrata (Accounting); Pvt. Gabriel Mariano (D.S.L.) and Pvt. Marcelino del Rosario (Asst. Chief Mailing Section).*

*Photo by Juan D. Bato, Manila, P. I.*

**ECONOMY:**—A thing beautiful in theory and lovely in execution—for the other fellow. Hence the high elevation and excessive windage on the part of the Throne Room Squad in their practice on this range; resulting, to the ordinary observer, in nothing more than the Annual Long Red Groan.

**AUTOMOBILE ALLOWANCE:** First cousin to Economy; for those only who can get away with one. Otherwise, a field for those delightful flights of the imagination that soar and circle over and around those 375 kilometers "On O. B." every month.

(This subject is now Taboo in the Med. Div.; at Asturias Barracks, and in the D. A.'s Office, Zambo.).

**TOURISTS:**—Those long-eared and open-mouthed mavericks of our species who have nothing to do but drive a poor District Adjutant to hell for inventing so many hero lies about how we got all these blade weapons on our walls at Zamboanga Headquarters.

One way to stop so much unnecessary and long-winded official correspondence and endless investigation reports would be to make the authors thereof sign each page all carbon as well as original co-

pies with their full names and then put their cedula numbers in their own hand writing under each signature.

WELL, Brother Tayug Goat, we don't yet know your real name, but we cheerfully surrender to you a famous set of well-worn horns and whiskers anyhow, together with the equally well known initial of our own middle name, "C", for CAMBING, which will henceforth be yours to wear with pride to yourself and honor to the Corps and which you will never surrender to anyone except he be the true and lawful Hero of the Next Constabulary Explosion. 'Tis a pretty little token, don't you think? And besides, the lime-light and hot water are getting finer and finer and better and better day by day in every way lately. Yes? No?

And did you, too, keep your respective Jefe fully informed?

And did they decorate you likewise with the Free and Accepted Order of the Sixteen Files?

Yours, HERO OF HOLY LUCY'S WAR.

This D. A.'s Suggested Amendment to the Litany in the Episcopal Church's Prayer Book:

"From all fools in general and particular; from pluperfect fools and long-eared asses, and from utterly damned fools;

Good Lord Deliver Us."

# BIOGRAPHICAL ADDENDA



**BRINGAS, ELISEO Q. (Left)**  
 MAJOR & DISTRICT SURGEON FOR VISAYAS  
*Born June 19, 1891 in Nueva Ecija*  
*M. D., University of the Philippines*  
*Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insptr. Sept.*  
*4, 1916*  
*Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Insptr. July*  
*5, 1917*  
*Promoted Captain & Surgeon Jan. 1, 1918*  
*Promoted Major & Surgeon, January 1,*  
*1927*  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World  
 War)



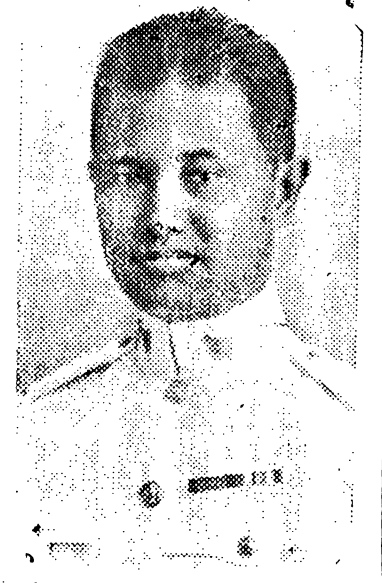
**GUTIERREZ, DIONISIO (Right)**  
 MAJOR & PROVINCIAL COMMANDER  
 OF COTOBATO  
*Born October 9, 1891 in Batangas*  
*Graduate, Manila High School*  
*Graduate, Constabulary School, October 31,*  
*1913*  
*Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 22, 1913*  
*Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 16, 1915*  
*" 1st Lieut. May 24, 1917*  
*" Captain February 4, 1919*  
*" Major December 15, 1927*  
**DECORATIONS (P. C.)** Victory (World  
 War); Mindanao-Sulu campaign



**ZABLAN, PORFIRIO E. (Left)**  
 MAJOR, P. C.  
*Born September 2, 1892 in Pampanga*  
*Attended, Phil. School of Arts and Trades*  
*Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915*  
*Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 23, 1915*  
*Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 10, 1916*  
*" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 16, 1918*  
*" Captain February 3, 1921*  
*" Major July 1, 1929*  
**DECORATIONS (P. C.)**—Victory (World  
 War)



**CASTILLO, GABRIEL (Right)**  
 CAPT. & SURGEON FOR DAVAO  
*Born March 25, 1895 in Batangas*  
*Graduate, Batangas High School*  
*Studied 1 year, College of Lib. Arts, U. P.*  
*M. D., University of the Philippines*  
*Appointed 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Med. Instr. Feb. 2,*  
*1922*  
*Promoted Captain & Surgeon, December 6,*  
*1927*



**DUQUE, CALIXTO (Left)**  
 CAPTAIN, P. C.  
*Born October 14, 1893 in Ilocos Norte*  
*Graduate, Manila High School*  
*Studied one year in the College of Ve-*  
*terinary Medicine, U. P.*  
*Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917*  
*Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917*  
*Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1919*  
*" 1st Lieut. February 17, 1920*  
*" Captain January 19, 1931*  
**DECORATION (P. C.)** Victory (World  
 War)



**GLORIA, DIEGO Jr. (Right)**  
 CAPTAIN & SURGEON, HEADQUARTERS  
*Born October 13, 1897 in Batangas*  
*A. B., Ateneo de Manila*  
*M. D., University of Santo Tomas*  
*Appointed 2nd Lieut. & Med. Inspector*  
*March 20, 1924*  
*Promoted 1st Lieut. & Med. Inspector*  
*March 21, 1924*  
*Promoted Captain & Surgeon March 20,*  
*1929*



# BIOGRAPHICAL ADDENDA



**ZAGALA, RAMON (Above)**  
CAPTAIN & DENTAL SURGEON FOR SULU

Born February 21, 1885 in Batangas  
Graduate, Manila High School  
D. D. S., University of Santo Tomas  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. & Dental Surgeon, January 8, 1918  
Promoted 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. & Dental Surgeon, January 20, 1920  
Promoted Captain & Dental Surgeon, December 6, 1927  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**MASAKAYAN GREGORIO (Above)**  
2nd LIEUT., P. C.

Born November 11, 1892 in Batangas  
Attended two years in the high school  
Served as Private, Corporal Supply-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, from January 18, 1915 to January 31, 1924  
Graduate, Academy, June 30, 1925  
Appointed 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 27, 1926  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 23, 1930  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



**OPPUS, MANUEL (Left)**  
CAPT. & PROV. COMMANDER OF  
MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Born January 10, 1891 in Bohol  
Attended San Beda College for 5 years  
Escuela de Derecho for 3 years  
A. B., San Beda College  
Graduate, Academy, February 15, 1915  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1914  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. August 1, 1916  
" 1st Lieut. September 22, 1917  
" Captain March 16, 1920  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign

**ABRERA, SATURNINO (Right)**  
1st LIEUT., DIST. OF MIND. & SULU

Born November 29, 1894 in Zamboanga  
Obtained common public school education  
Served as Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, G.S., D.M., from Sept. 4, 1909 to August 22, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. August 23, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. August 24, 1918  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. February 3, 1921  
DECORATIONS (P.C.) Victory (World War)





## BIOGRAPHICAL ADDENDA



FRAN ALFONSO (Left)  
1ST LIEUT., DIST. OF VISAYAS

Born September 3, 1895 in Pangasinan  
Graduate, Pangasinan High School  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. December 1, 1917  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1919  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 6, 1920  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



GARCIA, SIMON L. (Right)  
1ST LIEUT., DIST. OF SOUTHERN LUZON  
Born October 18, 1892 in Pampanga  
Educated in Pampanga public schools  
Studied 2 years in the Coll. of Lib. Arts, U. P.  
Has some knowledge of surrreing  
Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 23, 1915  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. November 1, 1916  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. Feb. 16, 1918  
Resigned March 20, 1920  
Reinstated as 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. November 14, 1923  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 9, 1924  
DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



NATANAWAN, SEGUNDO (Left)  
1ST LIEUT., P. C.  
Born March 29 1889 in Batangas  
Attended Batangas Intermediate School for 2 years  
Served as Private, Supply-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major, 3<sup>rd</sup> G. S., D. C. L., Batangas and Pampanga from April 13, 1924 to May 24, 1920  
Graduate, Academy, Jan. 25, 1920  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 25, 1918  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 1, 1920  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. September 14, 1922  
DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



SALAZAR, BERNARDO R. (Right)  
1ST LIEUT., DISTRICT OF VISAYAS  
Born August 20, 1896 in Hilo  
Graduate, Hilo High School  
Served as Private, Corporal from Feb. 20, 1919 to February 29, 1920  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. Nov. 2, 1921  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. January 15, 1924  
" 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut. July 23, 1929



AUSEJO, PLACIDO A. (Left)  
2ND LIEUT., DIST. OF NORTHERN LUZON  
Born October 5, 1893 in Negros Oriental  
Served as Private, Corporal and Sergeant from Sept. 1, 1918 to January 31, 1921  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1922  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. May 7, 1924  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. Sept. 1, 1926  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



GONZALO, ANGEL L. (Right)  
2ND LIEUT., DIST. OF MIND. & SULU  
Born December 9, 1899 in Cagayan  
Graduate, Isabela High School  
Graduate, Academy, June 30 1925  
Appointed 3<sup>rd</sup> Lieut. July 2, 1925  
Promoted 2<sup>nd</sup> Lieut. April 13, 1929  
DECORATION (P. C.)—Mindanao campaign.

# BIOGRAPHICAL ADDENDA



**VALERIANO, BENITO (Left)**  
MAJOR & INSPTR., 2nd Div., N. L.

Born March 21, 1888 in Tarlac  
Graduate, Manila High School  
Graduate, Constabulary School Sept. 3, 1910

Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 6, 1910

Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 26, 1912

" 1st Lieut. February 11, 1915

" Captain March 12, 1918

" Major November 14, 1923

DECORATIONS: Philippine Constabulary—  
Distinguished Service Star; Victory (World War); Mindanao-Subi campaigns.



**DIOQUINO, ELIAS (Right)**  
CAPTAIN, P. C.

Born July 20, 1895 in Sorsogon

Graduate, Manila High School

Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1917

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 1, 1917

Promoted 2nd Lieut. January 1, 1919

" 1st Lieut. January 21, 1920

" Captain February 13, 1931

DECORATIONS (P. C.)—Distinguished Conduct Star; Victory (World War); Mindanao campaign.



**VERSOZA, MANUEL L. (Left)**  
1st LIEUT., ON DETAIL WITH BU. OF  
PUBLIC WORKS

Born January 1, 1894 in Manila

Graduate, Manila High School

Graduate, Academy, June 3, 1913

Appointed 3rd Lieut. June 4, 1919

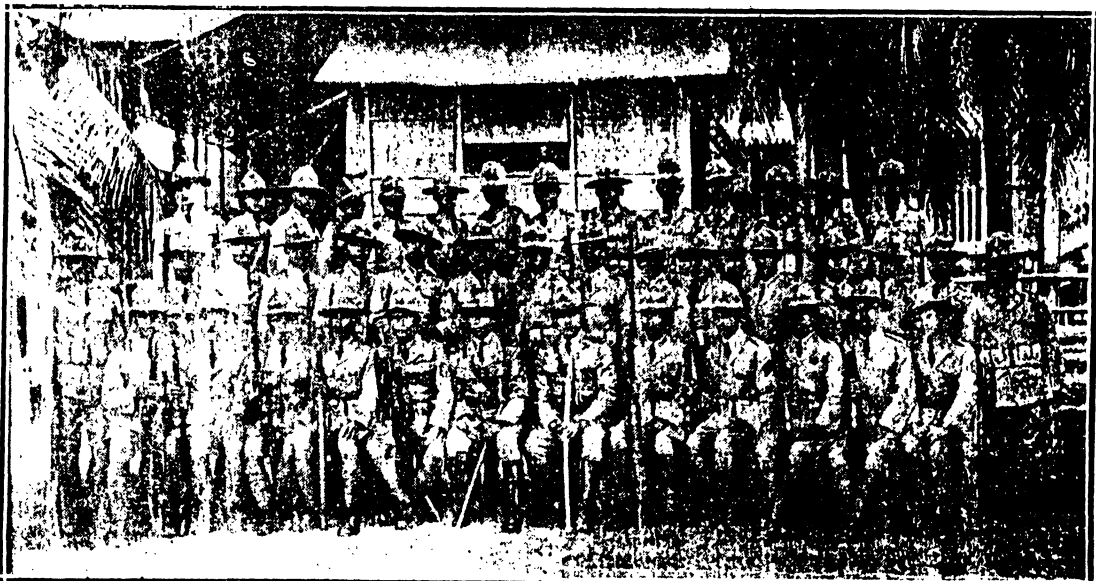
Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 15, 1920

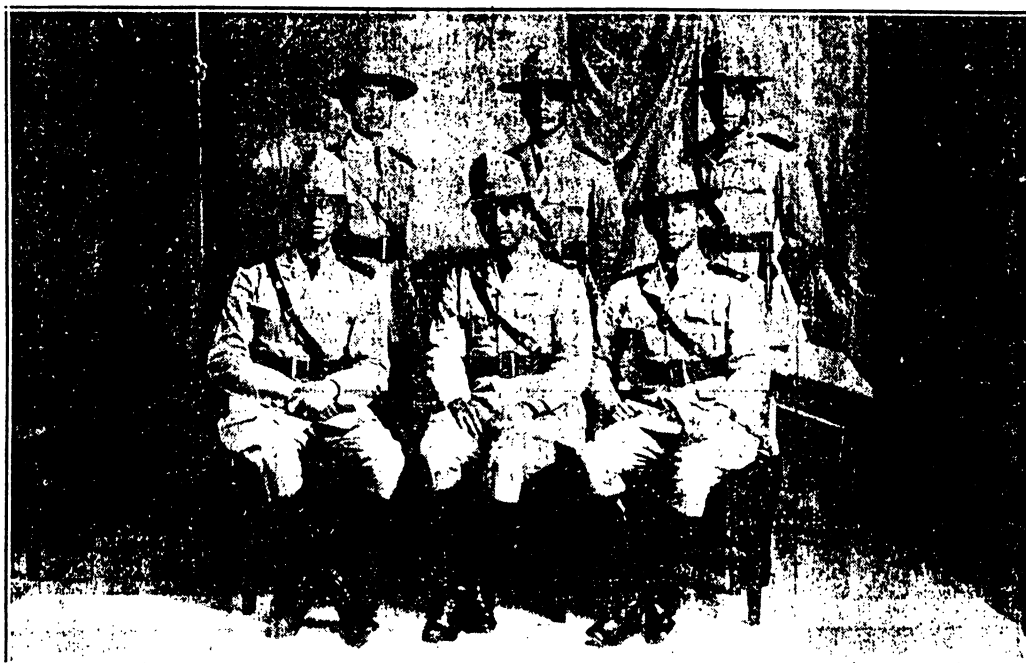
" 1st Lieut. January 22, 1924



**PAZ, MANUEL T. (Right)**  
3rd LIEUT. & CHIEF OF POLICE, CAVITE  
Born July 18, 1899 in Rizal  
Graduate, Far Eastern College High School  
Served as Private, Lance-Corporal, Corporal, Sergeant, Staff-Sergeant, Sergeant-Major from November 16, 1918  
Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1922  
Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 7, 1923  
Promoted 2nd Lieut. November 4, 1925

86th COMPANY, P. C.  
Mati, Davao  
2nd Lieutenant Dionisio  
Velasco, Commanding  
Officer





**CONSTABULARY OFFICERS OF AGUSAN PROVINCE**

Standing, from left to right: 2nd Lieutenant V. Donato, Commanding Officer, 101st Co.; 1st Lieutenant P. Villanueva, Commanding Officer 75th Co., 3rd Lieutenant L. F. Santos, Junior Officer, 74th Co.  
 Sitting, from left to right: 1st Lieutenant B. Gironella, Commanding Officer 74th Co.; Captain C. Duque, Provincial Commander, Agusan Province; 1st Lieutenant H. Solidum, Medical Inspector- P. C.

# The Bank of the Philippine Islands

**THE OLDEST BANKING INSTITUTION IN THE PHILIPPINES**  
**Established 1851**

Authorized Capital .....	P10,000,000.00
Capital Fully Paid .....	P 6,750,000.00

**BRANCHES:**

**Iloilo, Cebu and Zamboanga, P. I.**

**CORRESPONDENTS:**

**In all parts of the World**

**GENERAL BANKING OPERATIONS**

Telegraphic Transfers, Commercial and Travelers' Letters of Credit, Travellers' Checks, Drafts, Collections, and every description of exchange and banking business. Exceptional facilities for handling transactions in the Far East.

All kinds of administration, fiduciary and trustee business. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent, suitable for keeping jewelry, documents, valuables, etc.

**SAVINGS ACCOUNTS**

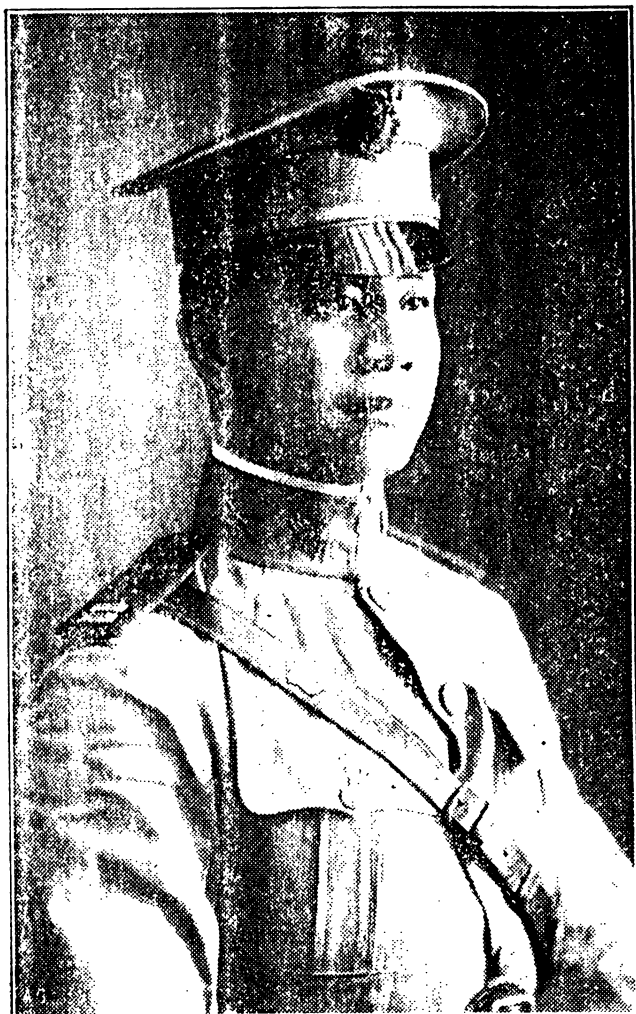
at 4½% interest per annum

Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits allowed advantageous rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

**HEAD OFFICE: No. 10 Plaza Cervantes, Manila, P. I.**

**CABLE ADDRESS: "BANCO"—Post Office Box No. 777**

# BIOGRAPHICAL ADDENDA



GALLARDO, SILVINO (Left)

MAJOR, P. C.

Born February 17, 1887 in Rizal

Graduate, DeKac Normal School (Summer only)

Bachelor of Accounts, Dixon College, University of Illinois,  
U. S. A.

Pursued special studies in Commerce, University of Illinois,  
U. S. A.

Graduate, Constabulary School, October 31, 1913

Appointed 3rd Lieut. July 22, 1913

Promoted 2nd Lieut. February 11, 1915

" 1st Lieut. May 16, 1917

" Captain August 23, 1918

" Major March 11, 1924

DECORATION (P. C.)—Victory (World War)



NOCETE, MAXIMO (Above)

2ND LIEUT., DISTRICT OF VISAYAS

Born May 16, 1897 in Negros Oriental

Graduate, Neg. Oriental High School

Graduate, Academy, October 31, 1921

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 2, 1921

Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 11, 1924

DECORATION (P. C.); Mindanao campaign

—)o(—



RAMAS, AURELIO (Left)

2ND LIEUT., DIST. OF VISAYAS

Born October 20, 1896 in Cebu

Attended Silliman Institute for 8 years

Attended Iloilo High School for one year

Attended Cebu High School for one year

Graduate, Academy, April 30, 1924

Appointed 3rd Lieut. May 1, 1924

Promoted 2nd Lieut. December 15, 1927

GATUSLAO, ALFONSO (Right)

MAJOR & INSPTR. FOR 1st. DIV., VISAYAS

Born January 6, 1892, in Neg. Occidental

Attended High School for 7 years

Graduate, Academy, November 15, 1915

Appointed 3rd Lieut. November 23, 1915

Promoted 2nd Lieut. March 21, 1917

" 1st Lieut. May 24, 1918

" Captain April 15, 1930

" Major April 15, 1930

DECORATION (P. C.) Victory (World War)



## "Looking Back Thirty Years"

(Continued from page 41)

shotgun and two other old guns were captured from the pulajans. The casualties to the Government forces were one first sergeant of Constabulary, wounded in the leg, three enlisted Constabulary, killed, and three carbines lost.

The three Constabulary who were killed were in charge of cargadores, and, finding themselves unable to join the rally, endeavored to return to Burauen and were killed on the way.

The good judgment, ability and gallantry displayed by Major Harvey P. Nevill in promptly preparing for and resisting this attack were worthy of the highest commendation.

The bold dash of Captain McMaster of "E" Company of the 24th Infantry, and the stand made with only ten men was an heroic exhibition of superb courage. The broken gunstocks, and the pulajan dead, who lay on all sides, were grim evidences of the desperate, determined fight made by the men of the 24th Infantry under the command of this intrepid officer. He and his men were deserving of the highest recognition possible for gallant soldiers to receive.

The report of Captain George H. McMaster, 24th Infantry, to the War Department regarding the fight with the pulajans follows:

"I have the honor to submit the following report of engagement at Tabontabon which occurred on the 24th instant.

"Under instructions from the Department Commander my troops cooperated with the Philippine Constabulary under Major H. P. Nevill.

"The column consisting of Major Nevill, 50 Constabulary, and myself with 26 enlisted men company "E" 24th Infantry and one Hospital Corps Private, left Burauen at 7:45 a. m. for Tabontabon, it appearing probable from the notices received by Major Nevill that the pulajans would be in this neighborhood, as the forces thrown into Tolosa and Dulag by Colonel Borden, 24th Infantry had prevented them from entering these towns.

"Column on road was disposed as follows: some 25 *voluntarios* preceded the column, then in single file 4 Constabulary scouts, followed immediately by Company "E" one (1) Sergeant and three (3) selected privates followed by 3 squads. Then came the Constabulary followed by cargadores, with three (3) Constabulary privates in rear.

"At 11:30 a. m. before crossing the little stream to the south of Tabontabon, the *Voluntarios* halted and sent back word that pulajans were seen in town across the stream. Not desiring to give them time to make disposition, I immediately started off the column slowing up slightly across the stream to allow the column to close up, and soon observed the town, decorated in red, in the street of

the town from two to three hundred yards beyond the stream.

"The point opened fire, and I rushed 4 Constabulary and some six (6) soldiers to the first cross street in town. At the first street to the right, the rear end of a column of pulajans appeared, moving towards the stream; magazine fire was immediately opened upon them.

"Soon pulajans appeared passing around the front of my detachment in order to cross the stream to the left. The advance party would fire upon these as they crossed the street to the front and left.

"While a little way down to the street to the left, the 1st Sergeant of Constabulary was shot in the leg, while another member of the advanced party broke the stock of his rifle in striking a pulajan. I moved this advance guard into the interior of the block to the left front of the original position at the intersection of the cross street.

"As shots from the main column began striking in the neighborhood of this detachment, I made them seek cover, and as the firing from the main column became very heavy; I moved the detachment back towards where the advance guard opened fire originally. Major Nevill took advantage of a slight rise between the stream and the town and formed the troops in a circle, in single rank, kneeling, elbow to elbow. He was none too soon, for the column whose rear the advance guard had fired into had crossed the stream by parallel form and fell upon this circle just as Lieutenant Williams' Company of Constabulary was closing the circle.

"Three separate rushes were made upon this circle, the pulajans showing fanatical bravery, the dead lying in every direction, a number being within 25 yards. As the advance guard drew near the circle, a party attempted to charge it from the left, but the magazine fire soon made them swerve into a ravine near the stream.

"By noon the pulajans had all withdrawn; they numbered 500 and lost probably, in killed and wounded, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. The actual count, after a limited search of the thick brush, was 49 killed and 3 wounded, the latter being carefully looked after.

"Passing through this town on the 25th instant, the teniente reported that up to that time he had buried fifty-five, one of them being Mariano Narja, the chief second in command. Two Springfield carbines, two belts with Springfield ammunition, one belt with Winchester shotgun ammunition, and two crude guns were taken.

"Our casualties were 1st Sergeant Cebu Constabulary left lower leg gunshot wound slight, and three privates, Constabulary, with the cargadores, who were either killed in fight or murdered afterwards, they losing three Springfield carbines.

In two cases of hand to hand conflict, in one stroke in both cases, the wood work of the Krag rifles were smashed, in one case the barrel being badly bent. This is mentioned as an illustration of the tendency of the American soldier to use the rifle as he was trained in youth to use the base ball bat.

"This suggests the question as to the wisdom of making a soldier carry a bayonet recommended in tropical countries because of its bolo features, recommended, formerly because of its entrenching tools features, and recommended recently, and, it is thought erroneously, because of its Japanese features. Whereas it is respectfully represented that thrusting features alone should be considered and this permits length and lightness, as shown by the old fluted bayonet.

"For service in these Islands, this little engagement and the operation preceding it and following seems to indicate that the regulars and constabulary each supplies to the other what the other lacks; and no one who saw the cool and masterful action of Major Nevill in this engagement and who knew how he has been managing a very difficult situation, but will congratulate the Philippine Constabulary upon possession of such an officer."

#### MINDANAO-SULU

The district comprised of Mindanao and the Sulu Archipelago has always been a thorn in the side of the Constabulary because of the difficult problems obtained there on account of the difference in mental outlook on life between the Christian Filipino and his Islamic brothers, the Moros.

Ever adventurous, warlike and an active people, the moros have always afforded an abundance of work for the peace-enforcing entities of the Philippines.

In 1899 Col. Sawyer said of Mindanao:

"The present condition of the island is most lamentable. Nothing could be more dreadful; robbery, outrage and murder are rampant. Every evil passion is let loose and labor of years has been lost", x x x x x

"In the words of one who knows the country well, Mindanao had become a nothing hell and was in a condition more dreadful than ever before in historic times."

When the United States Army entered Mindanao and Sulu the conditions



MORO P. C. SOLDIER  
IN AUTHORIZED UNIFORM



found there were far from being in conformity with American ideals, precepts or social customs and practices. Slavery existed and the moros' love for combat was not conducive to good order. When however, the Constabulary entered Mindanao and Sulu the whole district was in comparative peace and quiet. The death of Panglima Hassan, notorious moro outlaw chieftain of Jolo, for a while ended active opposition to peace and good order there.

The murders around Lake Lanao seemed more due to savagery than any rebellion against law. The Taraca Expedition brought new and friendly chiefs into prominence in that region and the prospect was more promising there than ever before. In the Rio Grande Valley, Datu Ali, a scion of the ancient Moro house of Kudarangan, organized, in March, 1902, at Serenaya, the most formidable coalition against the government ever headed by any Moro. Related to the principal Moro nobility of the valley, with a prestige as a fighting man dating back into the early nineties, Ali's influence brought together several thousand warriors in an exceedingly well chosen position, fortified with considerable engineering skill. This opposition, however, was eventually disintegrated by the Serenaya Expedition and a later one in the Lake Buluán region.

When Col. Harbord, Chief of the 5th Constabulary District, reported to the Governor of the Moro Province, the latter part of September, 1903, he was informed that the Governor did not desire at that time a Constabulary organized in the Lanao and Cotabato Districts nor on the Island of Sulu. Under Act 787 of the Philippine Commission, the Governor was authorized to control the use and direct the movements of the Constabulary of the Moro Provinces. This statement of the Governor, therefore, was considered sufficient authority for deferring, as far as those districts were concerned, the organization of the Constabulary provided for by Section 21, of Act 787. In June, 1904, however, the Governor asked that Constabulary be organized in those districts. The enlistments in the districts organized were principally of Mohammedans and pagans. The illiteracy of the recruits made it necessary to secure a few Christians in each district, but in Zamboanga the Moslem and Christian were enlisted in about equal proportion. For a time it was supposed that the well known dislike of the Moro to eat with the Christian Filipino, a feeling which was reciprocated with interest, was unconquerable, but experience showed that Moslem, pagan, and Christian amalgamated with but little friction. Tribal lines disappeared, and loyalty to his new Corps and officers replaced the allegiance paid by the Moro to his hereditary Datu for many ages. The objection of the Islam to a hat with a brim was met by authority of the Chief of Constabulary for the use in the

Moro Provinces of a red fez with black tassel. The Moro was proud to wear this headgear and the result was a very smart and attractive uniform.

#### CAPTAIN JOHN R. WHITE DISTINGUISHES HIMSELF AS A MORO FIGHTER.

About the middle of 1905 Governor Scott of Sulu permitted several hundred moros with their families to reside in the crater of Mt. Dajo, five miles out from Jolo, on condition that they pay their taxes, commit no depredations and harbor no outlaws. After around a year's occupation, they protested against paying cedula taxes and while they had committed no depredations they obstinately refused to pay their taxes. As time proceeded they became insolent in their refusal to pay taxes. They erected three strong cottas, dug numerous entrenchments and a number of rifle pits and allowed many outlaws who were wanted by the authorities to hide there and refused to surrender them when demanded to do so under warrant. Upon this turn of affairs, the district governor wrote the Provincial Secretary that the situation had gotten beyond the control of the civil government and suggested the regulation of matters by gun power. This suggestion was acted upon at once by the Department Commander and the four troops of Cavalry, four companies of Infantry and one battery of mountain artillery at Jolo were reinforced by Infantry, and Cavalry from Zamboanga and Malabang together with the Sulu Moro company of Constabulary from Zamboanga commanded by Captain John R. White with Lieutenant F. M. So-wers as Junior Officer. Colonel Duncan of the 6th Infantry commanded the expedition.

Mt. Dajo is estimated at 2100 feet above sea level and its height, from base to summit, at around 1300 feet. Only three known trails by which troops might reach the top led to the crater and these were strongly fortified along the way and well guarded, each by 150 fighting men of the more than 600 occupants of the crater. There were no other possible approaches to the fortified crater. The walls of the other sides of the mountain which were almost vertical and its precipitous banks heavily wooded, was impassable unless a resort was made to the hanging vines used by moro spies in ascending to and descending from the crater.

Beginning March 6, 1906, this place, under the conditions described, had to be taken by American troops for whom the Company of Constabulary under Captain White was used as an advance Scout guard on No. 2 trail which was assigned to the troops under command of Major Omar Bundy of the 6th Infantry. On this trail the fighting was heaviest thickest, fastest and more determined because of the advanced position taken by Captain White and his command. Major Bunday later reported: "The advance was preceded by Captain White with 25



men of the moro Constabulary whose work was excellent. They crept and crawled through the underbrush, hung onto vines and reached a point within a very few yards of the first breast works on the trail. The advanced position was within 300 yards of the point on the crest of the hill where a red flag was flying. Here White's detachment was later joined by Companies K and M of the 6th Infantry commanded by Captains Ryther and Schindel.

"The 51 men of the Sulu Constabulary were distinguished for their work. Led by that fearless soldier, Captain White and 2nd Lieutenant Sowers, these men fought like demons, the per cent of their casualty list exceeding all others. Captain White gallantly led his men to the very top of the trail; he exhibited qualities of courage and leadership that cannot be excelled. He was severely wounded in the left leg by a shot from a moro rifle after he had reached the base of the parapet. It is my intention to send through you a letter to his superiors in the Constabulary for distinguished bravery in action. The Expedition Commander recommends in view of his distinguished bravery and seriousness of the wound received that the above mentioned John R. White be commissioned as 2nd Lieutenant in the Army." Captain White was awarded a medal for valor by virtue of this recommendation.

The stronghold of the moros on top of Mt. Dajo was finally taken by the U. S. Army and Constabulary on March 8, 1906. The number of moros killed reached approximately 600.

On September 10, 1906 Captain F. S. DeWitt, with a detachment of Constabulary from Siasi, arrived at Jolo for the purpose of going after the notorious Jikiri, the outlaw who had committed a series of outrages. On November 6th, he struck Jikiri's band in the vicinity of Dandulit, in western Jolo, and succeeded in killing four of his followers. Two days later Jikiri retaliated by killing one, and wounding two Chinese and looting a store on South Ubian Island. On December 25th, he killed two Samals from Tulay in front of Lagasan, in western Jolo; and two days later Munani Ibriabin, was killed by the same band in Mainbung.

Aside from the disturbed condition of affairs caused by the depredations committed by Jikiri's band of robbers and murderers, Sulu was at this period in a peaceful condition, considering the character of its inhabitants. Jikiri's band of pirates had committed many murders, robberies and other outrages, and the most strenuous efforts had been made to exterminate them. The two men, Jammang and Barra, who had been regarded as the most dangerous, had already been killed.

On February 20, 1909, Jikiri looted a Chinese store on South Ubian and Tandubas Islands,

where the Moros had taken an oath to befriend him. T. S. Cornell and Henry R. Wolfe, Americans, and traders, were also killed at Tubigindanan, on the Island of Simonor, by Jikiri and his band on March 16th.

#### THE END OF JIKIRI.

On July 4, 1909, Jikiri, and a few followers, consisting of three men and three women, who had sworn to die fighting, made their stronghold in a cave in a crater on Patian Island, off the south of western Jolo. Cornered and attacked this group of outlaws put up a most determined and stubborn battle for their lives and before they all fell before the onslaught of the army forces they killed several American soldiers and wounded over twenty enlisted men and officers. Jikiri had been the rallying point of the discontented and criminal element of the Sulu Archipelago for years and his band consisted of desperate characters recruited from the criminal element of the entire Archipelago. During the time he roamed as an outlaw, sixty-four of his band were known to have been killed. Immediately after he was killed the different Headmen of the Province were given a list containing names of men known to have been with his band at different times and told that the men named must be brought in and turned over for trial, or that they, the Headmen themselves, would be held responsible.

This resulted in the arresting of a very large number of persons known to have been with Jikiri and others who had aided him in his work. A special session of the court of First Instance was held at Jolo and the trial resulted in the conviction of thirty-six of his followers, the sentence imposed ranging from six years to life imprisonment. The outlaws thus convicted came from all parts of the Archipelago, many of them being relatives of the most influential men of the moroland.

#### AN AMOK KILLS U. S. ARMY OFFICER

On April 17, 1911, an amok from Taglibi killed 1st Lieutenant Walter H. Rodney, 2nd U. S. Cavalry, on the Jolo-Asturias Road, just outside the Jolo main gate. Lieutenant Rodney, was unarmed and was walking along the road with his little daughter. The amok passed them then turned and without the slightest provocation cut Rodney from behind with his barong. The officer's only thoughts were directed to shielding his little daughter from harm. In so doing he was slashed to death. The amok was shot and killed by a guard stationed at the Main Gate of Jolo.

#### THE KILLING OF WATSON AND WOUNDING OF LIEUT. EDMUNDS

Another American army officer, Captain John Watson was killed and Lieutenant Kinzie B. Ed-

munds, 8th Cavalry, was seriously wounded at Siit Lake on the night of December 21, 1911 by a moro amok. These officers were asleep in a tent a short distance from the beach when a Moro, with a barong, sneaked past the camp sentries, crawled into the tent in which they slept and used his deadly weapon as only a moro can use it.

#### NINE AMOKS SLIP INTO CAMP

On January 27, 1913, Aradji of the Siit Lake country sent nine amoks into Major Steevers' camp on the Bilaan River. This camp was situated at Datan Duntut, a few hundred yards west of the Constabulary Camp. The amoks entered the camp during the night, some of them through the barbed-wire fence while others, who carried spears, vaulted the fence. One American soldier was killed and three were wounded before the amoks could be subdued. The 6th Moro Company of the Philippine Constabulary, commanded by Lieutenants Tiffany and Sowers, stationed in this camp at the time prevented further slaughter and killed all nine amoks. The Constabulary lost one soldier who was killed.

#### AMOK AND JURAMENTADO

The difference between an amok and a juramentado is not generally known or fully understood. But the difference is not only great but interesting. There seems to be a misunderstanding among most foreigners as to the precise meaning of juramentado. In the early history of the Mohammedan church, the Jihad, or holy war, was declared against all Christians. Immediate translation to paradise was promised to all true believers who might die in exterminating persons of the Christian faith. A juramentado is one who has been prepared to make the supreme sacrifice for an after-life in paradise. He is prepared by a priest. He is purified, bathed, his nails cleansed and his eyebrows are shaved. Except in a few cases where a juramentado, refused aid from the priest, and attempted to prepare himself for the Jihad, the distinguishing marks of a juramentado are clear and distinct. Persons familiar with the subject allege that there has not been a genuine juramentado since 1896. Previous to that time, the Spaniards had made attempts to introduce their state religion, and juramentados were fairly common.

An Amok is one whose acts of destruction are not inspired by religion, but from desperation or grief. He is nothing more than a man who has become mentally unbalanced and murderous in his objectives and intentions.

#### THE ORDER TO DISARM THE MOROS MET WITH MUCH OPPOSITION

Believing that the only means of maintaining peace and order in moroland was to disarm the ap-

parently intractable moros, the government ordered a complete disarmament of the moros. The disarmament order met with considerable opposition by the people of Lati, and as a result Moro Sahipa with a number of followers erected a strong cotta on the lower slope of Bud Sinumaan a short distance from Taglibi determined not to give up their arms to the constituted authorities.

On January 22, 1913, the 6th Moro Company, commanded by Lieutenant Cochrun, who was accompanied by Lieutenant Whitney and Crites, at the request of the Governor, went to Taglibi to assist in the taking of Sahipa's cotta. In this engagement Captain McNally of the Philippine Scouts, was killed, and Lieutenants Whitney and Cochrun and eleven enlisted men of the 6th Moro Company of the Philippine Constabulary were seriously wounded and two men of this Company were killed. As a result of this fight hundreds of Moros from Lati went to Bud Bagsak under Nokib Amil and began to fortify themselves. Camps of Infantry, Cavalry and Scouts were established at Taglibi on the Bun-Bun and Bilaan Rivers. Conditions on Jolo island at this time were probably worse than they had been at any time since the American occupation. Some 5000 outlaws had taken refuge on Bud Bagsak, and from January to June they were busily engaged in fortifying the cottas. Marauding parties, taking advantage of the unsettled condition in this section began raiding and burning houses in western Jolo.

The military camps at Taglibi, Bun-Bun and the Bilaan River, remained inactive while the Governor negotiated with the Bagsak outlaws. As no decided that the Moro's stronghold on Bud Bagsak, amicable agreement could be reached, it was finally would have to be demolished. This work was delegated to troops in waiting under Brigadier-General Pershing. The engagement lasted five days from June 11th to 16th, inclusive. One hundred fifteen rifles were captured and 317 Moros were killed. Captain Nichols, of the Philippine Scouts, and fourteen enlisted men were killed and 23 enlisted men were wounded.

Of the Moros who escaped from Bagsak, a few returned to their homes but the greater number under such Bagsak leaders as Sahipa, Japal, Jahandal, Tahil, Tambuyung, Hassan and Daud built cottas at Lati. Japal's cota was demolished by the Constabulary of Sulu on June 20th, and twenty-five (25) Moros were killed and nine rifles captured. Two days later Jahandal's cotta was taken by the Philippine Scouts with a loss of three Scouts, killed, and thirteen wounded, while sixty moros were killed. Hassan, Tahil and Sahipa then combined and fortified a strong cotta known as Sahipa No. 2. This stronghold was reduced by the Constabulary on July 1 and Sahipa and forty-seven

moros were killed and eight rifles captured. The Constabulary lost one man, killed and had three wounded.

#### AMOKS ATTACK GOVERNOR WHITNEY

On June 21, 1913, Captain V. L. Whitney, resigned from the Philippine Constabulary to accept the appointment of Governor of Sulu. He was the first civilian to be made Governor of that turbulent island.

Aradji, who had sent the amoks into Steever's camp, on January 27, 1913, was killed about this time, and, as a result, two of his followers went amok and attacked Governor Whitney and Interpreter Aroles with barong at Bual. Both amoks were killed by the Governor but not until after he had been severely wounded himself.

Taxation is one form of governmental imposition for which the moros have no understanding nor respect. They consistently refuse to pay any form of taxes or do so only under pressure of force. It was not strange then that the moros of Talipao district refused to pay their road tax. Most of the people in this section were followers of Panglima Unga and were led by Sabtal. They fortified the summit of Bud Talipao and at one time as many as 200 outlaws were on the hill induced to go there to keep from paying the required taxes. The Governor and Panglima Unga held a conference with these misguided people and induced a large number to return to their homes. Most of them, however, remained hostile towards the government so on August 10, Sabtal's fortifications were attacked and reduced by the 5th Battalion of the Philippine Scouts under Major G. S. Shaw. Sixty Moros were killed and seventeen rifles captured while one Scout was killed and two wounded.

#### JOLOANOS REFUSE TO PAY TAXES

The enforcement of the collection of the road tax also created much dissatisfaction among the Joloanos of western Jolo, which resulted in a number of Moros going to Bud Talipao. This discontented group was composed of followers of Panglima Unga, and were later joined by Asjari and a band of outlaws from Lati. Talipao was strongly fortified along the rim of the crater, some 1600 feet above sea level with pits and trenches, and one dirt cotta. These entrenchments were destroyed by Major G. S. Shaw and the 5th Battalion, Philippine Scouts, on October 22, 1913. Eighty Moros were killed and fifteen rifles captured while four Scouts were killed and ten wounded. Captain McElderly was seriously wounded during the skirmish and died in the hospital at Jolo, a few days later. This was the last cotta fight of any magnitude in Sulu.

The preservation of law and order throughout

Sulu was completely placed in the hands of the Philippine Constabulary on November 1, 1913.

From the first cotta fight on the Island of Jolo, by American troops against Maharajah and his people, in December, 1903, to the taking of Bud Talipao by the Philippine Scouts on October 22, the Joloanos claim that the majority of their fights were for a principle: The fights against Maharajah Andung, and Maharajah Assid, were caused by the enforcement of the slave law. The engagements against the powerful chiefs of Lu-uk, Panglima Hassan, Laksamana, Usap, Maharajah Opao, Maharajah Anti, Orang Kaya Hamid and Usman, and the first Bud Dajo fight against Abu Kahal, were caused by the refusal of those chiefs to allow their people to comply with the cedula law. The second Bud Dajo fight, Sahipa's cotta No. 1, Bud Bagsak, Japal's cotta, Jahandala's cotta and Sahipa's cotta No. 2, were caused by the enforcement of the disarmament law. The first and second fights on Bud Talipao were caused by the refusal of the people of that section to pay the road tax.

During this period there were but three outlaws of importance, Pala, Talu and Jikiri, although there were from time to time quite a number of lesser outlaws who had groups of cattle thieves, etc. Since the engagement at Talipao, however, there had been no question or principle involved. A number of outlaw leaders became active during the fall of 1913, after gathering small bands of followers. They armed themselves with guns which had been buried following enforcement of the order of disarmament instead of being turned in.

On September 1, 1911, there were 6190 firearms of various descriptions in the hands of the Moros of Jolo, most of these arms were Remington, or Synder rifles and Tower muskets. By far the greater number of these guns were in the hands of the Joloanos and but a very small number were of high power caliber. Of over 6000 arms out, 1125 were purchased from the Moros by the Government, 4854 were captured by or surrendered to the U. S. Army, and 158 were captured by the Constabulary of Sulu, a total of 6137 firearms accounted for.

#### THE KILLING OF LIEUT. DOMINGO VELAZQUEZ AND THREE ENLISTED MEN BY MAHARAJAH UNTUNG.

In Moroland it seems things just happen. The existence of these people especially the headmen, is hedged in by legends of the kind which is usually connected with heroes, famous or notorious, in most instances both, and who have been dead for centuries. They usually allow their fancies to wander and roam in an impossible world of the most absurd superstitions. They fancy they are the reincarnation of some great warring datu who liv-

ed in the 13th century or probably in the 7th. But usually when they come in contact with the law, especially the Constabulary, things do happen and not always in accordance with their heroic day dreams. So it was with Maharajah Untung, President of the Lati District.

The history of the downfall of this "reincarnated" moro and the events leading up to it which followed fast and furious is romantic in its barbaric savagery. On March 3, 1921, Moro Bai of Patikul District was killed by the sons, Brahama and Tambusung, of Maharajah Untung. It appears that these two young moros caught Bai in the act of stealing one of their carabaos. The killing was carefully investigated by the Constabulary and the evidence indicated that it might have been justified as it was done in the preservation of their property. However, the father of Bai, the deceased, filed a complaint with the Justice of the Peace in which he accused Brahama and Tambusung of homicide. Maharajah Untung, the elder, resented the arrest of his sons and refused to go to see the Governor, but sent a message to the Provincial Commander, in which he excused himself on the ground of being ill; but it is of record that he proceeded with a big fiesta for five days, feeding from 200 to 300 persons, principally fighting men.

During this feast, Lieut. Velasquez with five enlisted men, who had been out on patrol, stopped at Maharajah Untung's house to rest. They were offered food and shelter, and the two sons and Untung himself prepared the meal. When the soldiers sat down to partake of the meal they were treacherously attacked with Kris, barong and other cutting weapons in the hands of Untung, his two sons and other fighting men on the place. A corporal and a private managed to jump out of opposite windows of the house. The officer and three privates made an attempt to make their way down a narrow stairway only to be met at the lower landing by other moro fighting men of Maharajah who chopped them to death. The corporal who escaped made his way to Jolo and the private swam out to sea and was picked up by Governor Rodgers and the Provincial Commander who had been out in a launch on an inspection tour. Capt. Nicdao, the Provincial Commander, having learned from the soldier what had happened, ordered out several detachments and directed them to be in the vicinity of Untung's ranch at seven o'clock the following morning. Knowing that the criminals would take to a cotta, the troops marched direct to the cotta nearest Lati. They found there not only Maharajah Untung and his two sons but a large number of outlaws who had gathered around the Lati President in an effort to protect him. An advance on the cotta was made

by the Constabulary from two sides to make escape impossible. The moros, still defiant, fired on the detachment that was nearest the cotta, wounding one soldier. The fire was returned and order was given for all troops to concentrate their fire on the cotta. The engagement lasted until 11:30 a. m. When the moros ceased firing, order was given by the Provincial Commander who was in command, to advance. The advance guard found that ninety moro outlaws had been killed including Untung and his two sons. Five others were wounded, one of whom died the same day.

Moro Maharajah Untung, was an intelligent man, the government had confidence in him; he was President of the Lati District, rich in money, cattle, land and friends. In other words he had everything that makes life worth living, and yet he dared, without any provocation, to do to death a Constabulary officer and three enlisted men in his own home and who were there at his (Untung's) invitation—can you beat it? It is difficult to understand such treachery. Can any one figure out the psychology of Moro Maharajah Untung? Can one imagine what he hoped to gain by murdering the four peace officers who had not in any way harmed him or his? Can one imagine a man of Untung's intelligence, bringing to a sudden end his life and that of ninety other individuals without a provocation—except that he was a moro and allowed his fancies to wander, and roam in that impossible world of the most absurd superstitions?

#### LIEUT. BALLESTEROS BATTLES FOR HIS LIFE

One of the most thrilling personal encounters ever had by a Constabulary officer occurred in Parang when Lieutenant Ballesteros killed two moros after he himself had been seriously wounded.

It all happened in this way: Mahang with his band of pirates held up a Jolo garage truck on August 29, 1921 and murdered the chauffeur, the fare collector and took their arms and P100 in cash. On September 12, Moros Indasan, Hassan, and Isarael, all of whom were more or less connected with the crime but who had kept out of sight since the Mahang hold up, made an agreement with Lieut. Julian Olivas to stage a sham engagement, stay in the bosque, join Mahang and keep Lieut. Olivas informed as to Mahang's movements. Notwithstanding this agreement Lieut. Julian Olivas did not again get in touch with any of these bandits and concluded that they had deceived him. On the night of September 24, Moro Hassan and his two followers, Indassan and Isarael, went to the house of Moro policeman Uhad and asked him to surrender them to the Constabulary at Parang as they were tired of looking for Mahang. The nephew of Uhad who had also been

looking for the same criminals arrived at this time and in company with policeman Uhad, his nephew, Tiki, and two other moros, he went to the Constabulary station at Parang, supposedly to surrender. Upon arrival at Parang they were well received and were admitted to the officers' quarters where they stated their mission.

The Station Commander, Lieut. Alfonso M. Tigno, in order not to make a regrettable mistake telephoned to Capt. Miguel Nie-lao, the Provincial Commander at Jolo that Pandits Hassan, Indassan and Isarael desired to surrender. The Provincial Commander suspected that they were playing a hand for the notorious bandit Mahang, and instructed Lieut. Tigno to take up their barongs and confine them in the guard house. Tigno passed the message on to the outlaws who refused to be disarmed, Lieut. Tigno insisted on disarming them which precipitated a wordy battle during which the Lieutenant and Hassan, spokesman for the moros, accused each other of treachery. From the attitude of Hassan and Indassan who stood with their right hands on the handles of their barongs, the Lieutenant (Tigno) was convinced that the Moros were about to attack him (Lieut. Ballesteros had gone into the office for a pencil and paper) and acting on this belief he fired his 45 Cal. revolver at Hassan who was a few feet from where he stood. Then pandemonium broke loose. Lieut. Tigno and a soldier were standing in the door-way of the dining room which was dark, while three soldiers and the moros were on the porch. Two moros dashed into the dining room after Lieut. Tigno, the soldier flooring one of the moros with the butt of his rifle, while the other soldiers began to fire at the moros on the porch.

Owing to the darkness of the room the officer passed under the dining room table, which was just behind him and out thru the kitchen and down the back steps into the yard where he dropped dead from gun shot wounds. Some of the frenzied moros entered the bed room which was also dark and cut, slashed and jabbed at the beds of the two officers. In the meantime, the soldiers had kept up a fusillade of firing while Lieut. Ballesteros remained in the office, barong in hand his back to the wall and knowing not what the next moment would bring forth. He had not long to wait. A moro rushed in; the officer slashed viciously at him, the moro sank to the floor dead. The officer had no time to parly with a dead moro for at the next moment a second moro rushed into the dark room and slashed at Ballesteros' head. The kris found its mark on the officer's lip and chin: the lip was split open and a tooth was lost—the hard chin bone saved an officer for the Constabulary. Ballesteros retaliated with his barong but the moro grabbed him by the throat and both fell

to the floor, each trying to cut the other's head off. The moro, an expert with cutting weapons, especially the kris and the barong, was making such progress that Ballesteros attempted to grab the wrist of his right hand with which he was wielding the kris, but instead he caught the blade of the moro's kris, the sharpest two-edged moro fighting weapon in existence. The moro attempted to regain full possession of the weapon and tried to pull it thru the officer's hand. The lieutenant's hand was cut severely but Ballesteros held on to the kris and at the same time used his barong on the moro's head, neck and body until he had slashed him to ribbons and the moro died because there was nothing of him left to live. The officer then got up and went to the door and stopped the shooting. In addition to the wound on his chin, lip and on the left hand, Ballesteros received several wounds on the different parts of his body. Doctors and the Provincial Commander were sent for arrived in a short time and found Ballesteros to be in a serious condition and scarcely able to talk. Besides Tigno two moros were killed and one moro was wounded. All of this fighting including the verbal encounter took place in the short space of less than ten minutes. First Lieut. Ballesteros is still a member of this fighting organization and Commanding Officer of a Company in Zamboanga.

#### ACHBARA'S ATTACK ON LT. ANGELES

Referring to Roan's now famous feat of delivering President W. H. McKinley's Message to the Cuban General, Garcia, we might pause and recall how Lieut. Leon Angeles on May 19, 1923, stopped a message from Achbara and his followers.

Out from the main island of Sulu in the Sulu Sea, is the island of Pata which is inhabited by the most war like tribe of moros found any where in the Sulu Archipelago. At the Kiput School House and at Sapa Malauna on this island were stationed two Constabulary detachments: one under Lieut. Leon Angeles, and the other under Lieut. Lasola. Owing to the fact that the Moros began to show nervousness early in May during the Puasa, the Provincial Commander felt it expedient to combine the two detachments, place them under Lieut. Angeles at Kiput in the school house.

On the 18th of May, having nothing better to do Moros Achbara, Impus, Ujaman and Hatik Schofan, with a number of their outlaw and land pirate followers, cut off Lieut. Angeles' water supply by throwing manure and other filth into the well, after which they returned to the mountain and prepared for an attack on the school which was being used for barracks by the soldiers. About 3:30 p. m., the next day May 19, 1923, the day after "Puasa" the outlaws, numbering between three and four hundred, attacked the school

from four different directions with five columns of men armed with Kris, barongs, and spears, with Mantala, Insani, Sariul, Salip Abugakal and Hatib Sihaban leading the attack. Isani's column succeeded in getting so near a window of the house that his men were able to thrust their spears thru it at the soldiers. At this instance Angeles gave the command to fire. The effect was terrific. Five outlaws were shot down at the foot of the stairs, six dropped just below the window, two fell under the house and the rest a few yards from the house. Altogether twenty-two of the outlaws were killed including two leaders and two more were wounded. Running was then in order for these moslem bad men and the rest of the herd used their feet to take them as far away as possible from the school house. On the Islands there had been many outlaws but this was the beginning of the end.

As the brazenness of these pirates demonstrated that the use of an armed force was necessary to check their activities or disperse them altogether, Col. Waloe, at the head of an expeditionary force of 112 enlisted men and nine officers, proceeded to Pata Island on May 28 to complete the argument started between Achbara and Lieut. Angeles. This march from the school house at Kiput through Pata Island did many things:

At first, it purged the island of many undesirable characters. At Bud Tinga, the Achbara tower and many smaller houses were destroyed. Moro Upao and fourteen followers were killed and many wounded.

The expedition continued to Bud Lahi where the trenches were found deserted. Mutla's place on Bud Ukup was next explored but only more deserted trenches were found Mutla having been killed in the attack on the school house on May 19th. The column proceeded to the house of Datu Impus, which was closely connected with the church of Achbara. Here the sounds of agongs and moros' singing were heard which was an indication that they were trying to boost their fighting spirit. Moro Aranan was sent as an envoy or Messenger by the Constabulary to offer an opportunity to the outlaws to surrender peacefully. Two and a half hours were uselessly employed in the effort. Finally, several women and a moro Priest (Imam) came ostensibly for the purpose of having the conditions of surrender verified by responsible government officials but principally to size up the Constabulary forces. Shortly after a woman appeared on a slight rise back of the mosque in the grave yard and gave the messengers a tongue lashing as one never heard before. The messengers informed the government that further parley would be useless.

Fight having been proved inevitable an advance was ordered and the necessary precaution

taken that no amucks got among the Constabulary forces. The column halted sixty yards from the mosque and fired three volleys thru the roofs of some houses to see what would happen. Five amucks leaped from the trenches in front of the line all of whom were shot down before they covered a distance of twenty-five feet. From then on the fight continued and lasted about an hour or until the outlaw position had been reduced. In the trenches thirty-four dead bodies were counted and two wounded women were rescued and given first aid. Among those killed were Impus, Habali and Maas Umaron.

The march continued to Pandaog's place known as Niug-Niug where it was expected that the troops would encounter a stiff organized resistance. But the place was found deserted except the sole occupant Pandaog himself, who at the approach of the troops rushed out of the house and charged the column in the usual amok style. He was shot down. April and May of each year are the moros' fasting periods, known as "Puasa". These periods are strictly observed by the Islamic people, at which time they are generally restless and nervous, due to hunger and thirst. At this period they are dangerous, and troops in the vicinity are warned to keep a strict vigilance.

#### LANAO

Lanao Province is located in the northwestern part of the Island of Mindanao, constituting the mountainous territory to the east of the Pulangui basin and its tributaries and narrowing down to that stretch of land formed by the indentation of Panguil Bay on the north and the indentation of Ilana Bay on the south which connects with the Zamboanga peninsula on its western extremity.

In the Maranao dialect Lanao means lake and the province takes its name from the large lake located in its center. This lake is approximately 2200 feet above sea level and its only outlet is the Agus River which empties into Iligan Bay on the north. Lake Lanao is approximately 18 miles long from north to south and 16 miles wide from east to west; or from Saur Bay to Ganassi, at the extreme southern end of the Lake. Dansalan, the capital, of the Province is situated on the northern shore of the Lake; this town has grown up since American occupation.

Owing to the isolated location of the Province in the heart of Mindanao, the difficulties encountered in former days in reaching the interior of Lanao, the fierce character of its turbulent inhabitants, who for centuries successfully resisted every attempt of the Spanish government to control the country—very little, if any extraneous influence was exerted on the people. Very

Christians, either European or Native had in the lake country prior to 1890, excepting such slaves as were brought to the Lake as slaves on the northern Islands.

Around this lake is and has been, for centuries, the center of discontentment in the province. The most turbulent moro Datus with their hordes of cut throats and murderers are found here. The Spanish, the Americans and the Filipinos, all have had their fling at attempting to subdue these people but woe was unto the man who ran up against the individual with black skin filed to the sharpness of a barong.

Old Datu Amai Lumamba, around the end of 1917, felt that with his followers and such a small force as he might pick up he could whip the moros in Lanao. So in early July he and others occupied the Bayang Cotta in Lanao violated the firearms law, refused to obtain cedulas, refused to permit surveyors to survey the land in the vicinity and refused to establish schools in the district. He also refused to leave or destroy Cotta Bayang as ordered. His defiance to the government made it necessary that he and followers of about 240 men, women and children be dislodged by force.

On July 26 the Governor of Lanao sent the Resident of Bayang and other friendly moros to the cotta in order to give the outlaw moros their chance to come to terms and to caution them to send away the women and children as troops arrived to take or demolish the cotta. Amai Lumamba told the messengers to leave the cotta or else they would be killed with the others. The main guns were immediately set up and the cotta shelled at a distance of 1475 yards. The position of the gun was then changed and the cotta again shelled but from a distance of 139 yards for the purpose of removing bamboo frames to permit the Constabulary soldiers to scale the walls. Shelling ceased at four p. m. and the line of Constabulary soldiers drew up closer for the purpose of taking the place by assault while part of the force was to keep up a continuous fire on the side of the cotta wall to permit Lieuts. Paulino and Reyburn with a suitable number of men to bridge the moat with bamboo ladders in order to be able to place dynamite in the outer walls. At this time Major Paul Beck, the Commanding Officer of Camp Keithley, came up and suggested that he be permitted to assist with his battalion of about 700 men as he felt that the job was too big for seven companies and 130 men. His offer was accepted by Col. Waloe, Constabulary who was in command. During the night firing took place on both sides and some outlaws escaped from the cotta.

The next morning Maj. Paul Beck, United States Army, Commanding Officer at Dansalan,

Lanao, reported to Col. Waloe with nine officers and two hundred and nine men to assist in taking Cotta Bayang.

The moros noting the increase in the armed forces immediately ran up the white flag which was an indication of a desire to surrender. An envoy or messenger came to Col. Waloe to ask for conditions of surrender for those in the cotta. Unconditional surrender was the only kind that would be accepted, he was told. He again returned and stated that the outlaws wanted to surrender.

The troops were lined up on a ridge and the moros were directed to come to the ridge and lay down their arms. This they refused to do. Instead they selected a place on the lake shore where there was a narrow strip of flat shore land between a high bank and the lake. This time the government refused to sanction the arrangement. Subsequent events proved that a well-laid scheme was prepared for the moros to go juramentado in the act of surrendering, killing as many officers and men as possible and then suffering the consequences or escape during the excitement as willed by the Koran.

Governor Coverston and Captain Stephens, the Provincial Commander, went aboard the launch and moved it up close to the shore opposite the entrance to the cotta. A row boat was then sent to shore with instructions for the moros to come directly to the launch. After a hurried consultation they agreed to do so but when two boat loads and a banca load had embarked, the men in the last boat suddenly went amuck and stabbed their guards with daggers or any kind of weapon they could lay their hands on. Fortunately the moros already on the launch had been disarmed and the arms placed in the hole of the boat while the moros were tied, rendering them perfectly harmless. The amucks were soon subdued. Capt. Stephens smashed the skull of one amuck with the butt of his revolver and Governor Coverston shot another with a revolver—thus aiding the soldiers on the boat to overpower the others.

While the attention of the officers and soldiers ashore was attracted by the excitement on the boat, five moros who had concealed themselves behind a small nipa house also went amuck but they were shot down before they could do any damage. Among these five moros were the Chief, Datu Amai Lumamba, Amai Kasangkapan, and Lumamba's grandson and two others who were unknown at the time.

After the work of disarming the moros the troops still had to take the cotta and so the artillery fired several shots to clear the way. Then Capt. Pence and Lieut Herbert worked their way up to the top of the parapet, cut away the wire entanglement which enabled the officers and men



to enter and kill the remaining moros by shooting them or by the use of dynamite.

The estimated number of fighting moro men killed was fifty. Seventeen surrendered and about forty escaped and eighteen rifles and eight revolvers were captured. Lieut. Paulino Santos and six enlisted men were wounded during the assault.

The Army Officers who took part in this fight were Maj. Paul Beck, Capt. Allen S. Fletcher, Capt. Pence, Lieut. Morris Herbert and eight other officers and two hundred forty-nine enlisted men of the Scouts.

#### THE KILLING OF AMAI BINANING

It appears that Datu Amal Binaning had an opportunity to see General Wood during the latter's visit to Lanao in 1921 in connection with the Wood-Forbes survey. Whether or not he really talked to General Wood has not been definitely ascertained; at any rate he thought or rather said he did, and, on August 7, he held a meeting at Gairan. At this meeting he told the people that he had an agreement with General Wood that the people in the district should stop sending their children to school and to take no more cases before the deputy governor at Tamparan.

The next day, August 8, Amal Binaning with some loyal followers, including his son Ditual, and his brothers, Tawagon, went to the school at Gata and told the teachers that he and his followers were going to call a meeting against the Christian Filipinos and that if the meeting turned out as he hoped it would, they would kill all the teachers and then begin on the Constabulary. On the same day Amal Binaning, Lawi and others went to Malagan, Taraka, and held another meeting and disseminated the news among the people that Datu Amal Binaning had been authorized by General Wood to tell the moros to stop sending their children to school and to construct Koran schools for them. On August 9th Amal Binaning, Sultan Sa Masin, Lawi, Ditual, Bila and five other followers went to the barrio of Mimbalay and held a meeting during which Binaning told the people not to recognize the authority of the Filipino government officials; to work against the increase of attendance at the Maciu Schools and that he, Amal Binaning, would work against the public schools.

All this, of course, was reported to the law and order officials, the Philippine Constabulary. As Amal Binaning was preaching sedition and causing much uneasiness in Lieut. Nunag's district this officer felt it his duty to exact an explanation as to the moro's reasons for his attitude toward the government. Accordingly, Lieut. Nunag sent Lieut. Polotan with a detachment of eight men, accompanied by Salvador T. Lluch, Supervising Teacher

at Tamparan, to Gata to investigate the truth of Binaning's activities. Nunag at the same time left with six men for Masiu to investigate similar activities and peace conditions of his district but found the lake so rough that it was necessary for him and his detachment to land at Kadayunan some two or three kilometers from Gata. From that point he sent Lieut. Polotan a note reporting his whereabouts. Polotan replied in writing requesting Nunag to remain as near as possible to the Gata school and within two hours or less a second note came from Lieut. Polotan requesting reinforcement. Upon arrival of the Nunag detachment at Gata he was informed that Amal Binaning had threatened the teachers there who were momentarily expecting an attack. It was reported that Binaning with seven followers came armed with blade weapons that night but upon finding the Constabulary on guard they slunk away in a hurry, very much disappointed.

Because of many rumors regarding the activities of Amal Binaning Lieut. Nunag combined the detachment of Lieut. Polotan with that of his own and proceeded to Binaning's house at Bansayan to ask for an explanation and if possible enter into peace negotiations. Upon arrival of the detachment at Bansayan the place was found deserted except for four women, who professed to know nothing of Binaning's whereabouts. At this juncture Nunag concluded that the discontented moro had gone to the hills with his faithful followers, determined to show by force his hostile attitude to the government. The detachment then returned to its station but at 12:30 p. m. on August 12, Lieut. Nunag again left the station with fourteen men in pursuit of Binaning and his followers. Upon arrival of the detachment at Taluan, information was received that Moro Pandi of Ragayan had either joined or had been captured by the band. Pandi's place was next visited but it was learned that his family had left their home without taking any of their belongings. Thus it was found necessary to split the detachment—leaving part of it at Pandi's and taking the rest to Ragayan where Pandi's family was supposed to have taken refuge.

About nine o'clock on the night of August 12, the other detachment under Sgt. Benegrado with Pandi joined Nunag. Pandi had been wounded by the discharge of a shotgun in the hands of a sentinel who had challenged him three times. Pandi was armed with a huge "badi" Moro blade weapon used for working and for fighting.

His wound was not serious and after it had been dressed, inquiries were made of him as to the whereabouts of Amal Binaning's band. He acknowledged that he had been the guide in showing the band the way up Bubung Hills the previous day and offered his services as guide to Lieut. Nunag.

The offer, however, was not accepted but after obtaining from him all possible information and details Nunag, with his detachment, left at about ten p. m. for the interior of the mountains in search of Amai Binaning. At about 1:20 a. m. on August 13, the detachment arrived at the place indicated by Pandi. The officer and men halted and waited until 4:25 a. m. Though it was still dark the detachment was divided into two squads—one under the command of Sgt. Benegrado and the other under command of Lieut. Nunag. Benegrado's detachment proceeded to what might have been termed the rear of the hill in order to prevent the outlaws from escaping should they refuse a peaceful surrender; Nunag then proceeded to the point designated for his unit. Upon arrival there Nunag saw Sultan Sa Masiu Tawagon standing guard with his campilan on his shoulder about thirty yards away on the top of a hill. Lieut. Nunag called on him to surrender and Masiu turned and warned the other outlaws of the soldiers' presence. The moros immediately rushed Lieut. Nunag's squad with drawn *campilans* in their hands. As this officer had seen much of moro fighting he immediately gave command "volley fire" in the air with a view of stopping their advance. Instead of stopping, the moros turned and charged in the direction of Sgt. Benegrado's squad which also demanded their surrender, firing in the air. At the same time Benegrado noted that Amai Binaning who was leading the band, was determined to fight to the bitter end with his campilan drawn in hand. The sergeant opened fire on the horde in earnest. Amai Binaning and Bitu were shot and dropped dead in their tracks within two paces in front of Pys. Insano and Sica with campilan still drawn. During the fight, which lasted about ten minutes, Dimanpong and Maron, the last a woman slave, were also killed. Maron was thought to be a man at the time the moros charged the soldiers. Manaul, Malambat, Datu Guimba, son of Sultan Sa Masiu and Korutan (woman) were wounded. Datu Guimban and Korutan died later. Sultan Sa Masiu, Dital, and Moros Sarabonan, Apuntok and Tan-tua-tao succeeded in making their escape. The wounded were taken to the Constabulary station and given first aid treatment. The dead bodies were taken charge of by relatives.

The killing of Amai Binaning and many of his followers, while not important from a law and order measure nor from a military point of view, its political aspect was astounding and at one time bade fair to cause the law and order feature of the government a set back probably the character of which has no precedence in history, at least in the Philippine Islands. But the organization pulled itself together and by its own boot straps pulled itself out of a critical predicament. How? By uni-

ty and that combination of rare Constabulary spirit which has manifested itself on critical occasions.

The killing of Amai Binaning as far as a law and order measure was concerned and from a military point of view was found, upon two different administrative investigations made by officers thoroughly conversant with the moro habits, customs as well as his attitude toward the Christian Filipino, to be justified in every way and that Lieut. Nunag, in killing the moros as he did merely acted upon the demand and necessity of law and order. The Court of First Instance of Lanao, however, found this peace officer guilty of murder and sentenced him to serve twelve years and one day imprisonment. Lieut. Nunag, not being in consonance with the finding of the court, asked for and was allowed a new trial. In the second trial, the Court, with additional evidence, produced by the defendant, found him not guilty of murder but guilty of justifiable homicide and acquitted him.

This is considered the most important case in the entire thirty-years history of the organization because the foundation of the Philippine Constabulary itself would have been shaken to its very roots and probably would have been undermined for all time had this officer served the sentence imposed upon him by the court in the first trial.

#### THE MASSACRE OF LIEUT. MAGNO, NINE SOLDIERS AND THREE SCHOOL TEACHERS

The underlying causes responsible for the action of Datus Gumuyud and Santiago at Tabangao School, Bugasan District in Cotabato on October 14, 1923, in massacring Lieut. Magno, nine enlisted men and three school teachers were no doubt varied and many—some, of course, imaginary.

The events: It appeared that the smouldering unrest in Lanao—south of the lake—had filtered through to Cotabato in an exaggerated form. The evidence of this fact was the objection to the payment of cedula taxes; the insult offered publicly to Datu Santiago by the Treasurer at Sugud market; the alleged abuse of Moros in the market place; the attempt to force girls to attend school at Parang; the proposal to tax dogs, buildings, and lands, to establish central burying grounds; a misunderstanding regarding the salary of Datu Gumuyud, President of Bugasan; the miscarriage of a criminal case against moro Amai Pasandalan accused by Santiago for murder and, who, as soon as Pasandalan was arrested, gave his (Pasandalan's) wife to another moro (of course when the man was released, for lack of evidence—Santiago had a relentless enemy in Cotabato).

All of the foregoing were no doubt contributing factors to the air of discontent which served as a background for the bloody massacre at Bugasan but the consensus of opinion was that the true causes were the growing influence of the Christian Filipi-

nos in moro territory, and the apparent belief among the moros that local officials did not give due consideration to the view point of moros in affairs of local government.

It would seem then that the unrest in and near Bugasan was of long standing but the seriousness of the situation was, apparently, at no time understood or even known to the authorities. As a result it appeared that all Bugasan moros had agreed on killing the principal teacher and his assistant and that the killing of the Constabulary officer and men was incidental and was not on the program. The arms of the Constabulary of course served as an inducement. Long before the massacre the principal teacher had felt some misgivings because of the sullenness among the moro workers on the school there and as a precautionary measure he requested Lieut. Magno to come occasionally to patrol the district. Lieut. Magno, accordingly, with his men patrolled the Bugasan plantation one Saturday, October 13, 1923, and remained on the place during the night. The next morning, Sunday, Lieut. Magno with his detachment, and the District Treasurer, visited the school. Upon arrival at the schoolhouse things appeared normal; every moro appeared to be at peace with his neighbor. Work on the school-roof was progressing satisfactorily; neither Datus Gumuyud nor Santiago was in sight. As noon approached, the soldiers laid their arms aside and sat down to eat their noonday meal. Lieut. Magno, Mr. Bayot and the Principal teacher were in conversation with some moros. At this juncture a number of moros, around thirty in number, each carrying a bundle of nipa for roofing, trailed into the schoolhouse followed or probably preceded by Datu Santiago. Datu Gumuyud also put in his appearance and it was later reported by an eye witness that it was he who gave the signal for the attack thus: "What are you waiting for my children? Let us start so that we may finish our work." Whereupon the moros, who were repairing the roof, dropped down among the soldiers and began slashing, jabbing and cutting in all directions. The 30 moros who came in with Santiago grabbed the arms of the soldiers. The soldiers attempted to recover their weapons but were cut down. Lieut. Magno, the only one who had retained his arm, began firing right and left. He, it is alleged, killed two moros and wounded one or two before he himself was cut down. Bayot, who was the first to be attacked by the moros, dashed into a room to get a shotgun the butt of which he used to floor Datu Gumuyud but to no avail. He was slashed by a dozen moro outlaws. With some sixty men handling bolos, kris-es, spears and ten captured rifles against ten unarmed soldiers there was not much of a fight and the soldiers were soon done to death. Only one soldier was able to escape. The school house was

set on fire and burnt to the ground and those killed inside burnt with it. The soldier who escaped took the news to Parang or near enough to telephone the message to Parang.

Datu Gumuyud was President of the Bugasan District and Datu Santiago was the Vice-President of the district and both of them, like moro Maharajah Untung, the President of Lati District in Sulu, had fallen by the way side.

As a result of the Tabangao massacre an intensive campaign against the moro outlaws was organized by Col. Ole C. Waloe and placed in the hands of Maj. Guy O. Fort. The Campaign began around the latter part of October 1923, and lasted in Cotabato to late in February, 1924, when Datu Gumuyud became tired of the trail, and, with his followers, surrendered to Governor Dionicio Gutierrez of Cotabato. Datu Santiago, in the meantime, crossed the boundary line of Cotabato and Lanao and took up his residence in southern Lanao with some sixty-six prominent datus from Umayan, Bayabao and Masiu—three of the largest moro sub-divisions of Lanao—where they tentatively agreed to revolt against the government unless a change was made in certain provincial officials and other demands were granted. This was the first time in the history of Lanao that any united cooperation was attempted by representative leaders of so large a section, the three most important moro districts. This indicated a very ugly situation which if aroused would have required major operations.

Datu Santiago also became tired of the trial and with his followers surrendered to the Constabulary of Lanao on June 4, 1924. Immediately after Santiago surrendered he and Datu Gumuyud and thirty-six other followers were prosecuted in the Court of First Instance of Cotabato for murder. Datu Santiago was sentenced to life imprisonment; Datu Gumuyud was sentenced to serve 20 years and 4 months and 1 day and twenty other followers were sentenced to serve 10 years in prison.

#### RISE AND FALL OF FLORENCIO NATIVIDAD: "EMPEROR" FLOR INTRENCHERADO

In so far as the Constabulary have been able to ascertain, the "Emperor", was born on November 12, 1871, at Corregidor, Cavite. His father was a sailor and a native of San Miguel, Heilo, and his mother was a native of Corregidor.

During the early days, Intrencherado served under former Capt. W. A. Smith as a Constabulary agent in the Negros Occidental campaign against "Papa Isio". When he severed his connections with Capt. Smith, he settled in Payao, Binalbagan, Negros Occidental.

One day, at a fiesta in Binalbagan, it was alleged that he won ₱8000.00 more or less, in a monte

game, but being a man of ambition, he continued to play and lost all his winnings on the following night. It was believed that the loss upset his mental equilibrium. He at once raised a red flag in his house, became the center of attraction and was feared by the residents of the barrio. From Tayao he moved to Jaro and nothing was heard of him until 1921, when he moved to Gigante island and entered the dried fish business. Here fortune smiled on him and he made somewhere in the neighborhood of P11,000. But his voluntary isolation apparently augmented the turbulent condition of his mind. He returned to Jaro in 1925 during the election campaign and circulated his pamphlets in Capiz and Iloilo announcing the program of his Imperial Government. He also announced his candidacy for governorship of the province of Iloilo. He advocated government control of commercial, industrial, and agricultural activities and the reduction of the cedula tax to 20; the division of the island of Panay into several dukedoms with himself as Emperor. It was then discovered that his candidacy for governor was but a preliminary step to his proclamation as "Emperor" of the Archipelago.

After the inauguration of elective officials in 1925 in Iloilo, the "Emperor" was chased out of the municipalities of Estancia, Balasan and Carles by the police because he claimed to be in communication with a Spiritual Guide and threatened the people with floods, inundations, earthquakes and fire if they refused to follow him. He was later arrested and prosecuted by the police of Estancia for the possession of concealed weapons and sentenced to five days in jail. In 1926, he was again arrested and upon trial he was declared insane by the court. Because of this decision he lost much influence and many followers. Owing however to the eruption of Canloan Volcano in Negros, the earthquake in Japan, the Civil War in Mexico and China, the floods and the rain of fire were among the things mentioned that would befall the people if they refused to follow him, he regained his prestige by his boldness and interest. His followers increased leaps and bounds and it was alleged that in six months the number reached over 26,000 and that amount of money collected from them as shown in his books, amounted to P34,069.10.

In accordance with his teachings regarding the coming over the ruins of the government at an appointed date, 300 of his followers gathered in the town of Victorias, Negros Occidental, at seven o'clock in the morning of May 13, 1926, ready to overthrow the powers of government. At seven fifty-sixty of these fanatics marched into the municipal building and the leader, Policarpo Montano, with a white towel wrapped around his neck and a piece of paper in his right hand asked a

policeman if the Municipal President, Chief of Police, Justice of the Peace and councilors were in the building. He said he wanted to show them a law which came from Paris. As these officials had not arrived the fanatics started immediately to take over the municipal government of Victorias, Negros Occidental, by attacking the policemen, two of whom were killed. Before more damage could be done, however, the Constabulary, under Lieuts. Ruffy and Cortes, arrived and restored order and arrested many of the malcontents. The leader, however, escaped.

Because of this uprising in Victorias, a detachment consisting of an officer and eight enlisted men were stationed near Intrencherado's house in Jaro in the afternoon of May 13th. On the following day about 100 fanatics gathered in and around the "Emperor's" residence. This number was finally increased to approximately 400 men, the majority of whom came from Negros and Capiz.

Owing to the declaration of insanity by the Court, Intrencherado's attorneys told the Provincial Commander that they had or would persuade him to go to Manila via the S. S. "Cebu" the same night. Later the "Emperor" changed his mind in view of the fact that he could not collect from his followers sufficient funds to defray his expenses while in Manila. When the S. S. "Apo" arrived at Iloilo with the Governor-General on May 16, the wife of Intrencherado with her attorney had a conference with Col. Langhorn, advisor to the Chief Executive. It appears that Intrencherado had been led to believe by his alleged Spiritual Guide, in some way or other he would die in an electric chair or poisoned upon his arrival in Manila. He was finally persuaded to take the trip. He is now confined in San Lazaro Hospital.

#### THE COLORUMS

Until 1923 the law and order forces of the Philippine Archipelago had had little or no occasions to distrust the fanatical people who are classed under the sect name of Colorums. Beginning with 1918 many of these fanatics left the Province of Leyte-Samar and immigrated to Surigao where they no doubt had hoped to find the new Jerusalem. Locating in Surigao and Agusan, principally in Surigao, it appears they began gradually to desert the Catholic church and to affiliate with the Aglipayano church. In turn they finally deserted the Aglipayano church and took to the religion of the Sacred Family—better known as Colorums.

They established their headquarters on Siargao Island, in the municipalities of Socorro, Pamosaingan and Numancia. The Supreme head of the colorum organization throughout the Southern islands was a wealthy resident, Laureano Solamo, alias Solar—commonly known as "Moning" of

Carmen, Cebu, in the southern part of the Archipelago. His principal agent was his brother, Godofredo Solamo, alias "Triwing" who resided in the city of Cebu. These two men, with confidential agents, controlled the colorum situation in the southern provinces of Cebu, Bohol, Leyte, Misamis, Agusan, Surigao. Felix Bernales represented himself as Jose Rizal returned to life for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Philippines and eventually the Throne.

These individuals began a tirade on the impressionable ignorant "tao" whom they convinced that the world would come to an end during the year 1924; that it had already careened to an extent that in order to save it as long as possible it had become necessary for all colorums to contribute cash to raise a fund with which to purchase hemp to send to Cebu to have a large rope made to tie the earth to keep it from sliding off into space and finally finding its way into the depth of the ocean. As no good colorum wanted to pass out in this manner, money came to the leaders in baskets. However, the hemp was never purchased nor has the rope been made. At the same time, these would be prophets trained their followers in bolo handling preparatory to attacking and taking over the Government before the end of the world came. Bathing tanks were built in the most centrally located communities in which the adherents bathed to cleanse themselves of all earthly impurities. These tanks were equipped at fabulous sums with "anting-antings" (amulets) and bottles containing oil and human bones with which to anoint the colorums to prevent bullets from penetrating their bodies. The fanatics believed that if these sacred oils were used before an encounter they would resuscitate any loyal colorum within five days after he had been killed by a rifle bullet. Owing to these assurances, business picked up and advanced by leaps and bounds the nearer 1924 approached; so much so that it became necessary for the Constabulary to take steps toward calling a halt to these forms of racketeering.

Lantayog, the new Jose Rizal, arrived in Socorro where a house and an elaborate bathing tank were constructed by loyal colorums near a spring for him. Agents were sent to the various localities in Surigao, Agusan, and Southern Leyte to obtain converts. The town of Socorro was proclaimed the Colorum center—the new Jerusalem and the only town that would escape destruction when the world finally takes its fall. The people were advised to dispose of their property and take up their residence in Socorro. This propaganda was carried into the interior of Agusan among the Manobo tribe without much success. During the latter part of October, Capt. Juan, the Constabulary Provincial Commander of Surigao, at the suggestion of the health authorities, went to So-

corro and destroyed their favorite bathing tank to protect the ignorant people from disease which would have resulted from bathing in the polluted water. This action caused much indignation and aroused the fighting ire of the sect.

After destroying the bathing tank, Capt. Juan then made a personal investigation throughout the group of islands of Bucas but was able to learn little or nothing about the Colorum ideas, thoughts, transaction or intentions. Later, two soldiers were sent to Socorro for the same purpose, but met their death in the effort. Then three plain clothes men were sent to Pamosaingan for a similar purpose. These, upon landing met the same fate. Later two law officers were sent there to make an investigation into the murder of the two soldiers and three plain clothes men and they too were murdered and rumors from a reliable source was rift that the hearts of the seven law officers were eaten raw by these fanatics. At this juncture, Capt. Juan concluded that it was time to take drastic measures against these so-called colorums, so he, with Lieut. Guillermo and eighteen enlisted men, proceeded on the Constabulary launch for Bucas Island.

The launch arrived at the barrio of Pamosaingan, Bucas Island at 4:00 p. m. where more than 500 colorums, armed with bolos, were ready and waiting to start trouble. The troops at first noticed no sign of an uprising; not even a single Colorum was in sight. Five houses some distance from shore, where, it was later discovered, the Colorums were well entrenched, were fired upon, but still no colorum showed up. After the firing ceased a man armed with a rifle was seen sneaking through the coconut grove. He fired at the launch and the Constabulary immediately landed in two groups, the first composing eight men under Lieut. Guillermo and the balance attempted to land under Capt. Juan. The Chief of Police of Numanancia was with Capt. Juan and knowing the conditions of the place and the temper of the colorums warned the officer of the extreme danger of landing and explained that the Colorums were anxious to kill Capt. Juan. In landing, the two Constabulary groups approached the houses from different directions. Each called three times on the colorums to surrender. At the third call a crafty old colorum came out of a house and shouted in derision: "Your guns are useless, you are our victims. Comrades come out". Instantly, the soldiers fired at him and, of course, he fell riddled with bullets. Five others appeared and were similarly dispatched. Their anting-anting failed but the frenzied and enraged horde of fanatics of more than 500 individuals, upon seeing their comrades fall before the soldiers' fire, rushed the attackers with lightning rapidity and with their bolos fell upon the soldiers and attacked them fiercely, undaunted and in disregard of the havoc played by bullets. Lieut. Guillermo ordered rally but

the order came too late; the Constabulary was outnumbered by some forty to one which made them easy prey for their ferocious and blood thirsty enemy. Capt. Juan was killed in the landing boat, Lieut. Guillermo fell next and the rest followed except three men who were able to fight their way back to the launch in deep water and carried the sad news to Surigao. The Colorums had won, but they paid dearly for their victory. Upon a count, when reinforcement arrived, 80 dead colorums were found as a result of this fight. The fanatics, however, captured all the arms and ammunition taken to the island by Captain Juan's detachment, except the arms in the hands of those who escaped. The success of the colorums in thus destroying the government forces caused the doubting Thomases from other municipalities to rally to the aid of the fanatics. An effort was then made with some success to prevent the colorums from leaving Bucas Islands. These disasters demanded immediate attention. The important duty of routing the fanatics and breaking up the sect was delegated to Lieut.-Col. C. H. Bowers. To complete the argument began by Capt. Juan against the Colorum fanatics, five hundred trained Constabulary officers and soldiers, augmented by the U. S. Sacramento with six hundred trained American Officers and sailors, were placed at his disposal and command.

Col. Bowers with 150 of his force arrived at Socorro, Bucas Island, on January 13, three days prior to the arrival of the U. S. S. Sacramento. Observations were taken, troops landed and the plans for the work of eradicating the colorum were laid out. Notwithstanding this large array of armed and well-disciplined force, the leaders of the fanatics refused to surrender until after a slashing defeat had been administered at Socorro and again on the main land at Timamana. At Socorro the *Sacramento* combed the hillsides, raked the valleys, and laid down a few broad sides near the town. This demonstration, however, had to be repeated as the fanatics opened fire on the soldiers as soon as the *Sacramento* ceased firing. Rifle and bolo men were concealed in the rear of the town of Socorro with traps and pitfalls in their immediate front. These provisions were made so that when the pursuing Constabulary fell in the pitfalls or traps the bolo men were to rush in and cut them to pieces. Women and children had been removed from the scene of action. The bombardment of the S. S. Sacramento, however, prevented the fanatics from carrying out their well-laid plans. Upon the destruction of Socorro, the fanatic leaders changed their minds and thought it best to surrender.

Simultaneous with the crushing of the sect in Bucas Island, information was received that a large number of fanatics were threatening the town of Placer on the coast of the main land of Surigao. The

town was in an uproar and pandemonium reigned following the report that some two hundred colorums were in Bad-as, a barrio some seven kilometers from Timamana. Upon investigation the report was found correct and the Constabulary was sent to quell their rebellious spirit. The colorums, however, charged the Constabulary column, which immediately opened fire on the advancing fanatics who paid little or no attention to the rifle but continued to advance by crawling along ditches until their leaders were shot down. Many of these fanatics continued to crawl forward even after they had been shot down and disabled by rifle fire. Some of them struggled to their feet and in an attempt to charge fell, but even in falling to their death they hurled their bolos at the government troops. In this engagement 54 colorums were killed, 22 were wounded and many prisoners captured. The leaders had impressed so deeply upon the minds of their followers that Jose Rizal ordered this uprising, that it was impossible to make them listen to reason. Many who had received mortal wounds, used their last breath calling on Jose Rizal to protect them in this their last struggle.

On February 12, 1924, just when everybody began to feel that the Colorum situation was well in hand, the back wash from the colorum-Constabulary argument in Bucas Island gathered around 100 valiant fanatics whose "anting-antings", plus good strong legs and feet had saved them from Constabulary bullets, reached Agusan with the feeling that they had been mistreated in Bucas. These brave men ambushed Lieut. Mendez at Balite-Tibung where an engagement followed. Mendez with ten of his command fell, but not in vain. After a count it was discovered that 35 colorums including two of their leaders had fallen. This engagement practically wound up the colorum campaign in Surigao and Agusan. The Courts in Surigao made the final settlement with the fanatics especially the leaders who numbered many.

#### THE NEW COLORUM SECT APPEARS IN NORTH CENTRAL LUZON

In early 1925, street rumor was persistent that peace conditions in the provinces of Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija were a point or two off. Investigation proved that the rumors were in most part correct. An organization known as "Kapisanan-Kabola-Kasinag", also called "Kapisanan Mokabola-Makasinag", a secret society composed of Ilocanos and numbering several hundred men had been organized. It was headed by Pedro Cabula, alias Pedro Macabula, and several others who acted as his recruiting lieutenants. Among them, the most able and active was Juan Lago. Cabula assumed the rank of General-in-Chief and like Saint John the Baptist who had acted precursor to Jesus Christ so Juan

Lago acted precursor to the General-in-Chief, Pedro Cabula. Lago was treasurer and active propagandist of the organization and second in command to General Cabula. This society made its appearance in January of 1925. Some members claim, however, that they joined it as early as September 1924.

Pedro Cabula, the organizer, was born in Narvacan, Ilocos Sur, but had resided in the Province of Pangasinan and Nueva Ecija since 1910 and had figured in various crimes in both provinces. In Pangasinan, he had been accused of sedition and swindling and in Nueva Ecija of swindling and rape. His organization was of military character: its members were given military rank, having a prescribed uniform of red blouse of kundiman cloth, blue trousers, red hat and khaki canvas rubber soled shoes. The aim, as later revealed by the members, was the betterment of the K. K. K. members by equalizing the division of land and other property among the poor. To obtain this end, it was planned to attack San Jose on Friday, March 13, 1925, and to overthrow the government and establish in its stead an independent government under General Cabula.

For identification purposes, members of the Kapisanan-Kabola-Kasinag were injected in both arms and thighs with a mercury solution which they were led to believe gave them great physical strength, agility and made them invulnerable against bullets, bites of poisonous reptiles and other dangers. Each injection cost P.20 while admission fee to each member was P3.00. From the injection, a small knot an inch in circumference and an eighth of an inch in height rose at the spot where the needle was inserted. This knot in so far as is known remained with members until death. The membership of this organization was reported above 2000 misguided souls. On March 3, 1925, at five o'clock in the afternoon, Cabula and some 70 of his followers made the mistake of attacking a Constabulary detachment near his camp. A brisk but disastrous engagement resulted. The General-in-Chief himself with five of his men were killed and several others were wounded. The Constabulary had only one private wounded by a spear thrust.

Owing to the loss of their leader and organizer, General Pedro Cabula, the colorums labored zealously and remained quiet for nearly six years. In the early morning of January 11, 1931, between 1:00 and 3:00 a. m., like a bolt from a clear sky, a band of some sixty odd men and women colorums, armed with bolos, made an attack on the Constabulary station at Tayug, Pangasinan, one of the most thickly populated provinces in the Archipelago and killed two Constabulary officers, three enlisted men and wounded two others. This band burned the Constabulary quarters, captured all arms and am-

munition at the station, burned the Municipal buildings, the Post-Office, sacked and captured the thriving town of Tayug, fortified themselves in the Catholic convent of the town, and held it until 7:00 o'clock in the evening of the same day at which time it was recaptured by the Constabulary in an engagement which lasted more than two hours. In this engagement, six colorums were killed, 22 men and 13 women surrendered, while one officer and three enlisted men were wounded.

This affray took place in the province of Pangasinan, an agricultural center and one of the most thickly populated provinces in the Archipelago. Tayug, the town sacked, is one of the thriving towns of North Central Luzon, with a population of more than 30,000 souls. The officers and soldiers stationed in this municipality were Filipinos who had been stationed there for years. They met the town folk socially at parties, and the officers stood high socially with the cream of society. They all spoke the same dialect, Ilocano and Pangasinan, the local dialect. Many among them spoke English and Spanish and yet one of the most unexpected surprises of the time—a massacre—occurred.

In its 30 years of existence the Constabulary has fought insurrectos, pulajans, outlaws and chased cattle lifters throughout the Archipelago but none of these classes of law offenders have tried the mettle of this seasoned organization as these cunning enemies of society of the immediate past and present day. The massacre of Lt. Magno, nine men and three school teachers at Bugasan; the slaughter of Capt. Juan, Lieut. Guillermo and their detachment at Pamosaingan, Surigao, and Lieut. Mendez and his detachment at Balite-Tibung; and the slaying of Lieuts. Bachini, San Pedro and three enlisted men at Tayug and the sacking of a thriving town of some 30,000 inhabitants in the most thickly populated district in the Philippine Archipelago, are mute evidences of the progress of the times, and, for the sake of argument, let us say of civilization.

Datus Maamor, Bunsu and Soong, last year, in the Marantao District in Lanao felt that the Constitution guaranteed to them the right as private citizens to bear firearms. They accordingly proceeded to collect an armory without permission or knowledge of the Philippine government officials in violation of the firearms laws and refused to turn them over to the constituted authorities.

An officer was instructed to take up the firearms but as these moros were obstinate, and showed an ugly temper, it was necessary to send a large force against the cotta which they were occupying, as a result of which, the government troops lost one officer and four enlisted men, who were killed, and had six officers and ten enlisted men wounded. The moro outlaws lost nine men—a high price indeed for the possession of a few firearms.



## THE REVOLT OF DATU TAHIL

It appears that much of the moro trouble in Mindanao-Sulu during the early days and even now originated from the circumstances that the moros refused to pay taxes and ended where the forcing of the payment of taxes began. As under the present system of government there is no remedy other than to pay, where will the Islamic Brother in the southern part of the Philippine Islands land? The revolt of Datu Tabil is an indication as to where circumstances were pointing. In addition to the non-payment of taxes, Datu Tabil's scheme called for a one peso cedula tax, a permit to wear firearm or arms and the non-payment of land tax and when the rumor reached him that his parole from San Ramon Farms was to be cancelled he made up his mind to go to the hills. Before going to the hills, however, he confided to a friend that he had been two years Third Member of the Provincial Board but had never been invited to a Board meeting. Because of that treatment he said he had lost prestige; that his finance had been reduced to the thinness of a chinese silver dime; that he had lost his standing among moros.

On December 30, 1926, Datu Tabil, left his home at Hiang near Jolo, went to the hills and began the construction of a cotta at Ganum, within the municipal District of Patikul, Jolo. Efforts were made by the Provincial authorities to collect land tax in this district and Tabil used this as an excuse to gain followers for himself.

By January 10, 1927 he had gathered some 200 followers and had become more persistent in his demands for the removal of certain government officials and that he be permitted to exercise the *agona* (religious cases) without interference.

The majority of the headmen in the District were apparently friendly to the government, it was apparent that they were in sympathy with the movement initiated by Datu Tabil. The government officials decided that the time had come to take a firm stand in the matter and on January 28, a message was sent to Tabil in which he was informed that unless he presented himself in person to the Provincial Governor and at the same time instruct his people to return to their homes before January 30, he and his followers would be declared fugitives and considered outlaws. After issuance of this ultimatum, Tabil's wife, an intelligent woman, educated in one of the best Colleges in America joined him to aid in recruiting men and people for a determined stand.

At this juncture the government called on such distinguished men as the sultan of Sulu and Senator Hadji Butu of Sulu to use their power and influence to ease the situation. Negotiations were opened in another attempt to get Datu Tabil to return without a resort to armed force. These negotiations lasted until the night of January 30, when

Tabil refused to see either the Sultan of Sulu or Senator Hadji Butu. It was then considered necessary to take drastic action. Major James Green, the Constabulary Provincial Commander, with warrant of arrest against Datu Tabil and others, made an attempt on January 31, 1927, to serve the warrant. Upon the approach of Major Green and his detachment, they were attacked by a number of outlaws who rushed them from a nearby undergrowth which made it necessary for the government forces to make a frontal attack on the cotta which resulted in the killing of thirty-five outlaws, including six women and two children.

It was estimated that Tabil had between five hundred and a thousand followers but the cotta was small and many were absent when the attack was made. Many of his followers made an effort to reassemble to Tabil's defense but he had fled when the first volley was fired and many of his followers returned to their homes without making any effort to attack the Constabulary as planned. Datu Tabil surrendered later. Tabil is now serving a long term in Bilibid prison for the part he took in this short-lived revolt.

## THE MAMPUROC AFFAIR.

Perhaps one of the most picturesque figures that trod the paths of banditry and lawlessness in all Moroland was Mampuroc who headed and promoted the Alangkat movement which caused no little amount of worry on the part of the constituted authorities. It is hard to tell to what length the Alangkat movement would have gone had it not been subjected to the Constabulary axe.

Mampuroc's career was very short lived, but his existence was surrounded by a web of legends, the kind that are usually wound about the lives of heroes, famous or notorious, who have been dead for centuries. To his horde of Manobo followers, Mampuroc was immortal. Some believed he was a reincarnation of Datu Ali, others looked upon him as the reincarnation of Mohamed while not a few called him "The God on Earth". Great indeed was the omnipotence accredited to this notorious Moro outlaw leader by his followers.

So great was the influence exerted by Mampuroc that a pilgrimage was organized by datus and for a time all roads led to Vintigan, his headquarters, with hundreds of people carrying tributes in the form of coconut oil, red cloth, blade weapons, and other commodities dear to a moro heart. Farms were neglected, families left behind while the followers of this moro demi-god went to do him homage.

It is safe to say that were this pilgrimage not checked in time by the Constabulary, the men who would have gathered at Mampuroc's camp and pledged their loyalty to him would have numbered

many thousands, and the consequences of such a gathering can be easily imagined.

The efforts of Colonel Stevens and Governor Gutierrez to end the matter peacefully, were of no avail. The insolence of the man Mampuroc was amazing; he would not go to meet the Governor, and he told his men, that all these peaceful missions were advances on behalf of the Colonel and the Governor to be converted into Alangkats, and very few of his followers doubted it, and those that did dared not air their doubts.

That Mampuroc had a natural instinct of mob psychology is beyond question; he left no opening for his followers' doubts. He fed the imagination of his people, and very possibly his own as well, with a selected fantastic diet. In very much the same way, that modern scientific inventions run parallel to age-old legends of the flying carpets, power of invisibility, immunity to all physical harm, etc., he ran his own fantasies parallel to modern warfare. It was an established fact among his believers that by moving one of his magic wands (an improvised affair made of an umbrella rod mounted by cartridge shells) the soldiers would be unable to see; moving a second wand (a black-coral rod) the bullets would turn into water; aircraft would not avail against his crocodiles (made of wood) that could soar the heights and bring down the craftiest-flying machine. And so he prepared arguments against what sneaking doubt his followers might entertain as to his ability to withstand armed forces of the authorities.

He disarmed the men as promptly as they arrived and rearmed at first only a chosen few. By a slow process he rearmed practically all of them, but each one was made to believe that only after meritorious service and devotion to Mampuroc did he regain his arms. A wonderful stroke of genius, playing on the vanity of the Monobo.

Was there a moral aspect to Mampuroc's movement? Indeed there was. He enjoined his men to work, not to kill, not to steal, and even preached pure family life. He, for instance, forbade marital relations between husband and wife at such times when the intimacies are not desired by the women. This, for a polygamist is rather an ad-

vanced stage of thinking. He preached, however, at the same time "total abstinence" from paying cedula, from sending children to school, from surrendering weapons and, in general, he disapproved of organized government. The danger was not so much in his own activities as in those of the mob who would get beyond control.

It is an interesting thought to speculate on what would this moro, this heathen, have achieved should he have had an advantageous education.

With the death of Mampuroc on the morning of the 23rd of March, 1927, and the death of about thirty or more of his followers, the Alangkats movement reached its end. At first it was rumored among the moros that Mampuroc escaped death, while some believed that although he was dead he would very soon come back to life. In fact, a number of Moros were firmly convinced of this rumor. That Mampuroc was killed is beyond doubt, he was accounted for by reliable parties, he was found dead with five bullet wounds, about two hundred meters from his house. He was buried on the spot where he was killed.

The Mampuroc expedition was well planned and the blow timely landed. About 1,000 blade weapons of various sizes and descriptions were seized, the majority of which were destroyed beyond further utility. Some were brought back and kept as exhibits. Several of the weapons in the hands of the Governor of Cotabato were pierced by bullets which indicated that they were drawn.

#### AT THE PRESENT DAY

Progressing with the times many changes, alterations and additions which experience showed to be advisable have eliminated the imperfections and errors of early organization. The Constabulary years ago assumed its proper proportion and took its place among the foremost quasi-military police organizations of the world.



**SPECIALIST** in repairing Old and New Violins for perfection of Tone Quality.

F. MARTIN, Prop. & Mgr.

## EL SOL MAYOR

(MUSIC STORE)

SUCCESSOR TO PEDRO BUENCAMINO

Tel. 2-60-59

We have complete accessories for all String instruments, also all kinds of string instruments for sale here.

546 Ave. Rizal

# LIFE-LIKE RADIO MUSIC

with an

## RCA RADIOLA

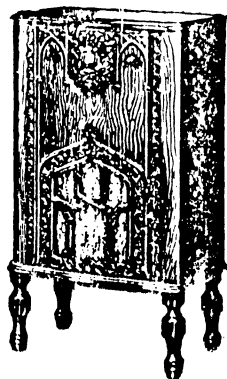


RCA Radiola-Phonograph Combination 86  
WITH HOME  
RECORDING

Improved Radiola Super-Heterodyne employing nine tuned circuits. Equipped with the latest RCA Electric Phonograph with new "inertia" Pick-Up and Electro-Dynamic Cone Speaker of the latest design. Complete with special Microphone for home recording and samples of blank records.

P795.00

P95.00 Down P59.00 Monthly



RCA RADIOLA 48

New RCA Radiola 48 -tuned radio-frequency, screen-grid, seven tubes, four circuits, Electro-Dynamic Speaker, electrically shielded, compact cabinet of handsome walnut finish.

P360.00

P18.00 Down P26.00 Monthly

Orchestras instrumental solos singers...news! The air is filled with wonderful radio entertainment

The RCA RADIOLA does more than receive programs... it brings them in so perfectly that they sound like actual music itself!

RCA RADIOLAS are the quality products designed by the progressive RCA engineers. Look for the famous RCA quality trade-mark—your assurance of unmatched performance and lasting satisfaction—and be sure you get the best.

Without this  
It is not a



Trade Mark  
RADIOLA

### RADIO CORPORATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

Distributors for Radiola Division  
RCA Victor Company Inc.

## RADIOLA SHOP

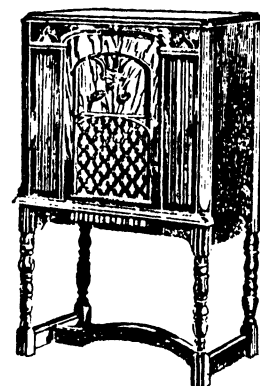
68 -:- Escolta -:- 70

Hilo

Cebu

Zamboanga

Davao

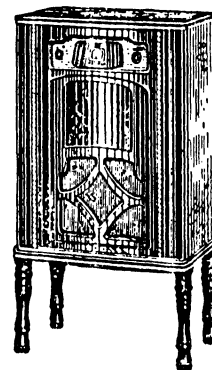


RCA RADIOLA 80

Improved Radiola Super-Heterodyne employing nine tuned circuits which provides exceptional selectivity and sensitivity throughout the entire tuning range. Equipped with improved Electro-Dynamic Cone Speaker and Push-Pull Amplifier makes possible ample volume with reduced AC hum.

P445.00

P55.00 Down P35.00 Monthly



RCA RADIOLA 42

Full powered Screen-Grid radio receiver, tuned radio frequency circuit, seven tubes, tone control and Electro-Dynamic Cone Speaker housed in beautiful walnut cabinet.

P225.00

P45.00 P18.00

**Dependable  
Instruments  
"YORK"**



Why not visit our Music Dept.  
and inspect our enormous stock  
of musical instruments. We  
carry a full line. Prices are  
within the reach of all.

**Parsons Hardware Co., Inc.**

Music Department

Tel. 2-22-76

Echague 805 Manila

P. O. Box 422

**"YCO" PAINTS  
PAINT OIL**

—(o-o-o)—

High quality products  
Specially manufactured for the tropics

*Sold by*

**YNCHAUSTI & COMPANY**

845 M. de la Industria

Tel. 2-27-92

# BONDS

Firearm  
Ammunition  
Judicial  
Contract

Customs  
Internal Revenue  
Fidelity  
Various

# INSURANCE

Fire  
Marine  
Earthquake  
Typhoon  
Rent

Compensation  
Accident  
Automobile  
Plate Glass  
Flood

Our bonds are acceptable to the Government of the Philippine Islands and the United States Government. We are the Agents of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. and the Great American Insurance Company of New York.

CALL OR WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

## Fidelity And Surety Company Of The Philippine Islands

INCORPORATED MAY 8, 1912

AGENCIES—Cebu, Iloilo, Davao and Zamboanga

**GEO. C. DANKWERTH**  
*President*

Monte de Piedad Bldg.,  
Plaza Goiti, Manila.

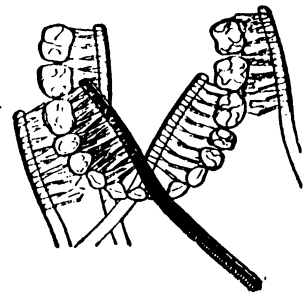
P. O. Box 150  
Tel. 2-12-55

## Dr. West's Tooth Brush Does a Better Job of Teeth-Cleaning

When you brush your teeth it is just as important to clean the inside surfaces and the crevices between, as the outside surfaces.

Dr. West's Tooth Brush is made to clean every part of every tooth. That is the reason for the tufted arrangements of the bristles, fitted "saw-tooth" fashion. That is the reason for the shape of the handle, and the curved shape of the brush. The end bristles are shorter so as to reach the back teeth.

You will find that the Dr. West's Tooth Brush cleans your teeth more easily and efficiently.



Every crevice between the teeth is penetrated by wide-spaced, accurately trimmed bristle groups; a brush easily kept clean.

### Dr. West's Tooth-Paste

Here is a modern, up-to-date dentifrice to use on your Dr. West's Tooth Brush.

It cleans and polishes quickly—in one operation. It restores the original brilliance of the enamel, and leaves the whole mouth refreshed.

**Try It To-day**

**At Leading Drug Stores and Bazaars**

## *"La Previsora Filipina"*

PHILIPPINE ENTERPRISE WITH FILIPINO CAPITAL

*Founded on February 12, 1926; Incorporated February 25, 1926*

The object of this Association, which is TRULY MUTUAL, is to help those who lack enough means to own a house, and also to encourage thrift.

Anybody may become a shareholder of "LA PREVISORA FILIPINA." In order to be considered as such, all that is necessary is to subscribe for one or more shares of stock, pay the first installment of dues, sign the By-Laws of the Association, give the post office address and pay P0.20 for each share of stock subscribed for internal revenue stamps.

### LA PREVISORA FILIPINA

Mutual Building and Loan Association

No. 504, Ave Rizal—"Rizal Building" Manila

Tel. 2-23-29



"THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR PAINS"

**Patronize Our  
Advertisers**

ONE will always  
stand out



# No doubt about it!

*Chesterfield stands out for*  
**"MILDER... BETTER TASTE"**

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO Co.



# The MANILA HOTEL

Leading Hotel in the Orient

Designed and constructed to secure coolness, sanitation and comfort under tropic climatic conditions.

Provides every Western convenience combined with every Oriental luxury.

Finest Dance Orchestra in the  
F A R E A S T

Management

HUBERT C. ANDERSON



*Walk-Over*  
TRADE MARK OF U. S. PAT. OFF.

SHOE STORE

Masonic Temple, Escolta,  
Manila



WHERE YOU WILL FIND THE  
BEST SHOES FOR ALL THE FAM-  
ILY; NECKTIES, SHIRTS AND  
OTHER HABERDASHERY FOR  
MEN; ALSO ALLEN A SILK AND  
LISLE HOSE FOR WOMEN, AND  
ALL AT REASONABLE PRICES.

## PHILIPPINE Constabulary Men

who would like to be promoted should more than  
any body eat ONLY clean, nutritious bread such  
as the well commented upon

# LA PATRIA

AMERICAN BREAD

or other "LA PATRIA" foodstuffs made of flour,  
such as PAN DE SAL, ENSAIMADA, MAMON  
and others



### Our AMERICAN BREAD

and other foodstuffs  
are baked in MODERN  
GAS OVENS thru hy-  
gienic methods. We use  
only materials of supe-  
rior quality.

Some Hospitals, Hotels,  
Restaurants and Dor-  
mitories serve "La Pa-  
tria" American Bread  
to their Patrons.

Inquire about our  
THURSDAY SPECIAL  
SALES

BAKERY:  
633 Legarda  
Tel. 2-66-33

# LA PATRIA

STORE:  
635 Legarda  
Tel. 2 69-80

M. PAGLINAWAN, Proprietor

BRANCHES:

723 Tabora St., Tel. 4-74-03  
143 Villalobos, Tel. 2-63-91

371 Bustillos, Tel. 2-51-41  
747 T. Alonso, Tel. 4-93-21

## Franklin Baker Co. of the Philippines

--)-oOo-(--

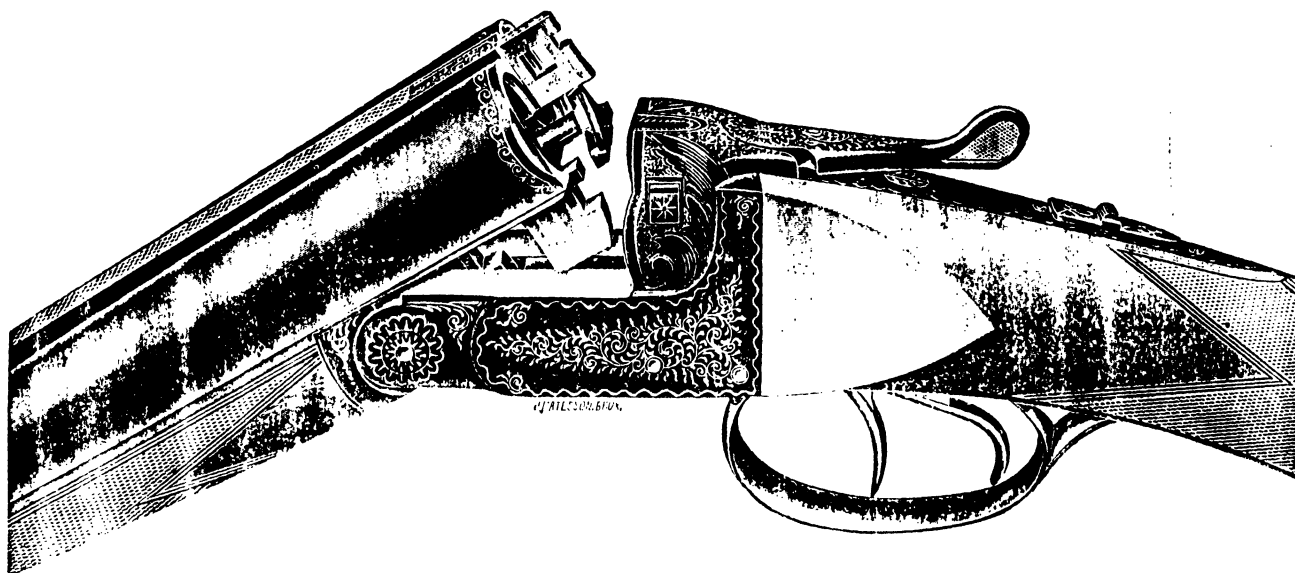
Central Office  
Pureza, Santa Mesa

--)-oOo-(--

We Purchase Coconuts  
San Pablo, Laguna

--)-oOo-(--

FACTORY  
Pureza Street, Santa Mesa  
Manila



# RAXA GUNS.

*"King of them all"*

Made in 12, 16 and 20 Gauge

Expressly Made For

**ROCES & COMPANY, INC.**

Hammerless Gun, Anson-Deeley pattern, four bolt action (with square cross bolt) automatic safety bolt, flat breech, fine steel barrels, left choked, press down fore-end, walnut pistol grip stock, horn heel plate, finely engraved and finished, carefully bored for hard regular shooting, government tested and proved for both smokeless and black powders. Equipped with front and rear sights and sling swivels.



KEEP US IN MIND WHEN ORDERING  
SPORTING GOODS



ETUI  
CAMERAS

**ROCES & CO., INC.**

RAXA  
SHOTGUNS

129—131 Plaza de Goiti  
Manila

ARMS & AMMUNITION

ARMS & AMMUNITION

# 1932 CARNIVAL, COMME

FROM JANUARY 23rd

THE "mardi-gras" of the Far East—where joy-seekers from all over the Orient meet under the most favorable conditions.

Different in every way, this coming Carnival is completely unknown to Manila Carnivals. Held during that time

Be A Holder  
Of Privileges

are completely unknown in Manila. Held during that time of its kind every year—splendor—teaming with Carnival—will be remembered.

REGIONAL DANCES AND SONGS—GORGEOUS BALLS

This year's Commercial and Industrial Carnival is the most complete of its kind ever held in Manila.

## PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL

WALLACE FIELD

ARSEN  
DIRECTOR

# AL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIR

FEBRUARY 7th

THE most comprehensive exponent of the Islands' progress in the development of its natural resources — its commerce and industry.

will mark an epoch in the history of the year when climatological extremes zling in brilliancy and ce and thrills—the 1932 l long after it's past!

Buy A Box In  
The AUDITORIUM

NG PAGEANTS—MONSTER PARADES—FIRE WORKS

will be one of the most Complete  
in Manila.

## AL ASSOCIATION

JZ

AL

TELEPHONE 23891

## SAVE TO SPEND!

**W**HILE in receipt of a steady income, save to spend. Provide for dependent years—which come to all who reach old age. Set aside a definite part of your earnings to buy freedom from financial worries by means of a Manufacturers Life Endowment Policy.

THE  
**MANUFACTURERS LIFE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, CANADA

**E. E. ELSE**

*Manager for the Philippines*

Tel. 2-15-04 KNEEDLER BLDG Manila



perfumes con **MADERAS DE ORIENTE**  
Dejará en cuanto la rodee la firma encantadora de su personalidad  
**MYRURGIA**

*For sale at Drug Stores and Bazaars*

## JUST ARRIVED

New Shipments of American, Belgian & German  
Arms and Ammunition

### SHOTGUNS

Browning  
Ithaca  
Remington  
Remo-Popular  
Winchester

RIZAL

BONIFACIO, etc.

### REVOLVERS

Browning  
Colt's  
Luger  
Mauser  
and RIFLES  
Smith & Wilson

### FRESH AND COMPLETE LINE OF SPORTING GOODS

such as Equipment for BASEBALL, BASKETBALL, FOOTBALL, INDOOR BASEBALL, TENNIS, VOLLEYBALL, BOXING and other HEALTH BUILDERS.

We also stock FUN-FULL PLAYGROUND APPARATUS and MAGNAN RACKETS for which we are the exclusive representative in the Philippines.

*Big Reduction in Prices and Reasonable Discounts*  
in

**Philippine Trading Co.**

508 Rizal Avenue, Manila, P. I.

Tel. 2-77-23

Box 1948

REQUEST FOR FREE CATALOG

## Prof. HAYASHI

MRS. HAYASHI  
JAPANESE MASSAGE

Electric and hand massage for all sickness.  
For women will give free consultation by telephone.

224 Martin Ocampo, Quiapo

Tel. 2-57-89



## STYLE

WITH EASE AND COMFORT

Shoe Repairing Expertly  
Done

**CASEY'S SHOE STORE**  
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

307 M. H. del Pilar

Tel. 5-49-87

Manila

# The Philippine Guaranty Co., Inc.

(Our Bonds are accepted by the United States Army, United States Navy and by all the Bureaus of the Insular Government)

## FIRE INSURANCE — SURETY BONDS

We execute Bonds of various kinds specially CUSTOMS BONDS, FIRE ARMS BONDS, INTERNAL REVENUE BONDS, PUBLIC WORKS BONDS FOR CONTRACTORS; COURT BONDS for Executors, Administrators and Receivers and Personal Bail Bonds in criminal cases.

### *We Also Write Fire Insurance*

Loans secured by first mortgage on properties in the City of Manila, San Juan and Pasay on the monthly amortization plan.

Call or write for particulars:  
2nd Floor, Insular Life Bldg.,  
290 Plaza Cervantes, Manila, P. I.

**V. Singson Encarnacion**  
*President*

Phone 2-11-11

**J. McMicking**  
*Manager*

P. O. Box 128.

## *It Tastes Good!*

*Just like sweet cream!!!  
Easily digestible.*

Powerful reconstructive for CHILDREN and ADULTS, who suffer from general debility, malnutrition, anemia, rickets, BERI-BERI, scrofulosis, neurasthenia, and other ailments caused by lack of vitamins.

Formula: Codliveroil 40%, Yolk egg 10% Calc. lact. 0.3% Calc. hypophosph. 0.3%, Trag. canth 4.2% Aq. dest. 35.2%.

Examined by Bureau of Science Laboratory No. 172372  
Approved by Board of Pharmacy Permit No. 321.



## The **GERMAN** Codliver-Oil-Emulsion

combined with Yolk of Egg.

The only codliver-oil-emulsion containing the four vitamins A., B., D. and E.

Sold at all Drug Stores or by C. O. D. from Agents:

**Inhelder, Walch Co., Ltd.**

China Bank Building

P. O. Box 1182 Manila

C. O. D.—P2.50 postage paid per original bottle of 300 grams.

## JEWELRY STORE

OF  
**JUAN C. REYES**  
DIAMOND MERCHANT

732 Misericordia,  
Tel. 2-59-74

Sta. Cruz, Manila  
P. O. Box 732

Installments terms can be arranged with responsible persons.

Fantastic  
Jewelrys, Loose  
Diamonds,  
Precious Stones  
and Watches of  
Different Makes.  
Silver Tableware,  
Venetian Glasses  
Etc. Etc.

We receive works  
in Silversmith,  
Platinum,  
White Gold and  
other Fantastic  
Works.

Engraving  
Watch Repairing  
Etc.

# A. T. Hashim

(Formerly N. T. Hashim & Co.)

Constabulary Contractor

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS  
OF MEN'S CLOTHING.

MILITARY UNIFORMS  
AND UNDERWEAR A SPECIALTY.

Office and Factory: Cable Address:  
"Hashim—Manila"  
881 Avenida Rizal Codes used: ABC 4th & 5th  
Manila, P. I. Editions and Bentleys  
P. O. BOX 120 — TEL. 22856

# WILSON Sweat Shirts

Whatever game  
you Play

You need a Sweat Shirt.

We will put your Company's  
Insignia and your name on  
for a small additional charge.

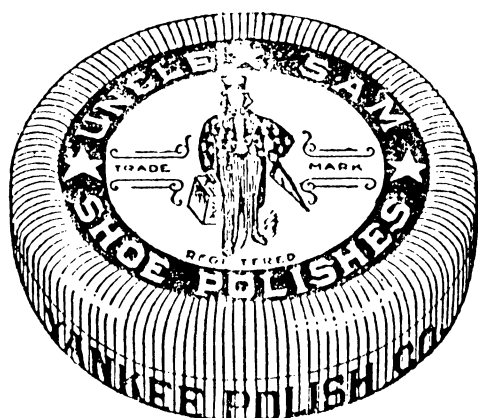
*When you need anything in athle-  
tics write us about it.*

## Athletic Supply Co.

130 T. Pinpin

Manila, P. I.

THE MOST FAVORABLY  
KNOWN SHOE PASTE



## Kuenzle & Streiff Inc.

SOLE IMPORTERS

## EXCELLENT Autobus Service For Excursionists

We  
offer the  
safest and most  
comfortable means of  
transportation at a comparative-  
ly low cost and take  
you anywhere in  
the Provin-

ces

of

RIZAL, CAVITE, BULACAN, LAGUNA,  
TAYABAS AND BATANGAS.

## PASAY TRANSPORTATION CO., INC.

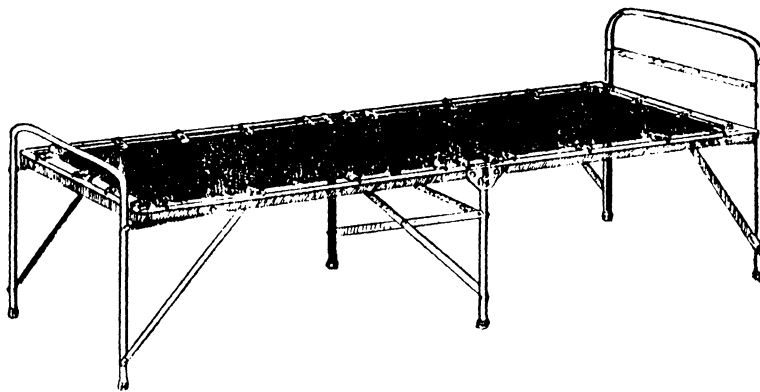
Manila Office:  
55 Alejandro VI  
Tel. 2-26-28  
Manila

Main Office:  
Tambo, Parañaque  
Tel. 5-76-64  
Rizal





CLOSED



OPEN

**D. B. DAVID**

P. O. Box 2802  
189 Juan Luna  
MANILA, P. I.

# Sirius Trading Co.

F. K. SCHMITZLER

O. Box 1080, Manila

J. Luna 189, Phone 25164

11 Kinds of Textiles

Imperial Fabrics.

Shirts and Hosiery.

Hospital Supplies

Bismogenol & Nitroscleran

**ASPIRINA**   
"THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR PAINS"

Patronize Our  
Advertisers

## MANILA RICE MILL CORPORATION

RICE & PRODUCE MERCHANTS  
WHOLESALES RICE and PALAY  
BUYING and SELLING, PALAY and RICE

**RICE MILLS  
BONDED WAREHOUSE**

Manila Rice Mill Corporation

JOSE E. TAN  
Manager

Main Office:  
Dagupan, Tondo  
Manila

Cable Address:  
MARIM

ABC 5th Edition-Bentley

Telephone 4-96-25

## EL "ORIENTAL"

TALLER DE MAQUINARIA

Se reciben todas clases de trabajos del  
Artes de Maquinarias. Precio economi-  
cos y garantizados.

de

**Catalino S. Dytianquin**

536 Ongpin,

Bdo, Manila.

Telephone 2-20-42

P. O. Box 1495

# Roxas y Cia.

SUGAR MANUFACTURERS  
GENERAL MERCHANTS

Sub-Agents For  
Fire & Marine Insurance Companies

719 Echague

Manila, P. I.

## Tiki-Tiki

El descubrimiento de TIKI-TIKI es una bendición a la humanidad. Gracias a la eficacia de esta medicina, la mortandad infantil causada comúnmente por el Beri Beri Infantil o "Taon" ha sido reducido.

Todos los hogares deben proveerse de esta medicina.

Su efecto admirable es reconocido por los mas eminentes medicos.

Todas las madres deben tomar TIKI-TIKI, para evitar que sus bebés contraigan sus enfermedades.

Al comprar TIKI-TIKI exija el TIKI-TIKI preparado por Manuel Zamora.



*De venta en todas las Farmacias.*

FARMACIA DE

### MANUEL ZAMORA

FEDERICO AMACIO

Gerente

928 R. Hidalgo

Tel. 2-65-25

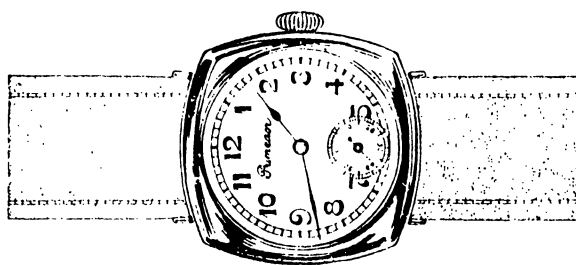
## Manuel Pellicer

44 Escolta

Tel. 2-11-06

Dry Goods Store  
and  
other Articles  
for  
Women, Men  
and  
Children

A big Shirt and Tailoring Shop  
Established for Thirty  
Years



No. 270 Pure nickel square case ILLUSION leather sewed to the sides, white enamel Dial ..... P6.50  
No. 271 Same, WITH RADIOLITE HANDS and NUMERALS ..... P7.00

### LEVY & BLUM, Inc.

345 Echague

Manila

Send P1.00 deposit with C. O. D. orders

# Our National Destiny is Bound Up with Economic Developments!

**TOMAS CONFESOR**  
Director, Bureau of Commerce  
and Industry

SUCH is the brief summary of Director Confesor's speech delivered recently before the student body of the University of the Philippines and published in the Commerce and Industry Journal.

## Economic Emancipation

being the paramount issue before us, it is then necessary that we prove our capability by being the principal consumers of our own native products.

*Patronize the Cigarettes made by the*

## Philippine Aromatic Cigarette Mfg., Co.

They Insure More Satisfaction, More Economy and More Pleasure.



### 'Indian-Head'

CIGARETTES

These popular Cigarettes are made of select  
**ISABELA AND VIRGINIA**

Tobacco leaves

They are made in our modern factory thus retaining  
their original flavor and coolness.

### 'La Indiana'

CIGARETTES

Are made of ripe and pure Isabela  
Tobacco leaves.

Cool!

Economical!

Sweet in Aroma!



*The*  
**Monte de Piedad and Savings Bank of Manila**  
 FOUNDED 1882

**ANNOUNCES !**

That It Accepts  
**A NEW KIND OF DEPOSITS at 6% INTEREST PER ANNUM**

Compounded Quarterly

Deposits may be made monthly from P1.00 a month and upwards, or in a lump sum of P100.00 or more.

Ask for particulars.

ORDINARY SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
 at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  Interest Payable  
 Compounded Quarterly

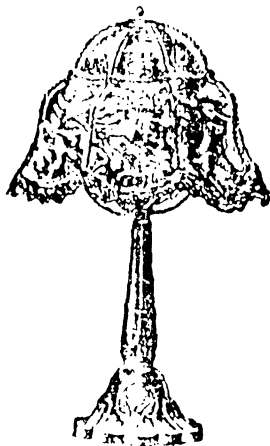
FIXED DEPOSITS FOR 1 YEAR  
 at 5% per annum—Interest to be paid if  
 withdrawn before maturity

Loans on Jewelry, Real Estate & Bonds

P. O. BOX 1071  
 MANILA P. I.

**ELIAS MARCO,**  
 Managing Director

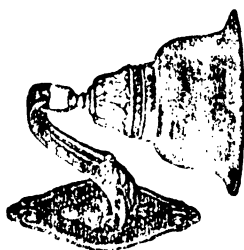
Tels. Director: 2-27-41  
 Office: 2-13-79  
 Acct. Treas. & Sec.: 2-13-40



**ELECTRIC  
 FIXTURES**

Household  
 Appliances  
 Ventilators  
 for EFFICIENCY  
 and ECONOMY

*See our Display*



**ELMAC, Inc.**

627 Rizal Ave., Manila  
 Telephone 2-35-32 P. O. Box 625

**You Will Be Interested To Know**

that with the acquisition of additional modern equipment we are now in a position to serve our customers promptly and efficiently and we solicit your orders for:

**COLOR PLATES,  
 HALFTONE AND  
 ZINC-ETCHING**

at reasonable prices with the assurance that we shall turn out work which will satisfy you.

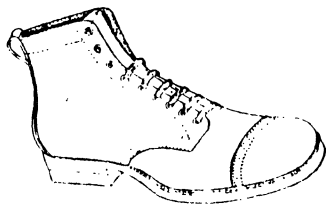
**JOAQUIN REYES & CO., INC.**

3rd Floor, Free Press Bldg.

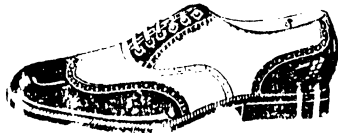
680 Rizal Ave. Manila Tel. 2-85-17



Patronize Our  
 Advertisers



G-1032 Tan elk, high cut blucher regulation service shoes with slugged leather heels.



G-1027 Combination white or cream elk and tan or black calf bal Oxfords with rubber heels.

## ALWAYS A FIT — A FIT AL-WAYS !

Our service shoes are made of choice materials which have been analyzed and approved by the Bureau of Science as to tensile strength and wearing qualities—made on the modified Munson last which is the result of long years' research work by leading Army doctors to correctly fit Filipino soldiers feet.

YOU BUY ASSURANCE WHEN YOU BUY ANG TIBAY SHOES whether they be for sport purposes, parties or for the ball room.

**ANG TIBAY**

"The Wear That Last"

Main Office & Factory -712-714 Ilaya  
MANILA

Our illustrated shoe and slipper folders may be had free on request.

## CHINA GERMAN SMART MINERAL

*Newly Discovered Medicine  
Master of Liniments*

RECOMMENDED by Physicians and Officers of the  
Philippine Constabulary:

Major E. M. Panis, Surgeon, Manila Garrison; Capt.  
V. J. Punsalang, Surgeon, P. C. Academy, Baguio;  
Capt. D. Gloria, Jr., Surgeon, Dagupan, Pangasinan;  
Lieut. J. C. Villanueva, Medical Inspector, Lucena;  
Col. Jose de los Reyes (retired); Lt.-Col. Eustaquio  
Bactae, Chief Dist. Southern Luzon, P. C.

**TRY ONE BOTTLE AND BE CONVINCED!**

CHINA GERMAN SMART MINERAL, Good for:

Rheumatism	Neuralgia	Sprains	Lumbagoache
Headache	Toothache	Swells	Dizzines
Chestache	Backache	Cramps	Stiffneck
Pimples	Eczema	Itches	Wounds, etc.

Find the instruction sheet inside the wrapper  
of each bottle.

Government Permit No. 188.

FORMULA:—Menthol, Thymol, Sulphur, Naphthaline  
aa. 1 Gm. Methyl salicylate q.s., Mineral Dist. 190  
cc. Oil Geranium for aroma.

To all Doctors and Officers, P.C. kindly send your  
requisition for the above medicine to the Chief Sur-  
geon, P. C.

For wholesale and retail send your order to C. DEL  
CARMEN, Imp. & Exp., P. O. Box 1348, Manila.

## SANTA CLARA LUMBER COMPANY INC.

*Engineers & Contractors*

Builders of the Metropolitan Theater

*Manufacturers and Dealers in All  
kinds of Native Lumber*

**Mills and Forests:**

Punta Flecha, Zamboanga  
& Gingoog, Oriental Misamis

Sole Distributors in the Philippines of

## UPSON BOARD

The most satisfactory material for Walls,  
Ceiling, and Partitions

For particulars write to

P. O. Box No. 1711, Manila, or call  
Telephones 4-97-41 & 4-99-39

Central Office and Yard:  
901-903 Dagupan St., Tondo, Manila.

**PERUVIAN HAIR DYE**  
**NATUROL**  
GIVES THE HAIR ITS ORIGINAL NATURAL COLOR  
FOR SALE IN ALL GOOD DRUG STORES

Distributor: Botica de Santa Cruz

Orders placed with advertisers in  
KHAKI & RED are assured of prompt  
service and square deal, if submitted  
thru the Chief, Advertising Department  
of KHAKI & RED, Oriente Building,  
Manila.

THE Paper and Cover  
used in this Magazine  
is furnished by

*The*  
**J. P. Heilbronn Co.**

233 Calle David

Let Your  
**IDLE MONEY WORK**  
in  
**El Hogar Filipino**  
and earn  
**7o/o Profit for you**

Paid Up Capital .....	P10,771,388.03
Reserve and Emergency Fund ..	P 470,230.55
Number of Shareholders .....	6,259.—
ANTONIO MELIAN	MANUEL M. RINCON
President	Manager

Idle money is an economic waste both to yourself and the country. Put it safely to work in the form of PAID-UP SHARES in El Hogar Filipino. Let us send you our free PROSPECTUS about this attractive feature. Write or call for it today.

**EL HOGAR FILIPINO**

El Hogar Building, P. O. Box 105, Manila

Branches in

Iloilo, Cebu, Zamboanga, Baguio, Legaspi

**LA GRANDEZA**

Fabrica de Cigarrillos

**TABACOS,  
PICADURAS,  
Y MASCADA.**

P. O. Box 1536  
735-729 Oficina  
Reina Regente

**Telefono No. 49617  
Manila**

**RIZAL CEMENT**

*The Builders' Choice*

The Cement used in most  
of the concrete constructions  
now in the City in view of its

**Strength & Economy**

—oOo—

**MADRIGAL & Co.**

Phones 2-19-61 & 2-19-62

Office: No. 8 Muelle del Banco Nacional  
Manila, P. I.

Plant Located at Binangonan  
Rizal, P. I.

**MISSING  
PAGE(S)**



# ALHAMBRA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

Have maintained their undisputed leadership for over  
33 Years.

## CIGARS

CORONAS de la ALHAMBRA  
EXCELENTES  
ESPECIALES  
PRESIDENTES  
VICE-PRESIDENTES  
BELLEZAS  
LONDRES ETC. ETC.

## CIGARETTES

CAGAYANES  
CORTOS  
CHORRITOS ORIGINAL  
ENTRE LARGOS  
ROYALES CORK TIP ETC. ETC.

### Provincial Distributors

Redline Transp. Co. .... Aparri  
Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc. .... Cebu  
P. Oliver ..... Dagupan  
V. Montojo ..... Davao  
Alhambra ..... Ilagan, Ysabela  
Hoskyn & Co., Inc ..... Iloilo  
J. R. Hermogenes ..... Legaspi  
Bazar Gran Capitan ..... Tacloban  
Kuenzle & Streiff, Inc. .... Zamboanga

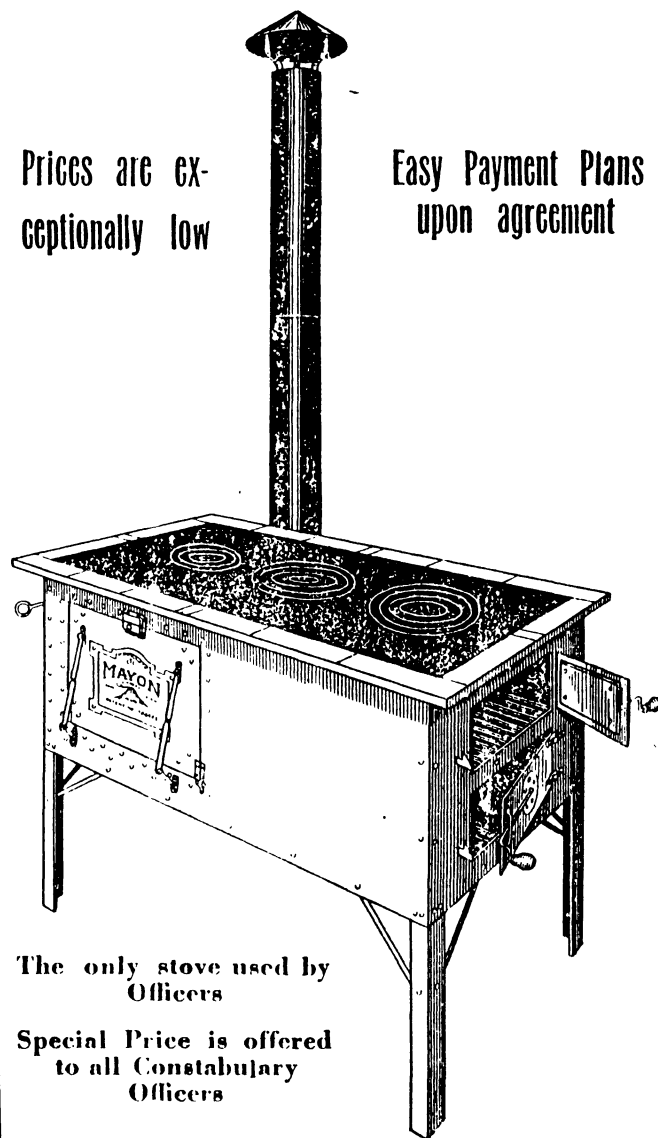
**ALHAMBRA CREATES**  
OTHERS IMITATE

# "MAYON"

Smokeless and Economical Stove  
Type—"BARRACK"

Prices are exceptionally low

Easy Payment Plans  
upon agreement



The only stove used by  
Officers

Special Price is offered  
to all Constabulary  
Officers

This type is built especially to meet the constant demand for small, cheap, 3 hole-stoves. It is very handy for small duellings. Very convenient for every family. Makes cooking easy and sanitary.

*Ask for Free Catalogue*

## C. TUASON e HIJOS

Tile & "Mayon" Stove Factory  
1174-1188 Agno, Malate Tels. 5-44-20—5-71-29  
Manila



# MULFORD B-F-I

BISMUTH—FORMIC—IODIDE POWDER

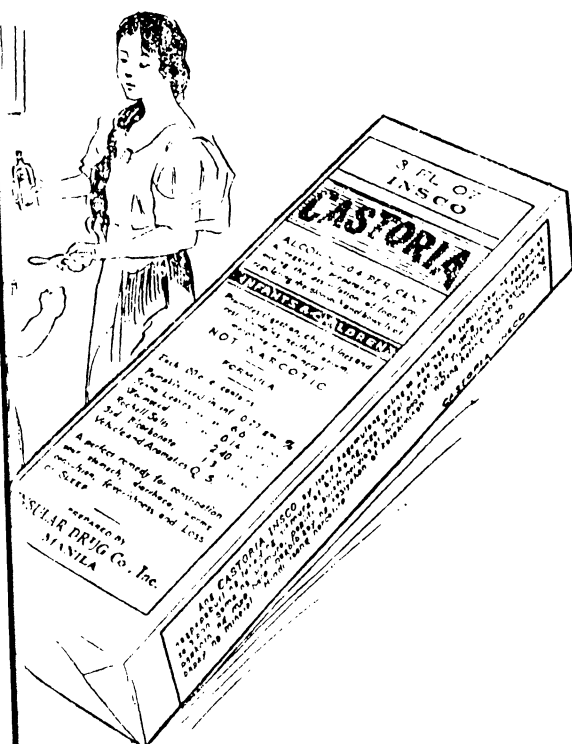
*In Sprinkler-top cans*

**B**-F-I has been the favorite antiseptic powder in hospital and household for more than thirty years. It is a dry powder which soothes and promotes the healing of cuts, scratches, burns, chafing and sunburn. It relieves the itching of ivy poisoning, mosquito bites, eczema and other skin irritations.

Stops bleeding, protects against infection and aids natural healing.

Apply to the face after shaving. Ideal for sore, tired feet, or tender skin.

For its usefulness, efficient action and long record of service prompt us to recommend B-F-I very highly to you.



## VERMEX— INSKO

(Trade Mark Registered)

**A Delicious Chocolate Candy**

**A Safe and Efficient Expellent of  
Stomach and Intestinal Worms For  
Children and Adults.**

**A Mulford Product**

**FORMULA:**— Santonin 0.01  
gm., Phenolphthalein 0.01  
gm., Chocolate ex. q. s.

*Sold Only by Reliable Drug Stores.*

# BUILD FOR ETERNITY

**APO CEMENT'S claim of "The Best By Test" is proved in the construction of the New Post Office Building on Plaza Lawton--the latest of the government's beautiful, imposing buildings just completed--built to stand firm and forever!**

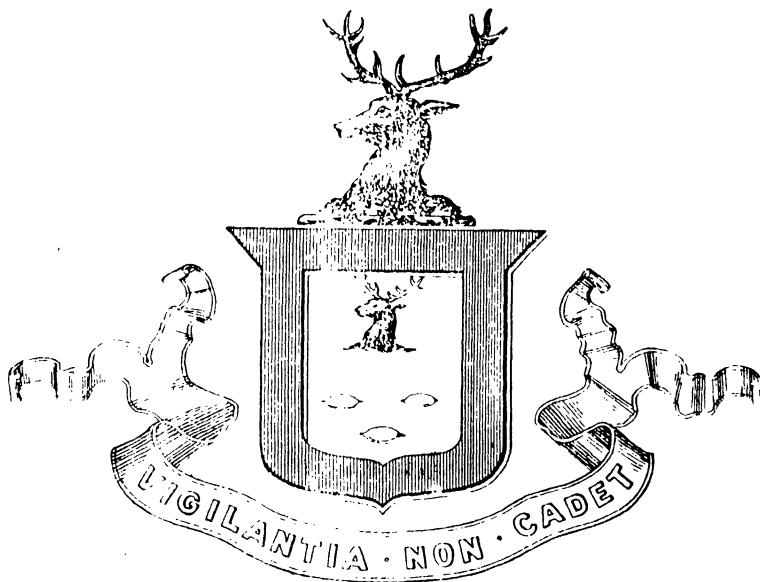
APO CEMENT will go down in history as the cement exclusively used in the construction of this magnificent edifice--tested as the best and selected to make the Post Office Building stand until the end of time.

**For Economy, Enduring Quality And Best Results, specify APO CEMENT in your building projects.**

*Why not discuss your construction plans with us?  
We'll be only too glad to assist you. Our Phone is 2-24-46*

## CEBU PORTLAND CEMENT

4th Floor, CHINA BANK BUILDING  
JUAN LUNA AND DASMARINAS  
MANILA



**Venado ENGLISH Cotton Drill**  
**The Best Of All**

Used exclusively by the leading  
Metropolitan tailors

**Smith, Bell & Co., Ltd.**  
*Sole Importers*

**SAVE and GAIN!**  
**P100.00**

Associated Gas and Electric Company Gold Debenture Bonds '68 are exceptional opportunities for Constabulary Officers, Chiefs of Police and other Government Employees, with fixed salaries, as investments as these bonds are sold on monthly payment plans as low as P10 per month and are now paying 7% or more.

Write for details to

**Major Dorr Hand Malone**  
Security Salesman  
% Manila Electric Company, Manila



**I**T IS always a good time to buy sound bonds, but now is an exceptionally good time. Due to generally depressed prices, bond yields are extremely attractive. Times are good for financial progress.

### For example—You Can Buy Sound Bonds Now to Yield about 7%

Only at rare intervals do such opportunities occur. Not often within the last ten years have investors been able to secure a yield of about 7% in a high-grade security. Yields may soon begin to shrink measurably. There are many indications that business is turning slowly upward.

Those who delay now may have to wait years for equal opportunities—or pay more and receive less return on their money.

### Granting now is the time, the question is—Which Security?

Backbone is a desirable quality. Securities of companies that can bear up

under adversity make sound investments. There are a surprisingly large number of companies which have continued their records of unbroken progress.

### Gold Debenture Bonds, due 1968, of the Associated Gas and Electric Company

Associated System gross earnings and sales of electricity and gas were larger for the year 1930 than for any other calendar year—including 1929, the banner year in the history of the System and the industry. The company group is the most important unit of the System, producing 83% of its gross revenue.

At present prices the Gold Debenture Bonds yield about 7%. The Cumulative Preference Stock yielding 6-½% is also an attractive investment. These securities may be purchased out of income with a first payment of ₱10 per \$100 principal amount, and ₱10 monthly.

If you are interested in getting ahead financially, phone or call at the office of the Manila Electric Company, or talk to any employee.

## Associated Gas and Electric Securities Co., Inc.


Office of



# Manila Electric Company



Listen in every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock over KZRM—Radio Manila, to the musical program sponsored by the Associated Gas & Electric System.



**PULMOCIN**

IT IS A PULMONARY ANTI-SEPTIC, TONIC AND ADJUVANT FOR TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS SUCH AS: LARYNGITIS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND TUBERCULOSIS.

**DOSE:**  
A TEASPOONFUL TAKEN EVERY FOUR HOURS ACCORDING TO THE SEVERITY OF COUGH IT WILL GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

**DAVID DRUG STORE**  
AVE. RIZAL No. 602-604, STA. CRUZ, MANILA  
TEL. 2-11-24

HERE THERE ANYWHERE  
ALWAYS  
**La Insular**  
CIGARS & CIGARETTES

**PROPHYLACTIC CLINIC**

FOR VENEREAL DISEASE  
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT  
120 Rizal Ave. (front Cine Ideal)  
Tel. 2-25-80

Your life is worth all the gold in this world. If you slip from the straight path of life—Save your tears. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

DR. QUITASOL  
Physician Surgeon  
Res. 1359 Anacleto  
Tel. 2-85-45



**BARTON'S DYANSHINE**  
DOUBLE SERVICE SHOE POLISH

**Wonder Shoe Polish**

RESTORES COLOR  
PRESERVES LEATHER  
CONCEALS SCUFFS

Makes old shoes look new

Per bottle P1.00	Per dozen P8.00	Per gross P86.40
---------------------	--------------------	---------------------

Colors:  
Cordovan brown  
black  
white kid  
light tan  
nut brown

**Hamilton Brown Shoe Co.**  
MANILA  
Sole Agents

Colors:  
Cordovan brown  
black  
white kid  
light tan  
nut brown

**ANTONIO DUÑGAN**  
MASTER CUTTER

Formerly at Plaza Goiti  
Now at 16 Escolta—In better Premises

Assuring Better Services.  
We Satisfy Patrons And The Public

Room 2, 16 Escolta Tel. 2-71-20

**"SINUKUAN HOTEL"**

817 Aguilar, corner Azcarraga Trozo, Manila

The place where the gentlemen of the KHAKI AND RED usually meet—  
A very near place to the Headquarters

PHONE 4-97-98

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION KHAKI AND RED

**HELIOSAN**

for children and adults, is a Vitamin malt-yeast preparation, treated by ultraviolet rays, excelling by its rich vitamin contents. Its beneficial effects have been demonstrated in the clinics of the Universities and Hospitals, especially in cases of nervous troubles, anemia, undernourishment, loss of appetite, rachitis and reconvalescence. It has a delicious flavor—children like it—**BETTER, THAN** any oily EMULSION.

**CENO MILKSPRING**

is a malt yeast product very rich in vitamins and of excellent flavor, stimulates and increases the milk secretion. By the transition of the vitamins into the mothers milk, the infants are protected against diseases and will grow healthy and happy.

**SPECIAL VITAMIN YEAST** specially efficacious in: Rachitis, scrofula, tuberculosis, diabetes and BERIBERI. Stimulates the appetite, favors growth and accelerates nutrition. Contains 56 % Albumen, nuclein and lecithin

Made by:

**CENOVIS WORKS**

**MUNICH, GERMANY**

Cenovis means: CENO (I EAT) Vis (STRENGTH, POTENCY)

**BOTICA DE STA. CRUZ**

*Dr. Carlos Jahrling*

Manila

Sole Agent in P. I.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Allambra Cigar Factory	226	Heilbroun & Co., Inc.	224
Alkan C., Inc.	97	Hike Shoe Factory	<i>Inside Front Cover</i>
Antonio Dungan	239	Ildefonso Tionloc	50
Ang Tibay	223	Inhelder Walch Co., Inc.	217
Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.	3	Insular Drug	227
Athletic Supply Co.	218	International Harvester, Co.	1
Bank of P. I., The	87-B	Joaquin Reyes & Co., Inc.	222
Bayer (Cafiaspirina)	96-219-222-210	Jose Oliver	52
Benguet Consolidated Mining Co.	<i>Outside Back Cover</i>	Juan Reyes (Jewelry Store)	217
Brimo, A. A.	215	Koppel of the Philippines	6
Botica Boie	53	Kuenzle & Streiff	218
Botica de Sta. Cruz	231	La Insular Cigar Factory	230
Brias Roxas Inc.	5	La Patria	212
Calamba Sugar Estate	98	La Previsora Filipina	210
Carmelo & Baucermann, Inc.	59	Lavadia & Co., Inc.	95
Casey Shoe Store	216	Levy & Blum	220
Cebu Portland Cement	228	Ligget & Myers Tobacco Co.	211
Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas	99	Macondry & Co., Inc.	6
David Drug Store	230	Madrigal & Co.	224
D. B. David	219	Manila Electric Co.	229
Del Carmen	223	Manila Gas Corporation	2
E. E. Elser	216	Manila Hotel	212
El Hogar Filipino	224	Manila Steam Laundry	225
Elnac, Inc.	222	Manila Railroad	<i>Inside Back Cover</i>
El Oriental	219	Manila Rice Mill	219
El Sol Mayor	206	Manuel Zamora (Tiki-Tiki)	229
Erlanger & Galingier	5	Menzi & Co.	7
Esco Shoe Stores, The	51	Monte de Piedad	222
Fidelity & Surety Co., P. I.	209	Ogawa S.	232
Filipinas Compania de Seguros	2	Pacific Commercial Co.	210
F. E. Zuellig, (Bear Brand Milk)	100	Parsons Hardware	208
F. E. Zuellig, (Tansan)	4	Pasay Transportation	218
Forbes Munn & Co., Ltd	225	Pedro Siuchi & Co., Inc.	98
Franklin Baker Co., P. I.	212	Phil. Aromatic Cigarette Mfg. Co.	221
Hamilton Brown	230	Philippine Carnival Association	214-215
Hashim, A. T.	213	Philippine Education	225
Hayasi	216	Philippine Guarantee	217
		Philippine Trading	216
		Plaza Lunch	52
		Prophylactic Clinic (Dr. Quitasol)	230
		Preserver Shoe Factory	225
		Radio Corporation of P. I.	207
		Roces & Co.	213
		Roxas y Cia.	220
		Sinukuan Hotel	230
		Sirius Trading	219
		Smith Bell & Co., Ltd.	228
		Squires & Bingham Co.	99
		Sta. Clara Lumber	223
		Tom's Oriental Grill	4
		Tuason e Hijos, C.	226
		Walk Over Shoe Store	212
		Warner Barnes	96
		Wise & Co.	100
		Ynchausti & Co.	208

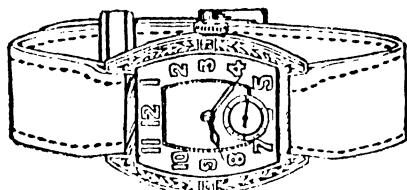
## To our Customers and Friends—

We take pleasure in announcing that we now moved to

**117—ESCOLTA—117**

our former location which was formerly destroyed by Fire—now the NEW CU-UN-JIENG BLDG.

The new store is a replica of ultra modern jewelry store, carrying complete and varied assortment of WATCHES OPTICAL GOODS and jewelries.



Our Watch Repairing Dept. has been reinforced with the addition of experienced and competent Watch repairer Staffs—

**S. OGAWA**

JEWELRY STORE

(Well-Known Japanese Watch Repairer)

117 Escolta P. O. Box 964 Tel. 2-30-77

## ROSENDO DYCHAUCO HOK HO BEE

ESTABLISHED 1908

Direct Import, Wholesale & Retail Chinaware, Stoneware, Brassware, Glassware Lamps, Flowerpot, Fishnets, Linen thread, Shell for Window, Sugar pans Plow made of Native Iron Mined at "Angat" enamel ware, Etc., Etc.

No. 939-941 San Fernando Street—Tel. 48614

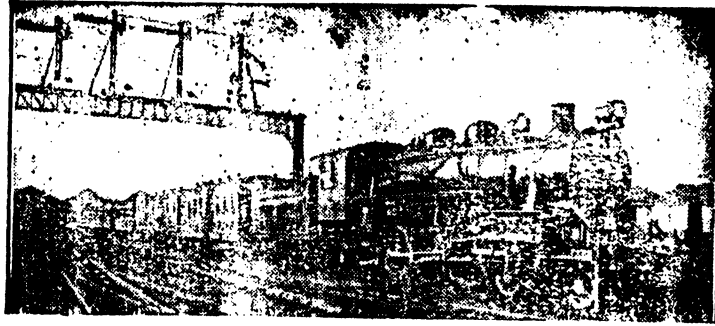
207-211 Santo Cristo Street—Tel. 49360

MANILA, P. I.





***Compliments of the***  
**Benguet Consolidated Mining Co.**  
***and***  
**Balatoc Mining Company**



## A Reminder To Railroad Patrons

When other means of transportation are at a standstill, you will find our trains in operation.

Safety in railroad travel is attested by the records of the last six years when not a single passenger was KILLED in a railroad accident.

All our EXPRESS TRAINS are drawn by oil-burning locomotives, free from smoke and cinders.

Trains run on schedule and Passengers are sure to reach destination on time.

Our HOME DELIVERY SERVICE in Manila has been established for the convenience of our patrons. If you have some shipments from our Tutuban Station, our EXPRESS TRUCKS will deliver them to your house at a little cost. Call up Telephones 4-77-75 or 4-98-61 in Manila, and give your order to the EXPRESS AGENT. We shall be pleased to serve you.

Provincial residents can make their purchases from their dealers through our C.O.D. SERVICE. Send your order direct with instructions to ship by rail C.O.D. We accept the shipment, collect the money against delivery of goods to purchaser, and promptly remit the collection to shipper.

A new branch railway line has recently been opened between TARLAC and GUIMBA, passing through Victoria. We operate connecting MOTOR FREIGHT TRUCKS between GUIMBA and SAN JOSE VIA MUNOS. Through FREIGHT and EXPRESS SHIPMENTS to and from these points are accepted and promptly delivered to consignees.

Shipments for points between VIGAN and SAN FERNANDO, UNION, and BETWEEN BAUANG, UNION, AND BAGUIO, may be billed at any railroad station in care of STATION AGENT at Bauang, who will forward them to destination by Manila Railroad connecting motor trucks.

We sell ONE WAY and ROUND TRIP TICKETS and accept shipments to and from PORTS served by the STEAMERS of the COMPANIA MARITIMA in the VISAYAN and MINDANAO ISLANDS.

Our PARTY RATES allow a discount of from 5% to 30% of the regular rates depending upon the number of passengers in the group.

We furnish FREE PICK-UP and DELIVERY SERVICE within designated districts in BAGUIO.

For further information inquire from the nearest station agent.

# MANILA RAILROAD COMPANY





UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



**3 9015 03660 9447**

